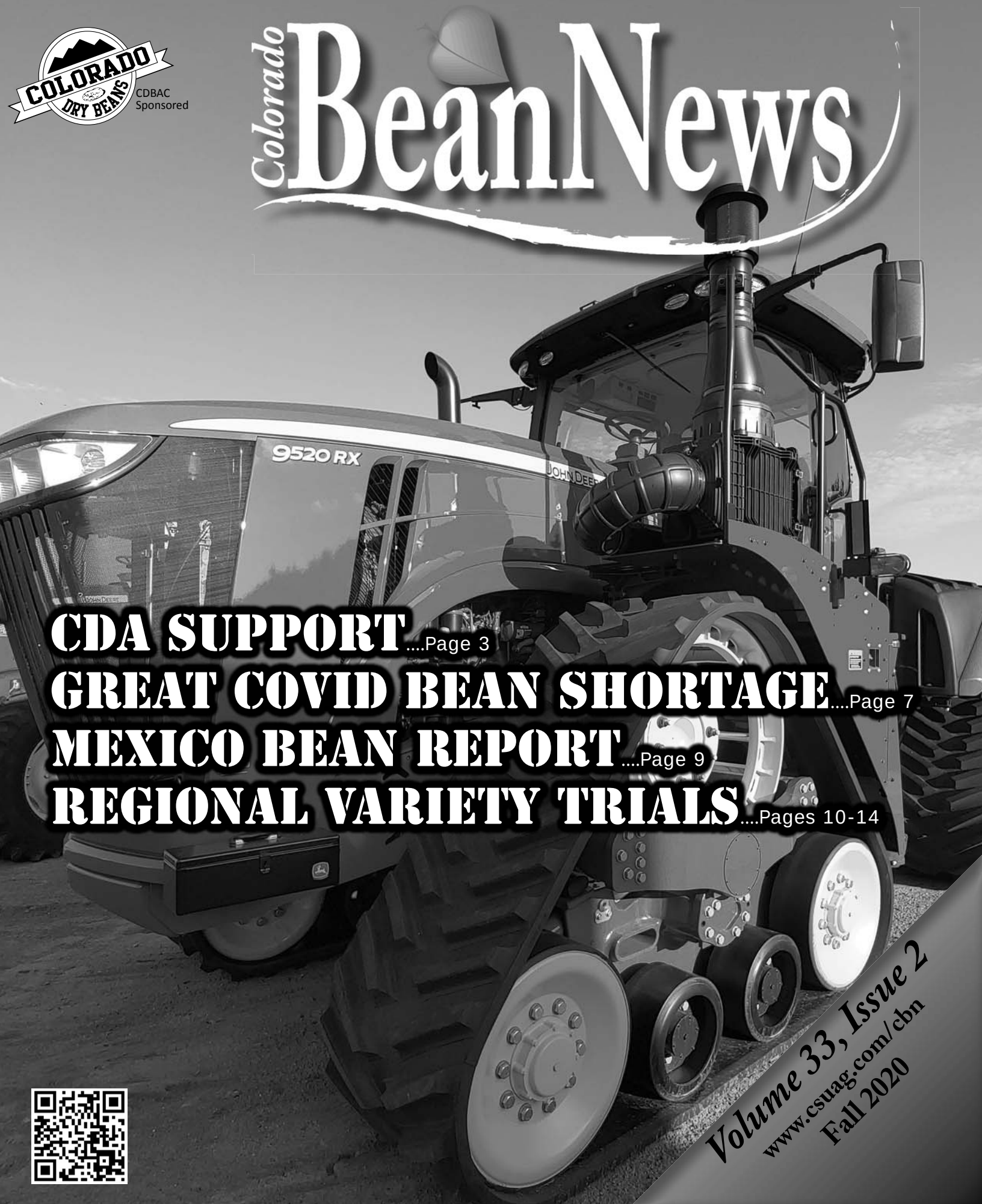
COLORADO DRY BEANS

CDBAC Sponsored

Colorado Bean News



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Volume 33, *Issue* 2

www.csuag.com/cbn

Fall 2020

COLORADO

Department of Agriculture

FROM THE COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AG

In the first 5 months of 2020, Colorado dry bean exports totaled $1.5 million which is down about 53% from this time in 2019. This dramatic decrease is due to a few factors around the world. For one, 2019 harvest of dry beans around the world saw extreme weather conditions, some places were hit with drought while others had floods and frost. Second, increased domestic demand of dry beans due to the global COVID-19 pandemic meant less product being shipped to overseas markets. It was an unusual year where we had a bad crop in the U.S. and at the same time Mexico also suffered from a poor harvest. This meant that dealers were having big demand and trying to parcel out the dry beans to existing customers carefully and tactically. As a result, we saw prices for Dry Beans reach new highs.

Enclosed below is a report sent recently from Nora Gonzalez our contractor in Mexico.

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- Between May and July the Ministry of Agriculture give as lend 8.7 thousand mt of seed to over 20,000 producers to be planted. The producers will "return" these seed after harvesting. This was the "solution" the government gave to small scale producers and to try to secure the production of next cycle. They expect this program will represent 30% of total production.
- Pinto beans have had skyrocketing prices, therefore wholesalers, packers and retailers are buying less volume. But sill is limited availability in both Mexico and the US
- It is expected in some places the harvest to start in 2 more weeks.
- Zacatecas has been affected by rains in the last weeks.
- Chihuahua some growers did not plant, and are planning to plant oats, due to weather and climate conditions.
- Durango, the government just finished a week ago with the delivery of the seed,
- Government has reported that some warehouses traditionally used to store beans, will be sold, and that has promoted protests between some growers.

Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) continues to try and help Colorado Dry Bean producers find new markets and increase sales. CDA has linked the Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee (CDBAC) with,

1) Local distributor Barber's Foods in the Denver area to help get local beans to restaurants and retailers.

Greg Bloom
Barber's Foods, Inc
Denver, CO
T.303-466-7338
C.303-470-8883
E: greg@barbersfoods.com

2) A newly formed company in the San Luis Valley area who specializes in the MX market.

719 Produce
Ryan Hanie
Tel: 719-657-2604 [Office]
719-850-0656 [Mobile
E: ryan@719produce.com

On the cover: Modern Tractor - Colorado

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

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Buena Vista, CO 81211
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Larry Lande - Northern Feed & Bean
Grower Directors:
Brent Adler - Wray
Gary Cozzens - Eaton
Harvey Colglazier - Holyoke (President)
Troy Seaworth - Wellington

The ***Colorado Bean News*** is supported in part by your voluntary check-off dollars administered by the Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee.

Websites of interest to bean growers

www.csuag.com
www.coagmet.com
www.csuag.com/cbn (back issues)
www.coloradodrybeans.com

Colorado Bean Network Executive Board

Harley Ross - Kelley Bean - Chairman
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Mark McMillan - CSU - Secretary
(970)214-5538
Larry Lande - Northern Feed & Bean - Treasurer
(970)352-2575

Colorado Bean News is published biannually by the Colorado Bean Network, a non-profit organization which supports the dry bean industry in Colorado.

Although the content of articles and information published in Colorado Bean News is true to the best of our knowledge, the Colorado Bean Network and its personnel accept no responsibility for its accuracy. No endorsement of products mentioned is intended nor is criticism implied of products not mentioned. Check pest management and agronomic advice with local sources, and always read and follow product labels.

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AG SUPPORT

CDA has assisted the CDBAC with securing a specialty crop block grant to support new marketing initiatives for 2020. A big hand to Bob Schork and Harvey Colglazier for aggressively pursuing this funding and seeing it through.

For future projects, CDA is planning on moving forward with trade activities. In the current stage of COVID-19, many activities will become virtual which allows more participates to join with ease from their home or office. Going into next year, we hope to see you in person.

EVENT	DATE	PRODUCT OF FOCUS
Mexico Buyer Meetings	Sept-Dec	All Commodities
Europe Buyer Meetings	Sept-Dec	All Commodities
South East USA and Caribbean Buyer Meetings	Sept-Dec	All Commodities
Netherlands Trade Mission	Nov 30 – Dec 5, 2020	All Commodities
Food and Hotel Asia	Mar 2— 5 2021	All Commodities
International Food and Drink Expo	March 22 – 24, 2021	All Commodities
ANTAD Trade Show	March 30 – April 1, 2021	All Commodities
SIAL Canada	April 27-29, 2021	All Commoditites
Tutto Foods	May 17-20, 2021	All Commodities
National Restaurant Association	May 22-25, 2021	Foodservice
Food Taipei	June 17-20, 2021	All Commodities
Fine Food Australia	Sept 6-9, 2021	All Commodities
America's Food and Beverage	Sept 21 -23, 2021	All Commodities
Colorado Booth at the MUFSO Foodservice Show	Oct 4-6, 2021	Foodservice

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Rural Colorado will benefit in a number of significant areas from the Governor's proposed Colorado State Budget as it drives economic recovery and stimulus. Initiatives in the budget will protect funding for high priority programs and services in rural communities, and support the implementation of a cohesive economic development plan for rural Colorado.

Key budget initiatives that support rural Colorado include investments in broadband services, rural transportation infrastructure, schools, health insurance, small businesses and agriculture resilience.

"Colorado's rural communities are vital to our state and we at the Department of Agriculture are pleased that so much of the Governor's proposed budget dollars would be invested in them," said Kate Greenberg, Commissioner of Agriculture. "And the stimulus package is only part of the investment--additional budget items are directed to serve rural Colorado and Colorado's farmers and ranchers, who are essential to our state's economy."

Highlights from the 2020-2021 fiscal year budget impacting rural Colorado include:

- New funding to provide rural broadband access to an estimated 20,000-30,000 Colorado households.
- Increased per pupil funding as well as restoration of the educator loan forgiveness program to support educators in rural areas.
- Investments in higher education, with up to 100 fellowships designed to meet the needs of the rural education providers and students.
- Creation of an Agricultural Climate Resilience Office at the Colorado Department of Agriculture.
- Extended funding for the Rural Jump-Start business incentive program and the Rural Economic Development Initiative grant program.
- A new State-managed school lunch warehouse and distribution system, leading to meal delivery that is more stable, more reliable, and a less costly source of USDA Foods.
- New investments in rural transportation infrastructure.
- Increased funding for telehealth services and ease of accessibility of behavioral health services.

COLORADO PESTICIDE APPLICATORS

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Questions? Call our office at
(845) 481-4048
M-F 8AM-6PM

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We are now offering our training and educational videos to view for FREE in 4K HD quality. They are for educational purposes only, NOT FOR RECERTIFICATION CREDITS. Please click on the following link for access to our newest training videos:

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USDBC CREATES THE "BEANS EVERY DAY" COMMUNITY IN BRAZIL

October, 2020

Supported by USDA/FAS funding, in June USDBC contracted Agencia PRO, a Brazilian communications firm, to activate Portuguese-language social media focused on the concept of "beans everyday" (feijao todo dia) and develop a community of interest in 2020 a s the first step in building a positive identity for US dry beans in the Brazilian market.

Facebook and Instagram (@feijaotododia) were initiated at the end of June and a blog (www.feijaotododia.com.br) was added in August. Posts were designed to create a "beans everyday" movement by encouraging reaction to our main themes, such as the comfort of eating beans, their environmental sustainability, healthy living with beans, new ways to eat beans, and bean diversity.

COLORADO BEAN DEALERS

DEALERS SELLING BEANS ONLINE

Adobe Milling Company, Inc.
60740 US Highway 491
Dove Creek, CO 81324
800-542-3623
www.anasazibeans.com

DEALERS WITH THIRD-PARTY WEB SALES

Teasdale Foods
14574 County Road 64
Greeley, CO 80632
970-351-6000
www.teasdalefoods.com

Trinidad Benham Corporation
3650 South Yosemite, Suite 300
Denver, CO 80237
303-220-1400
www.trinidadbenham.com

DEALERS WITH RETAIL SALES IN OFFICE

Northern Feed & Bean
33278 US Highway 85
Lucerne, CO 80646
970-352-7875
mail@nfbean.com
www.northernfeedandbean.com

DEALERS WITH WEBSITES, BUT NO ONLINE SALES NOR SALES AT THEIR OFFICE

C & F Foods, Inc.
200 West 1ST Avenue
Yuma, CO 80759
970-848-3818
https://www.cnf-foods.com

Jack's Bean Company
402 North Interocean Avenue
Holyoke, CO 80734
970-854-3702
www.JacksBean.com

Kelley Bean Company, Inc.
101 Main Street
Ovid, CO 80744
970-463-5468
www.kelleybean.com

Producers Co-Op
P.O. Box 525
Olathe, CO 81425
970-323-5764
www.ProducersCo-Op.com

Rusler Produce, Inc.
47762 Colorado Highway 96
Avondale, CO 81022
719-947-3361
www.ruslerproduce.com

DEALERS WITHOUT WEBSITES AND NO SALES AT THEIR OFFICE

Beanery LLC
964 Dodge Street
Delta, CO 81416
970-874-3571

Midland Bean Company
P.O. Box 484
489 US Highway 491
Dove Creek, CO 81324
970-677-2216

Progressive Ag Management
518 Main Street
Wray, CO 80758
970-332-0604

Red Beard Bean LLC
2611 Highway 348
Delta, CO 81416
970-874-7488

The Women's Bean Project
www.womensbeanproject.com

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL SUMMARY:

Harvest this year was earlier than average for most crops, according to the Mountain Region Field Office of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Conditions remained very dry. According to the latest U.S. Drought Monitor report, the entire state was experiencing moderate to exceptional drought conditions. Over 59 percent of the state was rated in extreme to exceptional drought. Extreme wildfire activity due to warm temperatures and wind caused damage in northwestern counties, although small amounts of precipitation were received.

In northeastern counties, corn for grain harvest is fully underway. Sugarbeet harvest continues and the fourth cutting of alfalfa was completed. Winter wheat seeding continues but emergence in areas is mixed due to very dry conditions.

Livestock producers continue to provide supplemental feed in response to drought and feed supplies were limited. In east central counties, a prior high wind event caused newly seeded wheat fields to blow severely. A county report noted producers expect to chisel fields in response. No moisture was received recently.

Sorghum harvest is also underway. Harvest of other non-irrigated spring crops such as sunflowers and corn is limited in areas due to damage from extreme drought. In southwestern counties, dry bean harvest is complete and the forth cutting of alfalfa is also finished.

Exceptional drought conditions remain with little relief. Southeastern counties experienced freezing temperatures and windy weather recently.

A county report noted calves were being marketed earlier than normal due to lack of available native grass. Statewide, stored feed supplies are rated 11 percent very short, 27 percent short, 57 percent adequate, and 5 percent surplus. Sheep death loss was 66 percent average and 34 percent light. Cattle death loss was 81 percent average and 19 percent light.`

About UNITED STATES DRY BEAN COUNCIL

The USDBC gives a voice to the bean industry and provides information to consumers, health professionals, buyers, suppliers and the media about the good taste, nutritional value and versatility of beans.

The USDBC is a private trade association comprised of leaders in the bean industry with the common goal of promoting the U.S. edible bean trade, both in the United States and abroad, and educating U.S. consumers about the benefits of beans.

AN INTERNATIONAL BEAN RESOURCE

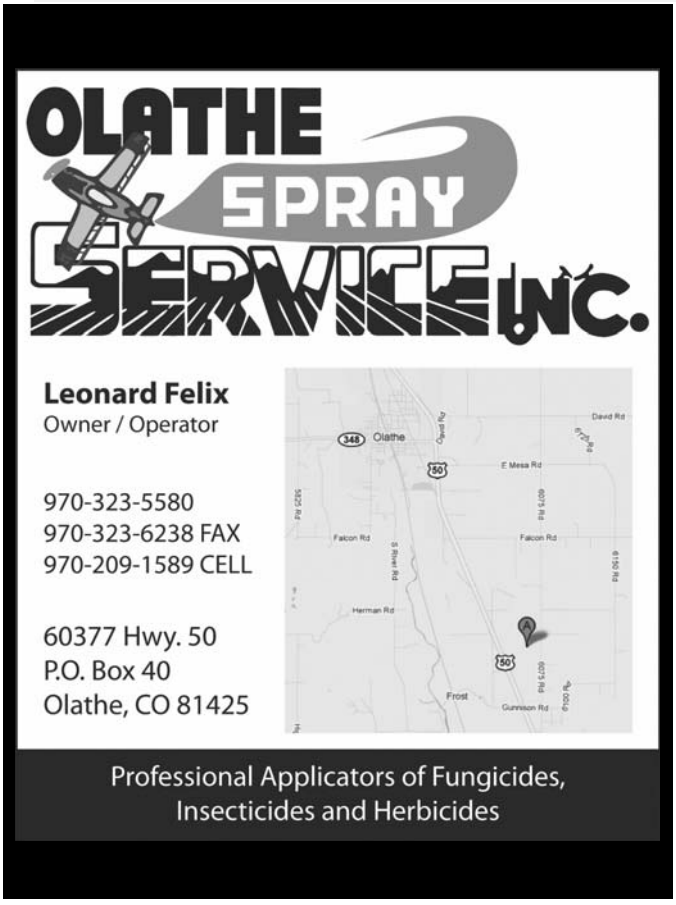
The USDBC also is a resource for information on U.S. exporters, overseas importers, U.S. dry bean classes, trade policy issues and the role of U.S.-grown beans in international food-aid efforts. USDBC also publishes foreign language newsletters and other publications designed to help overseas importers, packagers and canners better understand and maintain contact with the U.S. dry bean exporting trade.

As part of USDBC's mission, the organization collaborates with public health organizations, research centers, universities, and the entire supply chain, from seed suppliers to farmers, processors, wholesalers, distributors and transporters.

While the USDBC is privately funded, its representatives work closely with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in overseas markets, and often co-sponsors activities with the U.S. Government. These activities include hosting trade missions from foreign countries to visit U.S. production and processing facilities, participating in trade shows worldwide, coordinating trade missions of U.S. exporters and growers to visit overseas markets and producing education

The USDBC is incorporated in Wyoming. In addition, USDBC representatives around the world facilitate activities and dialog between U.S. and overseas trade.

US Dry Bean Council



USDBC International

The US Dry Bean Council represents the global market development interests of the U.S. dry bean industry. This includes the global export interests of growers, dealers, exporters, and corporates/processors.

Their goal is to foster cooperation Council members and provide real time global market insight and intelligence to craft strategy that will increase the consumption and production of US dry beans to enhance the economic health of the US dry bean industry.

See ***USDBC*** on Page 6

USDBC from Page 5

The USDBC conducts export promotion programs as part of a 25 year and counting private/public partnership with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) through a variety of funding mechanisms including the Market Access Program (MAP, the Foreign Market Development (FMD) program and the Emerging Markets Program (EMP). AS the dry bean industry exports approximately 20% of its annual production, export markets are critical and marketing programs continue to play an increasing role in the industry's ability to understand and take advantage of global opportunities. Market fluctuations, competition and changes in technology, fluctuating and extreme weather patterns and global politics continue to dramatically change international dry bean markets. The US industry depends on programs funded through USDA/FAS to help develop markets for US dry beans and to provide vital information during the volatile times, which often characterize our global economy. USDBC's marketing programs have evolved and streamlined into a two prong parallel strategy that focuses on innovating and maintaining in long-term growth markets and relying on a maintenance model for mature markets. At the same time USDBC is capitalizing on several new medium and longer term growth opportunities in developing markets, where trade patterns are changing leading to improved competitiveness for the U.S. dry bean industry.

CSU studies specialty crop diversification options

Candace Krebs

The Colorado State University specialty crops program is exploring several promising options for crop diversification in Colorado.

A couple of the projects involve organically certified cropland under cultivation at the Agricultural Research, Development and Education Center (ARDEC) South research farm east of Ft. Collins.

Interest in organic foods and nutraceuticals continues to grow. CSU's specialty crops program coordinator Mark Uchanski spoke during a field day this fall about the need for more research into growing hemp to harvest as CBD oil, or alternatively, as seed and fiber.

"There's been no comprehensive research for 70 years, so there's a huge knowledge gap," he said.

CSU is looking into the specifics of how to produce a high-CBD organic crop, including plant spacing and irrigation rates, and organic fertility management.

CSU's project is also studying the best way to prevent cross-pollination.

Uchanski gave a virtual tour of organic high-CBD hemp plants being grown under drip irrigation on certified organic land at the station. Some of the plants appeared to be covered with heavy white cloth. "The reason we use the tents is these are female clones," Uchanski explained. "If you're growing CBD plants, pollination is a negative thing. In Colorado, there are large amounts of pollen that can travel two miles or more, so that's a challenge for any high-value crop you're trying protect."

CSU is studying structures similar to the short tunnels vegetable growers often use, made from a variety of materials with small enough pores to keep invading pollen out. The effect on soil temperature

under these canopies is being carefully monitored and recorded.

"Thick-and-thin row crop materials are the best materials in the study so far," Uchanski observed.

Widely spaced female plants put their energy into producing flowers rather than seed, which is necessary for optimal oil development, he added.

Growers have several choices among hemp varieties and markets. High-CBD oil is the most lucrative, but another option is dual-purpose seed and fiber, also being grown at the CSU station. Researchers are studying the differences between the various types of plants and how to achieve their ideal growing conditions.

Organic vegetables are extremely popular, but can pose unique challenges compared to conventional production. Jane Davey, a new research associate who joined the specialty crops program in March, gave an overview of research into peppers, tomatoes and winter squash being conducted in conjunction with the Northern Organic Vegetable Improvement Collaborative.

"This is a collaboration between researchers, farmers and breeders to get more seed availability and more seed evaluation information," she said. "Right now organic growers just don't have as many varieties as conventional growers have."

"The idea is to actually breed plants and seeds for growing in organically certified soil," she continued. "Organic systems are different than a conventional system. We want to evaluate the varieties that are out there and breed new ones."

CSU has 13 varieties of organic winter squash in one trial, which allows them to look at disease and pest resistance and adaptability to Colorado conditions.

Among the plots, there are clear differences, she said, pointing to a wilted bed of plants.

"Squash bugs have been a big problem this year, and we do see some differences in the Colorado environment," she said. "All of these plants that have wilted are from squash bug infestations later on in the season. You can see there are some small fruits developing, but they won't get to maturity."

Peppers are another popular organic produce item. Colorado researchers are looking for early maturing, high yielding varieties that do well in the local environment.

Dry beans have long been a staple of crop rotations in Colorado, but it might be time to refresh the model, another researcher said.

In the last decade dry bean acreage has declined due to low profit margins and disease pressures, according to Hannah Sutherland. "We want to find out whether other legumes could be an addition, or replacement, to dry beans," she said.

She is working on a project evaluating the feasibility of other warm and cool season legume options for Colorado.

The main cool season options are lentils and dry peas, which can be planted in the fall either irrigated or non-irrigated.

"They have an advantage in water use efficiency and can be harvested earlier," she said.

Spring-planted warm season pulse crops under review include chickpeas, fava beans and black-eyed peas.

"The goal is a production and harvest system ready for traditional ag machinery, so the farmer doesn't have to buy new equipment," she said. "These crops have been grown successfully and have sold at high prices, with strong domestic and international demand."

These crops have done well in the Pacific Northwest, and Sutherland said CSU has high hopes for their feasibility in Colorado as well.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORTS: A BOOM FOR THE BEAN INDUSTRY

Excerpted from David Yaffe-Bellany

Tim McGreevy has worked in the bean business for more than 30 years. But when he scanned the bean aisles at a grocery store in Pullman, Wash, he saw something he had never seen before: empty shelves.

"In one sense, this is like my best dream," said Mr. McGreevy, who runs a trade group for producers and packagers of pulses, a category of legumes that includes beans. "In another sense, you go, 'Wow, this is pretty serious.'"

As the coronavirus pandemic upends daily life across the United States, Americans are filling their pantries with long-lasting essentials — pasta, rice, canned meat, and oat milk.

But amid all the panic shopping, the growing demand for beans has stood out. At supermarkets, shoppers are stocking up on canned beans from familiar brands, as well as bags of dry beans.

In recent weeks, the buying frenzy has extended to the entire pulses family, including lentils, dry peas and chickpeas as well as beans. Across the industry, canners and packagers have seen a 40 percent increase in sales.

Many canners and packagers are hiring staff or adding shifts to meet the surge in demand. Some canners who commonly process 150 to 200 orders a day are receiving 1,450 orders or more per day.

But beans were beginning to grow more popular even before the coronavirus. After dipping in the early 2000s, the consumption of dry beans in the United States has risen in recent years, to 9.6 pounds in 2018 from 7.2 pounds per capita in 2015, according to government estimates.

Professional chefs have long appreciated beans for their versatility. They can go in soups and salads. They pair well with chicken, lamb and other meats. And they can be cooked intact or mashed together.

THE GREAT COVID BEAN SHORTAGE

Excerpted from Orion Sakorn May 2020

When the lockdown began, I didn't understand why everyone was scrambling to get everything and anything from the grocery stores. It was insane just seeing how freaked out everyone could get. Of course, a toilet paper shortage was highly publicized.

The most surprising thing that ran out was beans of all forms: dried, canned, and fresh. I didn't realize beans were so popular! I understood common staples such as bread and potatoes might have been on a waitlist. But beans?

Either people realized the longevity and cheapness of dried beans, or there are more plant-based individuals out there.

Now, this is a type of food that I depended on for my larger protein and energy needs. Usually I'd have some sort of bean and brown rice dish.

See ***COVID*** on Page 8

COVID from Page 7

The problem was trying to find the right flavors. These days, I cook functionally for myself, meaning I don't necessarily indulge in making anything delicieux. But I still want my food to taste okay so that it'll satisfy me. It was just a matter of time before I got the flavors I liked.

I can also see other people having trouble satisfying the rest of their family, especially when they like beans. This makes it a little difficult since everyone has their own tastes. Who knows, maybe the new dishes you create are so delicious they don't mind the change. Besides, I'm sure they would be forgiving at this time when there's no possible way to get beans from the store.

But wait, beans still exist!

That's right! For you hardcore bean-lovers, there are still multiple sources of these amazing powerhouses. There's the tried and true Amazon, and there's your local grocery stores.

My wife pleasantly surprised me with dried black beans from her trip to an Asian grocery store. It was a little different from "normal" black beans, but I couldn't read Korean so I just plopped some in the Instant Pot and waited.

They tasted a little…old. I must have gotten a bad batch, but that's okay. It's still food. :')

2019-20 Mexican bean shortage difficult to fill

Twenty percent of Manitoba's dry bean crop went unharvested durin fall 2019, and there were problems with what did come off the fields.

The country's crop was half its normal size, but a poor harvest in Canada makes it a challenge to meet the extra demand

There is great demand for black and pinto beans coming out of Mexico this year. The problem will be finding ample supply to meet that demand, says an industry executive.

Mexico is harvesting half of a normal spring/summer crop, according to a recent report on the Global Pulse Confederation's website.

Felipe Sandoval, a trader with Beans and Grains International Traders, estimates the country will produce 450,000 tonnes of beans in the season, 47 percent below last year.

The U.S. Dry Bean Council, which thinks it will be even smaller than that, is forecasting 400,000 tonnes.

Sandoval's total includes 225,000 tonnes of black beans and 157,500 tonnes of pintos, both of which would be about half of last year's crop.

The vastly reduced spring/summer crop fueled expectations for a bigger-than-usual fall/winter crop.

The market initially thought Mexican farmers would plant 250,000 acres of beans in the fall, but that didn't happen.

Farmers planted an estimated 136,000 acres because of poor water availability, high seed costs and limited financing.

"The intention to plant more dry beans was there but these conditions made it too difficult for growers to follow through," said Sandoval.

The fall/winter crop is also off to a rough start. More than 100 millimetres of rain fell in less than 48 hours in several fall/winter bean growing states in late November.

Mexico's short crop should create healthy demand for pinto and black beans, two of the most popular classes grown in Western Canada.

However, poor crops in both Canada and the United States will limit exporters' ability to service that demand, said John Ferguson, owner of Ferguson Brothers, a bean supplier from St. Thomas, Ont.

"Nobody is sitting on huge, burdensome surpluses to be able to go around and fill in all the void," he said.

Grower prices for U.S. black beans increased 15 percent between the end of September and the end of November 2019, while U.S. pinto bean prices shot up 38 percent over that time, according to Stat Publishing.

However, that hasn't sparked much activity.

"There's not much trading right now. The buyers are sitting and waiting or the sellers aren't selling," said Ferguson.

Dennis Lange, a pulse specialist with Manitoba Agriculture, said black bean prices are in the low 30 cents per pound range, which is typical. However, pinto prices are far from normal, approaching 40 cents per pound.

"It's a pretty strong number for a pinto bean. We don't usually see those kinds of numbers very often," he said.

A recent market report from the Northarvest Bean Growers Association may shed some light on why that is the case. It says pinto beans are "practically sold out" in Mexico.

Lange said growers in Manitoba planted 154,000 acres of dry beans this year, which is much higher than the recent average of 120,000 acres.

However, 20 percent of the crop went unharvested and there were problems with what did come off the fields.

"On all bean types there was definitely some quality issues with some of the beans this year just because of the snow and rain and everything else," he said.

Ferguson said China would previously have stepped in and brought the bean market back into balance, but lately it has been producing less and consuming more.

He believes Mexico may have to turn to Brazil once it harvests its next crop.

Ferguson thinks Brazil is going to be the next big competitive threat in the bean market.

He believes Brazilian farmers will shift some soybean acreage to dry beans after the U.S. and China sign a trade deal encouraging more U.S. soybean sales to China.

"They're going to be looking for alternative crops down there," said Ferguson.

"They're going to be a bigger producer of dry beans in the future."

South America has already become a much bigger player in the cranberry bean market.

"Brazil and Argentina are growing more and taking more of our European demand, and the market has just been slack the last few years," he said.

MEXICO BEAN REPORT MAY 20

In March 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture launched the program "Nuestra Riqueza – el Frijol", in order to link universities, research centers and growers to make beans more profitable and sustainable. The main goal is to establish a directory plan for 2030. The initiative was just launched with a series of documents and one "webinar", some of the aspects to be analyzed are from production, planting and crop diseases, and even redesign the planting of beans, by interlayer with other crops. Government will also try to promote bean consumption to revamp it as some consultants have estimated a dramatic drop in the consumption of beans in the Mexican diet, from 15 kg per person per year to only 9 kg per person.

PRICES

As a result of COVID-19 prices of beans in Mexico have increased. The strong upward pressure on bean prices continues and the constant upward adjustments are being observed mainly in pinto beans Saltillo. Several foreign buyers are tracking the little pinto beans that remain in the communities of Chihuahua, Durango and Zacatecas, offering a price of $ 26.00 pesos / Kg to the producer. In Durango, most stockpilers have chosen to keep their bean stocks, pending higher prices. Those who are selling do so in minimum volumes (up to 5 MT), at prices of up to $ 33.00 pesos/ Kg in the case of screened beans. Currently, the producer from Zacatecas and Durango is seeking a price of $ 27.00 / Kg for pinto beans

In Durango and Zacatecas there is growth in the demand for black beans, although the upward adjustments in exit prices areas are not considerable and constant, as in the case of pinto beans.

Bullish factors:

Despite the closure of a large number of businesses in the restaurant industry, the demand for beans remains strong. In the production areas there is a very high demand for beans, especially pinto Saltillo. In Sinaloa, producers who still have inventories of sulfur beans are reluctant to sell, waiting for it to reach the level of $ 35.00 pesos / Kg.

Wholesalers at the Central de Abastos of Mexico City are acquiring sulfur beans at a maximum price of $ 33.00 pesos / Kg placed in their warehouse.

Almost a month after the beginning of the spring-summer 2020 bean planting cycle, the Department of Rural Development of Coahuila makes lists so that interested producers sign up to purchase the seed at a price of $ 12.00 / Kg.

High demand for beans is observed in the US market.

Bearing factors:

Given the shortage of pinto beans, there is a risk that the quality will decrease, as new beans are mixed with beans from past harvests.

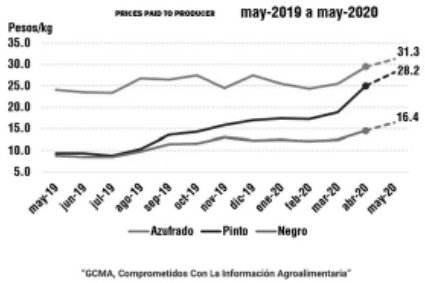
In the United States, the bean planting program for this year is 555.2 thousand hectares, which if realized would reflect an annual increase of 6.6%. Planting progress is 25% in WY, 23% in ND, 18% in NE, and 6% in CO.

Prices have been increasing weekly during May:

Pinto beans - 900 grams bag - retail price $37.90 pesos May 8-14, and up to $38.20 pesos May 15-21.

Black beans – 1 kg bag - retail price $36.00 pesos May 8-14, no change

Flor de Mayo beans – 1 kg bulk – retail price $31.00 pesos May 8-14, and up to $33.20 pesos May 15-21.



INVENTORIES

Regarding current inventories in Mexico, there is no consensus between industry representatives contacted.

Some mentioned that it wont be a shortage as in February lot of beans were planted in the Bajio region, plus beans planted in south of Guerrero and the irrigation crop of Nayarit and Sinaloa. Production is going to be staggered because Zacatecas has already planted; old inventories from 2018 or 2019 will also come out. In addition, Mexican government has authorized the import of 100,000 MT of black beans from Argentina.

NEXT PLANTING SEASON

Regarding how much beans are going to be planted this season, there are also a lot of mix feelings. Some specialists are predicting that this year double or more production will be achieved than last year, planting is going well, the plant is the same, there are fewer pests, the climate will favor to have good production. According to preliminary data from the Agri-Food and Fisheries Information Service (SIAP),

See ***MEXICO*** on Page 15

Colorado State University EXTENSION

Crops Testing
www.csucrops.com

2020 Irrigated Pinto Dry Bean Variety Performance Results at Lucerne

Variety	Source	Yield[a]	3-Year Avg. Yield	3-Year Avg. Yield	Moisture	Traits	Maturity	Seeds/Pound
		lb/ac	lb/ac	percent of avg.	percent			
PT16-9	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	3255	3631	119%	12.0	Slow Dark	Late	1253
PT16-12-1	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	3073	-	-	11.3	Slow Dark	Late	1327
Monterrey	ADM Seedwest	3038	3523	115%	11.2	-	Late	1334
DR Wood	Colorado State University	2985	3121	102%	12.3	-	Medium	1221
La Paz	ADM Seedwest	2947	-	-	11.2	-	Late	1279
GTS-904	Genetc, Inc.	2768	3297	108%	11.0	-	Late	1151
StayBright	Trinidad-Benham	2717	3359	110%	12.6	Slow Dark	Late	1342
PT11-13-31	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	2699	-	-	11.3	-	Late	1291
Gleam	ADM Seedwest	2636	-	-	11.4	Slow Dark	Late	1257
PT11-13-1	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	2609	3206	105%	11.0	-	Medium	1335
Centennial	Colorado State University	2575	2973	97%	11.6	-	Medium	1226
NE2-17-18	University of Nebraska	2563	-	-	11.5	Slow Dark	Medium	1038
ND-Falcon	North Dakota State University	2529	-	-	10.9	-	Late	1325
NE2-17-37	University of Nebraska	2511	-	-	11.8	Slow Dark	Early	1310
Long's Peak	Colorado State University	2446	2817	92%	11.9	-	Medium	1302
Poncho	Rogers/Syngenta Seeds	2337	-	-	10.9	-	Early	1211
Cowboy	ADM Seedwest	2312	2989	98%	11.0	-	Medium	1302
SV6139GR	Seminis	2254	-	-	10.9	-	Medium	1350
Windbreaker	Trinidad-Benham/Seminis	2230	-	-	11.5	-	Early	1161
Lumen	ADM Seedwest	2203	-	-	12.1	Slow Dark	Early	1264
Torreon	ADM Seedwest	2158	2857	93%	11.9	-	Medium	1226
Radiant	ADM Seedwest	2149	2675	87%	10.3	Slow Dark	Early	1273
NE4-17-6	University of Nebraska	2128	-	-	12.3	Slow Dark	Medium	1168
Vibrant	ADM Seedwest	2124	2846	93%	11.0	Slow Dark	Medium	1328
Island	Ag. and Agri-Food Canada	1904	-	-	11.6	-	Early	1302
Rough Rider	Trinidad-Benham	1838	-	-	12.8	-	Medium	1208
ND-Palomino	North Dakota State University	1813	2509	82%	11.8	Slow Dark	Medium	1281
NE4-17-10	University of Nebraska	1708	-	-	12.4	Slow Dark	Medium	1217
Average		**2447**	**3062**		**11.5**			**1260**
[b]LSD (P<0.30)		201						

[a]Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

[b]If the difference between two variety yields equals or exceeds the LSD value, there is a 70% chance the difference is statistically significant. Variety yields in bold are in the top LSD group.

Plot Size: 10' x 30'

Site Information

Collaborator:	Ed Croissant
Planting Date:	May 28, 2020
Harvest Date:	September 21, 2020
Fertilizer:	N at 100, P at 40, and K at 30 lb/ac
Soil Type:	Weld loam
Herbicides:	Eptam at 2 qt/ac and Dual at 0.5 pt/ac
Fungicide:	Copper 3L sprayed twice for white mold

Crops Testing and Variety Development

Check out this web site for additional information from:

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY

2020 Colorado Spring Crop Variety Performance Trials

webdoc.agsci.colostate.edu/csucrops/reports/drybeans/beanreport_2020.pdf

This table may be reproduced only in its entirety.

2020 LUCERNE BEAN TRIAL VARIETY DESCRIPTIONS

- ***Centennial*** is a 2015 release by Colorado State University. It has resistance to common rust and bean common mosaic virus, excellent seed quality, and semi-upright architecture. It possesses the Ur-3 and Ur-6 alleles that condition resistance to strains of rust found in the High Plains and western US. It is 95 to 100 days to maturity. Yield is 97% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Cowboy*** is an ADM Seedwest variety from ProVita, and is upright, medium width, short vine, BCMV (bean common mosaic virus) resistant, and resistant to rust strains commonly found in CSU rust trial. Yield is 98% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***DR Wood*** is a 2018 release from Colorado State University. It is a full season variety, 97 to 100 days to maturity with semi-upright architecture (Type II). It possesses disease resistance alleles for resistance to US strains of BCMV and BCMNV (bean common mosaic necrosis virus). resistance to endemic strains of bean common bacterial blight, and resistance to all endemic strains of foliar rust in the Central High Plains and western US. Yield is 102% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Gleam*** is a medium maturity, slow darkening pinto variety marketed by ADM Seedwest developed by Pro-Vita. It has an erect growth habit and indeterminate growth with medium width, short vine, BCMV (bean common mosaic virus) resistant, and resistant to rust strains.
- ***GTS-904*** is a Gentec, Inc. variety. It is a tall, semi-determinate bush plant that holds pods off the ground and has fair to good lodging resistance. It has an upright growth habit which could be suitable for direct harvest. It is a mid-to-full season variety. Yield is 108% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Island*** was developed at the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) Research Centre, Lethbridge, AB, in collaboration with the AAFC Research Station, Morden, MB. It is a highyielding, tall, large-seeded, partially upright pinto common bean with reduced susceptibility to white mold.
- ***La Paz*** is an AmeriSeed variety distributed by Seedwest, is an upright medium to narrow profile variety that holds its pods off the ground, lending itself to direct harvest. The plant has an erect growth pattern and indeterminate short runners with bean common mosaic virus and bean rust disease resistance.
- ***Long's Peak*** is a 2011 release from Colorado State University. It has excellent seed color; resistance to prevalent strains of rust in the High Plains, and resistance to BCMV and BCMNV. Rust resistance is derived from a single recessive gene that allows small rust pustules to form on the leaves late in the growing season. Long's Peak has upright plant architecture in most environments and medium plant maturity (94-98 days). Yield is 92% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Lumen*** is a medium maturity, slow darkening pinto variety marketed by ADM Seedwest developed by Pro-Vita, that is slow darkening. It has an erect growth habit and indeterminate growth with medium width, short vine, BCMV (bean common mosaic virus) resistant, and resistant to rust strains.
- ***Monterrey*** is an ADM Southwest variety from ProVita and it is a upright, broad, short vine, BCMV resistant, and resistant to strains commonly found in the CSU rust trial. Medium early maturity. Yield is 115% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***ND Falcon*** is a North Dakota State University release with upright architecture (type IIa) with short vines. Under North Dakota conditions it matures in approximately 105 days. It is resistant to the new race of rust (20-3) predominant in the region and BCMV. It shows resistance to Soybean Cyst Nematode and has agronomic traits of economic importance such as canning quality and seed shape/size are within commercially acceptable ranges.
- ***ND Palomino*** is a slow darkening variety derived from the cross Santa Fe/PS08-108. It has an upright, indeterminate (short vine) growth habit (Type 2A), white flowers, and matures in approximately 102 days. It is resistant to BCMV, but susceptible to both rust and anthracnose diseases. It was found acceptable in canning tests performed by two major canning companies, but they warned against mixing/comingling regular darkening with slow darkening beans in the same canning line because the final color of the beans will be very different. Yield was 82% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Poncho*** is a medium maturity (97 day) pinto variety released by Rogers/Syngenta Seeds, Inc. in 1998 with resistance to BCMV, and has excellent seed quality. It has Type III growth habit. It is susceptible to rust and bacterial brown spot.
- ***Radiant*** is a slow darkening ADM Seedwest variety from ProVita. It is an indeterminate plant that is upright in architecture. It is about three days later in maturity when compared to Poncho. It is resistant to rust and BCMV. Yield was 87% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Rough Rider*** (SV6533GR) is an early semi-determinate pinto variety developed by Seminis and marketed by Trinidad-Benham. It is an upright plant type and has good yield potential. The variety has superior lodging resistance and similar seed size to Windbreaker with very good pod placement with improved quality. It has disease resistance to bean common mosaic virus and bean rust.
- ***StayBright*** is a slow-darkening pinto variety released by Colorado State University and marketed by Trinidad-Benham. The slow darkening allele was derived from the germplasm line SDIP-1 by the University of Idaho in 2006. It is resistant to endemic strains of foliar rust in the High Plains and all strains of BCMV. It has semi-upright architecture. Harvest maturity is 96 to 99 days in the High Plains region.
- ***SV6139GR*** is a variety released by Seminis with an upright, semi-determinate plant growth habit with good pod position making it suitable for direct combining. It has good yield potential and improved lodging resistance with a broad adaptation and possesses disease resistance to bean common mosaic virus and bean rust.
- ***Torreon*** is an ADM Seedwest variety from ProVita. It has medium maturity and an upright short vine architecture. It is medium width, BCMV resistant, and resistant to rust strains commonly found in CSU rust trial. Yield was 93% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.

2020 NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY PINTO BEAN VARIETY TRIAL REPORT

NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center and Oakes Irrigation Research Site
2020 Variety Trial Data

Dry Bean, Pinto - Irrigated							**Oakes**
					---------- Seed Yield ----------		
Variety	Days to PM	Seeds/ Pound	Seed Weight	Test Weight	2020	2-yr. Avg.	3-yr. Avg.
			grams/100	lb/bu	---------- lb/ac ----------		
LaPaz *	79.8	1201	37.88	58.55	2850	3292	3242
Lariat	79.5	1114	40.7	57.8	2833	3083	3084
Stampede	78.0	1158	39.3	56.2	2258	2503	2347
Windbreaker *	78.0	994	45.8	55.6	2791	3177	2933
Palomino *	81.3	1090	41.7	55.1	2065	2538	2606
Monterrey *	79.8	1168	38.9	59.4	2851	3195	3098
ND-Falcon *	84.0	1093	41.5	54.8	2732	2971	--
Vibrant *	79.3	1230	36.9	60.0	2355	2736	--
Torrean *	79.3	1159	39.2	58.9	2135	2620	--
Mean:	80.2	1144	39.9	57.5	2479	--	--
C.V.(%)	1.2	4.9	4.9	1.5	11.5	--	--
LSD 0.10	1.15	67	2.33	1.0	342	--	--
LSD 0.05	1.4	81	2.8	1.2	412	--	--

Planting Date = June 1; Harvest Date = September 2; Previous Crop = Soybean

Soygreen Liquid
with **Nutrient Shuttle Effect™**
1.5 qts/A in furrow 1.5 qts/A foliar (2X)
High Plains yield advantage of 264#/A (4 yrs)

Chemistry Price Quotes

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Upland MSO

GrainEdge LLC
"Seed Treating and Solutions"
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MOBILE 970-580-8303

- ***Vibrant*** is a slow darkening ADM Seedwest variety from ProVita. It is indeterminate and has upright plant architecture. Its maturity is approximately 99 days. It is resistant to rust and BCMV. Yield was 93% of 3-yr trial average yields at Lucerne.
- ***Windbreaker*** is a variety released by Seminis and currently marketed by Jack's Bean. It is an indeterminant mid-season (94 to 98 day) pinto bean with upright, short-vine growth habit. It has resistance to BCMV and rust.

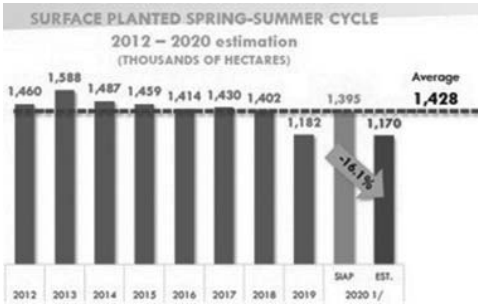
EXPERIMENTALS

- ***NE2-17-37, NE4-17-6, and NE4-17-10*** are slow darkening pinto lines from the University of Nebraska that are being considered for release. They have resistance to BCMV and common rust and intermediate resistance to CBB. They exhibit broader adaptation. All have an upright plant architecture (Type 2b) and medium maturity.
- ***NE2-17-18*** is a slow darkening pinto line from the University of Nebraska that is being released as a cultivar. It has resistance to BCMV and common rust and intermediate resistance to CBB. It exhibits broader adaptation and is being tested in 16 experiments across the U.S. It has a semi-upright plant architecture and full season maturity.
- ***PT16-9 and PT16-12-1*** are slow darkening pinto bean sister lines from USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA, that are being considered for release as cultivars. Both have resistance to BCMV and rust, exhibit broad adaptation, and perform well under stressful conditions including low soil fertility and drought. They have upright growth habit, with PT16-12-1 a bit more upright but a day or two later than PT16-9.
- ***PT11-13-1 and PT11-13-31*** are advanced pinto bean sister lines from USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA, that are being considered for release as cultivars. They have resistance to BCMV (I + bc-3 genes) and rust (Ur-3 and Ur-11 genes), exhibit broad adaptation, and perform well under stressful conditions including low soil fertility and drought. They have semi-upright growth habit and medium maturity. Both are sensitive to white mold but PT11-13-31 is slightly less sensitive.

MEXICO HARVEST UPDATE

October 24, 2020 - USDBC News

Our last update on the Mexican dry bean harvest indicated that lack of rain in August had an impact on yield. Total precipitation in August was 34% lower than anticipated causing extreme drought in some states such as Chihuahua and Durango. As a result, our latest assessment projects that total hectares planted were around 1.17 million and not the 1.39 million reported by the Mexican Agricultural Information Service (SIAP). Throughout September, the precipitation did not pick up at the required pace and will likely continue to impact yield.



As of our last assessment, we are projecting Mexico's total bean production for the 2020 Spring Summer cycle to top out at around 749,404 MT, 21.5% less than SIAP's estimate of 954 thousand MT but still 36.3% higher than the 592,670 MT short harvest of 2019 and 12.1% shorter than the historic average of 852,102 MT (SIAP). Harvest has been delayed by the lack of rain but will continue through October. We will be issuing our updated harvest report at the start of November. For more specifics on bean production in the 2020 Spring/ Summer harvest see the full report on our members only page.

2020 IDAHO BEANS PRODUCTION NOTE

Pinto bean production in Idaho is up noticeably during 2020 due to the rising dry bean prices on the commodity markets. As people are putting up storage friendly foods during the pandemic, prices have increased following increases in demand.

Dry beans are in great demand this year, according to the USDA. Pintos, which drive prices in Idaho, were selling at $38-$40 per hundred weight during mid-July, nearly doubling prices of one year ago. Additionally, dry beans are in short supply nationwide, as increased demands have reduced inventory levels, making beans a scarce commodity.

Currently, Idaho ranks fifth in the nation in dry bean production, and leads the country in bean seed production. According to the USDA, during 2020, with high bean prices and low inventory, Idaho farmers have planted 65-thousand acres of dry beans, an increase of 38 percent compared to 2019.

2019 NEBRASKA DRY BEAN TRIALS

Carlos A. Urrea, Dry Bean Breeding Specialist, and Eduardo Valentin Cruzado, Research Technologist, Dry Bean Breeding Program

In 2019, the PHREC Dry Bean Breeding program conducted six replicated field trials at two locations, the Scottsbluff Ag Lab and the Mitchell Ag lab, to evaluate which dry bean entries are best suited for western Nebraska. These trials have been ongoing for 38 years as a service to the Nebraska dry bean industry. The trials at the Scottsbluff Ag lab were harvested, but the data are not reported because damage from multiple hailstorms, therefore, we only report results from the Mitchell Ag lab variety trials.

Locations and Germplasm

The replicated pinto trial (50 entries), was planted at Mitchell Ag Lab on June 5. Soil at the Mitchell site is a silt loam

Agronomic Management

The field at the Mitchell Ag Lab was plowed on June 3 and sprayed/roller harrowed with Eptam @ 2.5 pts/acre and Sonalan @ 2 pts/acre on June 4, had 52# residual N and 83# N manure credit.

It was sprayed with Badge SC @ 1.5 pts/acre on July 9 and with Oxidate on July 25. This site received hail and wind damage on August 15.

The field was irrigated 10 times (7.4 inches) using sprinkler irrigation. It received an additional 6.12 inches of precipitation.

The entries were assigned using a randomized complete block design with four replications. Each plot consisted of four 22-foot rows spaced 22 inches apart. The target plant population was 80,000 plants/acre. The trials were planted with a cone planter. At the end of the growing season, a plot combine was used to harvest 18 feet of the middle two rows of each plot. Variety/line trials at the Mitchell Ag lab were undercut and combined on September 12.

Response Variables

Data collected were: yield (lbs/acre adjusted to 14% Moisture), DTF (days to flowering, actual number of days from planting to when 50% of the plants had at least one flower opened), DTM (days to harvest maturity, actual days from planting to when 80% of the plants were ready to be harvested), 100-seed counts (weight of 100 seeds in grams, adjusted to 14% Moisture), and Test Weight (lbs/bushel). Data are presented in Table.

Statistical Analysis

Data were analyzed using PROC MIXED (SAS, 2004). Means were separated using a F-protected LSD. All tests were considered significant at $P \leq 0.05$.

Acknowledgments

The authors express their gratitude to Gene Kizzire, his team, and the summer crew for help with agronomic management and Ann Koehler for editing the document. The financial support of the Dry Bean Commission is greatly appreciated.

2019 Pinto Variety Trial - Mitchell Nebraska Ag Lab.

ENTRY NUMBER	ID	YIELD LBS/A	DAYS TO FLOWERING	DAYS TO MATURITY	100 SEED WT G
12	18-376	2547	47	89	35.2
14	Windbreaker	2414	47	85	37.2
8	Cowboy (11278)	2372	48	85	33.9
13	18-589	2337	51	90	33.7
33	Montrose	2131	46	83	34.4
3	Monterrey	2127	50	88	32.4
27	52646-14	2125	46	84	36.8
16	SV6533GR	2122	46	83	37.3
4	Santa Cruz	2113	48	88	31.6
47	NE4-18-45	2061	47	90	38.8
10	Lumen (14451)	2028	47	90	31.5
18	GTS-907	2017	46	85	34.5
20	Palomino	2012	45	85	37.4
2	Sinaloa	1994	48	87	33.7
45	NE4-17-6	1985	45	89	38.9
49	NE4-18-40	1962	45	91	38.6
38	NE2-17-20	1946	47	88	34.1
9	18-283	1945	50	88	38.5
17	GTS-904	1936	48	90	37
22	30903-6	1890	45	83	33.7
44	NE4-17-10	1836	44	85	38.9
26	32330-14	1822	49	91	36.7
50	NE2-17-44	1800	43	89	38.9
43	NE2-17-41	1792	45	88	37.7
40	NE2-17-38	1734	42	86	34.6
28	42732-15	1719	49	92	36.9
46	NE4-18-6	1693	47	90	39.7
19	Staybright	1670	45	91	35.7
29	43732-1	1654	48	91	36.6
39	NE2-17-37	1654	45	90	32.9
24	33503-5	1649	48	90	37.9
32	Croissant	1632	46	87	32.5
37	NE2-17-18	1630	47	91	40
25	34628-5	1590	49	91	35.8
23	30993-27	1552	49	91	33.4
42	NE2-17-40	1542	47	90	34.6
48	NE4-18-55	1459	47	92	45
36	Centennial	1459	48	92	34.6
41	NE2-17-39	1458	41	85	36
31	Bill Z	1432	46	84	31.9
30	53676-3	1375	51	92	34.7
35	Long's Peak	1323	49	91	35.2
34	DR Wood	1303	49	93	34.4
	MEAN	1884	47	88	35.6

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COLORADO DRY BEANS Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

MEXICO from Page 9

as of 3/31/20 a production of 265,861 tons of beans was reported.

Farmers from Durango conclude with the fallow work. They are waiting for the rains in June, to start planting the Spring-Summer 2020 cycle.

Main concern from producers is faced with a shortage of bean seed, growers mentioned this is going to be the main challenge. Government has reacted with a seed distribution program. Through the Kilo por Kilo program, SEGALMEX (Ministry of Agriculture) will support producers in Chihuahua, Zacatecas, Durango and San Luis Potosí with the distribution of black and pinto bean seeds for planting the Spring-Summer 2020 cycle.

The support will be to provide 30 kg of bean seed needed to establish one hectare. Only small size producers (less than 30 ha or 5 ha irrigated) will be eligible. The grower needs to return harvested beans to government warehouses the same amount of beans that they received as seeds. The program will run from May 20 to July 15.

In the production areas, a greater number of small volume buyers are observed, who seek to acquire from 1 to 5 tons for the preparation for next season. Other industry representatives mentioned that, this year a project to acquire seed for sowing beans and other grains collapsed with a loan agreed with a private bank for $ 1.6 billion, which producers from Durango, Chihuahua and Zacatecas would jointly do, but with the position from the federal government to disappear trusts, there is no longer a way to offer guarantees.

As a result of the shortage of seed, for this year, the price of seed for production has been very high, in addition to the fact that due to the closing of the borders due to COVID and other factors, they are struggling to obtain this raw material. Some industry representatives mentioned government sold available inventories to brokers, and forgot the strategical reservoir for seeds, therefore there is no seed available. It is estimated a shortage of 20,000 MT of seed for Pinto Saltillo.

Colorado Dry Bean Committee Financial Summary as of November 2020	2020 Actual	2020 Budget	Budget vs Actual
Assessments	$72,097	$84,000	($11,903)
Interest net of bank fees	$144	$150	($6)
Total income	$72,241	$84,150	($11,909)
Administrative	$6,000	$6,000	$0
Audit and legal	$1,500	$1,500	$0
CDA grant expenses	$313		($313)
CDA grant matching expenses	$6,598	$0	($6,598)
Promotion-CDA trade missions	$750	$3,500	$2,750
Promotion-Colorado Bean Newsletter	$0	$8,000	$8,000
Promotion-Memberships	$2,435	$2,000	($435)
Promotion-Mexico market intelligence reports	$0	$3,500	$3,500
Promotion-Ron Pickarski	$7,000	$7,000	$0
Promotion-Colorado Chefs/ACF	$7,500	$7,500	$0
Promotion-Donaton to Food Bank of the Rockies	$5,000	$5,000	$0
Promotion-Website maintenance	$911	$1,000	$89
Promotion-Other	$1,451	$0	($1,451)
Refund of assessments	$719	$750	$31
Research-Dr. Henry Thompson cancer project	$15,000	$15,000	$0
Research-CSU variety trial at Lucerne	$8,700	$8,700	$0
Research-bean breeding	$4,000	$4,000	$0
Research-variety trial in Northeastern Colorado	$9,975	$10,000	$25
Telephone/Postage/Printing	$248	$250	$2
Travel and meetings	$4,277	$4,000	($277)
USDBC dues	$6,200	$8,200	$2,000
Opportunity fund for promotion or research	$20,644	$15,000	($5,644)
Total expenses	$109,222	$110,900	$1,678
Excess (shortage) of income vs expenses	($36,980)	($26,750)	($10,230)
Cash on hand	$59,046	$73,250	
Crop year			
NASS initial forecast	$600,808	$677,000	($76,192)
NASS October revision		$672,000	
RMBDA initial forecast		$616,200	

Colorado Bean Network
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Fort Collins, CO 80525

Producers CO-OP
Olathe, Colorado 81425

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Western Colorado
Pinto Bean Seed

Colorado Seed Grower's Association
Class #1 Seed Conditioner

Available Varieties
Montrose
Maverick
Bill Z
Croissant
DR Woods
Long's Peak
Mariah
Windbreaker
Medicine Hat
Othello

Call Bob Beyer or Steve Mosher
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