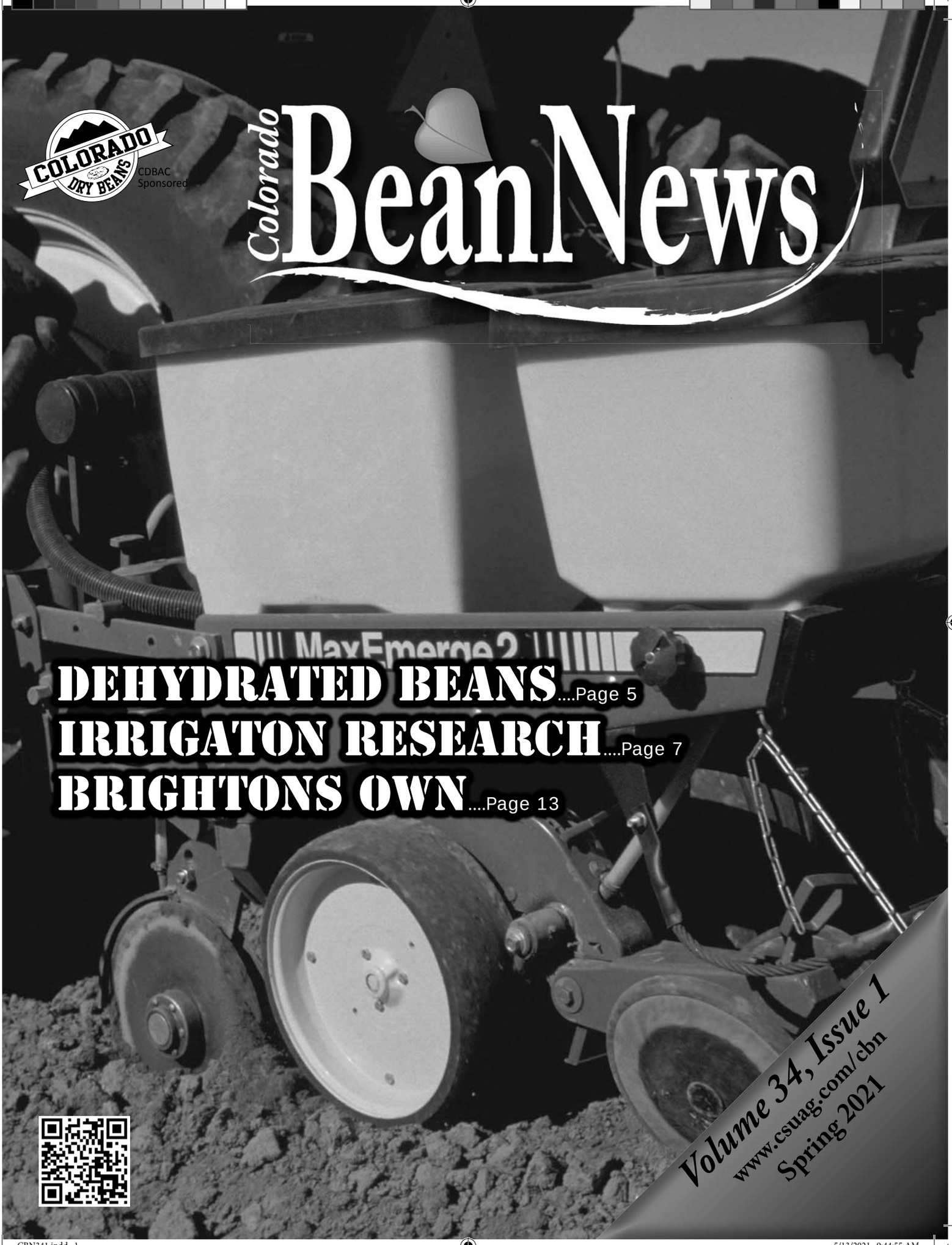

COLORADO DRY BEANS

CDBAC Sponsored

Colorado BeanNews

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BRIGHTONS OWN....Page 13

Volume 34, Issue 1
www.csuag.com/cbn
Spring 2021

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COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Markets Division

2020 bean exports totaled $6.5 million to top markets including Mexico, Dominican Republic, Canada, Australia and UAE.

Trade Partner	United States Dollars				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
World	11,421,429	16,380,845	10,266,645	7,087,324	6,515,603
Mexico	4,299,014	12,005,363	6,624,316	4,737,553	6,149,679
Dominican Republic	5,046,386	2,625,258	2,387,817	1,863,463	204,160
Canada	6,700	280,096	20,421	148,048	112,892
Australia	296,248	383,400	161,409	17,114	31,184
United Arab Emirates					9,688

Like many things in 2020, CDA international activities slowed for a time being until the shift to online and virtual events became everyday life.

With the cancellation of ANTAD in Mexico, CDA worked with G&G Gestoria to help arrange 1-on-1 meetings over zoom with bean companies in Colorado during the month of October. We had 3 companies participate. We hope the ANTAD show will return in person June 2022.

Also in October 2020, we participated in the America's Food and Beverage show's online buyer's mission. We had one bean company participate but CDA also attended the meetings and found many good trade leads for the industry. We hope this show will return in-person September 2021.

Going forward, CDA will continue to work with overseas contractors to arrange a mix of virtual and in person activities for the remainder of 2021. If all goes well, in-person activities will resume by the end of the year.

UPCOMING EVENTS INCLUDE:

- America's Food and Beverage Show, Miami, FL – September 2021
- SIAL Canada, Toronto, Canada – September 2021
- Fine Food Australia, Sydney, Australia – September 2021
- TuttoFoods, Milan, Italy – October 2021
- Outbound Mission to the UK and EU – TBD
- Virtual Trade Mission with Mexico - TBD

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MEXICO BEAN REPORT

MARCH 2021.

According to official statistics total production for 2020 spring- autumn, was nearly 785 thousand MT.

Sinaloa harvest has reached 90% and it is projected at 127 thousand MT. The estimated yield will be 1.8 MT/ha, considering a total of 71 thousand hectares planted. Sonora is expected to have a harvest of

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On the cover: Modern Tractor - Colorado

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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

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

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REPORT from Page 2

83 thousand MT, while Chiapas in the south is projecting 26 thousand MT and Veracruz 13.6 thousand MT.

Importers at the wholesale produce market are betting to continue importing US beans as there are limited inventories in Mexico, but some of them have mentioned the quality is not good in all the cases.

In mid-February, producers from the main bean growing areas met with the federal government in order to try to establish a new mechanism to commercialize beans, and to see how the bean import can be reduced, but no concrete actions have been derived from this initiative.

PRICES

- Prices in February were not as high as expected in Sinaloa; brokers wanted to pay $20 MXN/kg, and producers were encouraging not to sell due to the limited volumes available. Prices have been constantly increasing, starting March at $28-30 MXN/kg, Some producers are expecting to receive at least $35 MXN/kg or even $40 MXN/kg, but there is not a clear trend in the market to confirm this.
- In Nayarit, prices also suffered from brokers pressure; despite the sales started at $28 MXN/kg and up to $35 MXN/kg, the prices drop all the way down till $17 MXN/kg.
- Due to the pressure on prices at the beginning of the harvesting in Sinaloa, government sponsored the storage and warehouse cost for bean producers. In addition, producers are requesting government to buy 30 thousand MT in order to improve prices.
- Prices in all varieties have been stable, due to the slow demand. Only pinto Saltillo has increased prices due to the limited inventories and demand in the north of the country. However, due to the high inventories in the U.S, prices have not reacted that dramatically.

Colorado Dry Beans

Colorado Dry Bean Committee
ColoradoBeans@gmail.com
www.ColoradoDryBeans.com

The CDBAC has collaborated with Barber's Foods, a Denver Food distributor, to make "Colorado Proud" dry beans available to commercial accounts and retail customers. Their private label Barber's Farms pinto, yellow/Mayocoba, black and garbanzo beans and black-eyed peas are available in one pound bags. They also have 50 pound bags of Barber's Farms "Colorado Proud" pinto beans. In addition they also offer rice and popcorn in one pound bags. Their one pound bags can be purchased from our online store at www.ColoradoDryBeans.com.

The CDBAC is working with Chef Jackson Lamb of Metropolitan State University's School of Hospitality to increase bean awareness to future chefs. We sponsored a student recipe contest last fall and we are awarding prizes to the winners of our winter contest on March 18th. We are also working with MSU and Barber's Foods to host a bean summit this September.

The CDBAC was a sponsor of the United States Dry Bean Council's BeanCon21. This convention was changed to a virtual format due to COVID-19. Both the CDBAC and Barber's Foods hosted private meetings with international buyers interested in importing Colorado beans.

If you would like to review the minutes of our December 3rd annual meeting, they are on our website www.ColoradoDryBeans.com. The directors approved three research projects with CSU. We are in the third year of working with Dr. Henry Thompson of CSU's cancer institute to evaluate how beans can help with preventing cancer and improving overall gut health. He focus this year will be on the specific benefit of pinto beans. Our second project is funding a pinto bean variety trial that CSU will be hosting in Yuma. Our third project is to have Dr. Maria Munoz Amatriain collaborate with Dr. Carlos Urrea of the University of Nebraska's Scottsbluff Panhandle Research Center to determine if there is any remaining pinto varieties from Dr. Mark Brick's remaining inventory that might be commercially viable. Dr. Brick retired as a bean breeder from CSU in 2019.

COLORADO PESTICIDE APPLICATORS

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(845) 481-4048
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Belize:

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise of Belize through the Agricultural Subproject will be releasing phase two of its relief for registered farmers who have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2019 drought.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Enterprise of Belize through the Agricultural Subproject will be releasing phase two of its relief for registered farmers who have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2019 drought.

The Agricultural Subproject is a part of the Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) of the Belize Climate Resilient Infrastructure Project (BCRIP). It is a BZ$16 million project financed by the Government of Belize and the World Bank.

The three major components under this phase are Market Contraction, Drought Relief and Post-harvest Management. Farmers who are eligible for phase two components are as follows:

1. Market Contraction: Farmers across the country who registered in the Belize Agriculture Information Management System (BAIMS) from June 2018 to April 2020 and who produced commercial poultry, dairy cattle, pig, sheep, shrimp, pulses, grains such as yellow and white corn, beans (red kidney beans, black beans, pinto beans), and rice qualify for this support. Only farmers from the Stann Creek and Toledo districts will receive assistance for produce such as cabbages, melons, onions, potatoes, sweet peppers, sweet corn and tomatoes under market contraction assistance.
2. Drought Relief: Farmers operating in Cayo, Belize, Orange Walk, and Corozal districts registered in BAIMS from June 2018 to April 2020, who produced sugar cane and vegetables such as cabbages, onions, potatoes, sweet peppers, and tomatoes qualify for this support.
3. Post-harvest Management: Vegetable producers and agricultural cooperatives involved in the consolidation, packing, and distribution of products registered in BAIMS qualify for this support.

The disbursement process for phase two will be via a voucher system. Each farmer will be issued a voucher that is redeemable at pre-selected suppliers. The voucher includes a list of eligible items and the compensation value for each farmer. The voucher is not redeemable for cash.

Disbursement for phase two will take place between February and June 2021. Farmers are to provide proof of identity and an active contact number when visiting the Ministry of Agriculture offices. Please also adhere to the COVID-19 protocols.

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

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

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Incredible Growth of Bean Chips

Weeklywall.com, Los Angeles, February 2021,

QY Research offers an analysis-based study on the global **Bean Chips** market, covering growth prospects, market development potential, profitability, supply and demand, and other important subjects. The report is a highly reliable source of information and data on the global **Bean Chips** market. The researchers and analysts used an advanced research methodology and authentic primary and secondary sources of market information and data. Readers are provided with clear understanding on the current and future situations of the global **Bean Chips** market based on revenue, volume, production, trends, technology, innovation, and other critical factors.

Major Key Manufacturers of **Bean Chips** Market are: PepsiCo, Hain Celestial, Way Better Snacks, Beanfields, Kellogg Company, Beanitos (The Good Bean). Get this report at: ***https://www.qyresearch.com/sample-form/form/2760075/global-bean-chips-sales-market***

The report offers an in-depth assessment of key market dynamics, the competitive landscape, segments, and regions in order to help readers to become more familiar with the global **Bean Chips** market. It sheds light on market fluctuations, pricing structure, uncertainties, potential risks, and growth prospects to help readers plan effective strategies for gaining success in the global **Bean Chips** market. Importantly, it provides deep insights into the business development and market growth of leading companies operating in the global **Bean Chips** market. Readers will also be able to interpret future market challenges, distribution scenarios, product pricing changes, and other related factors beforehand.

Global **Bean Chips** Market by Type Segments: Pinto Beans, Black Beans, White Beans

Dehydrated Bean Future

The growing demand from consumers for longer shelf life of food is driving dehydrated bean markets. The increasing demand for preserving food for longer life span is enabling food manufacturers to focus more on dehydrated beans. Various techniques are used to dehydrate beans and increase shelf life. One traditional method of dehydration is sun drying which has been used for centuries. Modern techniques have been developed for commercial dehydration of beans. Dehydration not only increases shelf life but also reduces fungi and bacteria

MARKET DRIVERS AND CHALLENGES

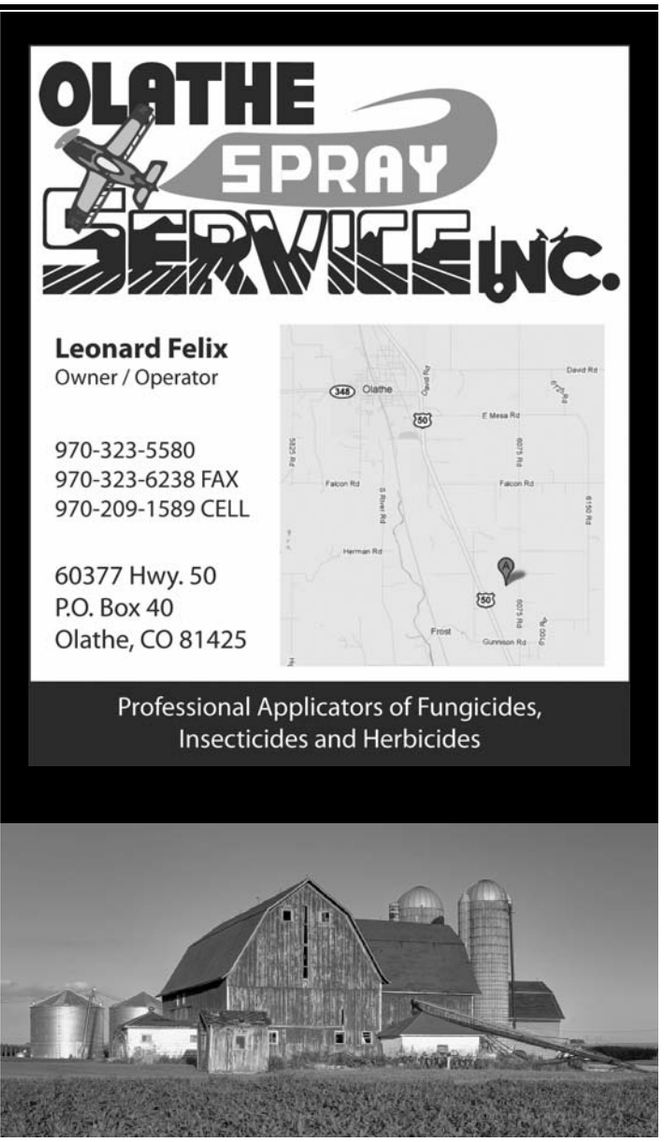
Growing demand for gluten-free food from consumers is also contributing to the growth of the dehydrated beans market. Gluten-free beans contain high content minerals, fiber, antioxidants, protein, B vitamins, and are low fat. One of the major challenges for the dehydrated bean market is the use of preservatives to increase shelf life; however, food manufacturers are focusing on preservative free beans and organic beans to overcome this issue during the forecast period.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

The dehydrated bean market is segmented into black beans, navy beans, split peas, northern beans, garbanzos, kidney beans, pinto beans, red beans, and lentil market classes. Dehydrated beans market on the basis of nature is segmented into organic dehydrated beans and conventional dehydrated beans. During the forecast period, organic dehydrated beans will show growing potential market demand. Dehydrated beans market technologies include spray dried, drum dried, vacuum dried, freeze dried and others. Spray dried method currently has the maximum market share followed by freeze-dried method during the forecast period.

Key Players in the Dehydrated Bean Market:

Key players for dehydrated beans are B.C. Foods, Van Drunen farms, Harmony House, Chelmer Foods Limited, and SunOpta.



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ISLAMABAD, Pakistan:

The Ethiopian government has sought extension in the waiver to export red kidney beans to Pakistan.

Pakistan had lifted the ban on export of red kidney beans from Ethiopia for three months, which expired in March this year, but the Ethiopian government could not avail of the facility due to novel coronavirus outbreak.

The Ethiopian ministry of agriculture has written to Pakistan's Ministry of National Food Security and Research that due to the prevailing Covid-19 pandemic the fumigation process using methyl bromide could not be completed within the stipulated period of three months starting January 2020, and exporters could not send their shipments to Pakistan.

Pakistan embassy in Ethiopia has also been approached in this regard.

The Ethiopian Pulse, Oilseeds and Spices Processors and Exporters Association urged their government to take up the issue with Pakistan for an early resolution of the issue.

The Ethiopian ministry requested Islamabad to extend the waiver to six months to export the product, which as per the agreement would be fumigated upon arrival in Pakistan.

Pakistan has historically been one of the top destinations for Ethiopian pulses. However, the Pakistani government banned import of haricot beans, which includes red kidney beans, speckled beans and pinto beans due to plant health concerns.

Pakistan has banned import of red kidney beans from Ethiopia due to a concern over a 'serious destructive and virulent quarantine disease'. Red beans are one of the major export products in the pulses category of Ethiopia.

Before lifting the ban for three months, a Pakistan delegation consisting of experts in quarantine analysis had visited Ethiopia to evaluate the country's pest risk analysis scheme to resume trading. The delegation had also inspected the quarantine facilities set up by the Ethiopian ministry of agriculture.

MAYAGÜEZ, Puerto Rico:

Leafhoppers are tiny insects. They are only about 3 millimeters long, smaller than a grain of rice. But they can cause big damage to crops, including beans.

In temperate areas, leafhoppers can cause bean crop losses of up to 20 percent. They are even more damaging in tropical areas. There, leafhopper infestations can lead to crop losses of more than 75%.

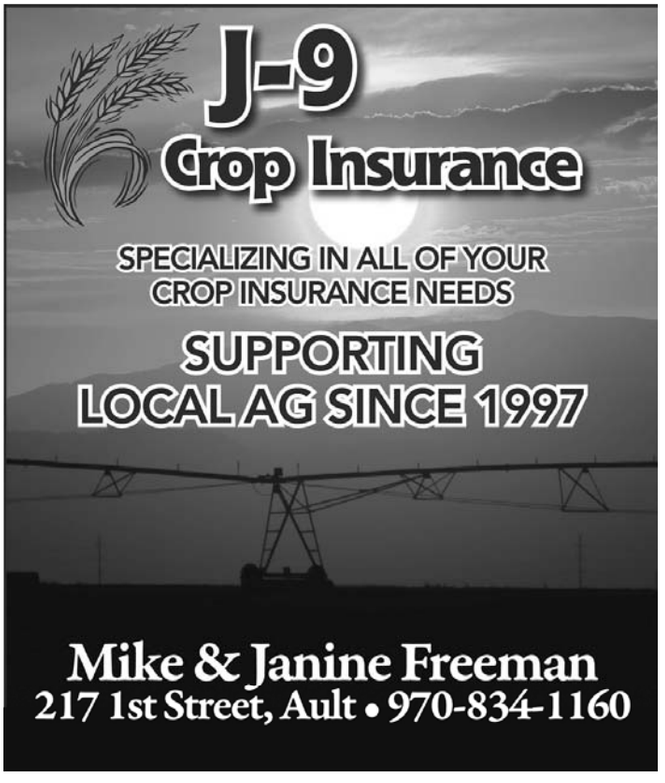
To combat the leafhopper threat, researchers are continuously trying to develop resistant varieties of crops.

In a new study, Tim Porch and his team describe a new pinto bean, called TARS-LH1. Porch is a researcher at the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service's Tropical Agriculture Research Station in Mayagüez, Puerto Rico.

This new pinto bean has increased resistance to leafhoppers. It also has other desirable traits, such as high yields and drought tolerance.

"Continuous improvement of common beans is necessary," Porch said. "That's because pathogens, pests, the environment

See **Puerto Rico** on Page 9



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Irrigation Research Foundation

40161 Highway 59 Yuma, CO 80759
www.irf-info.com

Colorado Dry Bean Advisory Board
www.coloradodrybeans.org

2020 IRRIGATED PINTO BEAN VARIETY TRIALS

FARMREIGN PRECISION PLANTER PLANTING DATE: 6/2/2020

FIELD: A SW 1/4 **POPULATION:** 85K **SWATH DATE:** 9/14/2020
PREVIOUS CROP: GRAIN SORGHUM **HARVEST DATE:** 9/17/2020

		APPLICATION DATE:
DETOXIFIER:	OVERHAUL @ 1 qt./A.	4/7/2020
DMI STRIP-TILL:	(Analysis) 4 - 8 - 1 - S = 4.6 applied 10 gal./A. @ 4" & 13 gal./A. @ 10"	3/26/2020
2x2 STARTER FERTILIZER:	(Analysis) 18.07 - 10.33 - 1.55 - 1.54s - .05zn applied 12.5 gal./A.	6/2/2020
THROUGH REINKE SPRINKLER:	28 - 0 - 0 - 5 @ 10 gal./A.	7/10/2020
	28 - 0 - 0 - 5 @ 10 gal./A. + 0-0-24 @ 10 gal./A.	7/15/2020
HERBICIDE INJECTED	EPTAM 7E @ 3 pts./A.	7/15/2020
	28 - 0 - 0 - 5 @ 10 gal./A.	7/16/2020
	NU COP HB @ 1.36 lb./A.	7/21/2020
	NU COP HB @ 1.36 lb./A.	8/4/2020
GROUND SPRAY APPLICATIONS:	PROWL H2O @ 32.53 oz./A. + OUTLOOK @ 10 oz./A.	5/28/2020
	RAPTOR @ 5 oz./A. + BASAGRAN @ 15 oz./A. + OUTLOOK @ 10 oz./A.	6/29/2020

RAINFALL BY MONTH:

June - .52 ", July - 1.39 ", August - 1.71 ", September - .78"

APPLIED WATER: 14.43 INCHES **RAINFALL TOTAL:** 4.4 INCHES

Weather, daytime temperatures and other factors affect data results, as in any year. The Irrigation Research Foundation strives to record and control these factors where possible. Not all of these factors are measurable or recognized.

For weather information please go to www.coagmet.com, monthly summaries, select the month, year and the Yuma station.

	REP 1			REP 2			REP 3		
	AS HARVESTED		CORRECTED TO 14% MOISTURE	AS HARVESTED		CORRECTED TO 14% MOISTURE	AS HARVESTED		CORRECTED TO 14% MOISTURE
VARIETY	MOISTURE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	MOISTURE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE	MOISTURE	POUNDS PER ACRE	POUNDS PER ACRE
WINDBREAKER	10.2	5018.2		9.4	5073.4		11.5	2728.4	
SV6533GR	10.0	4595.7		10.2	4385.9		11.0	4194.6	
SV6139GR	10.2	5098.6		10.0	5228.1		14.2	4259.3	4251.6
PONCHO	13.9	4688.9		15.6	4494.5	4421.9	14.1	5322.2	5319.1
PO COWBOY	12.2	5078.6		12.6	5123.7		14.7	5006.6	4969.2
ND PALOMINO	14.0	4955.4		12.8	5085.6		20.0	4774.8	4489.4
MONTROSE	28.7	5145.1	4388.0	31.9	6017.0	4937.9	32.0	4948.1	4057.0
CHILE	14.3	4163.0	4151.2	11.6	4542.3		20.5	4191.9	3918.7
QA TORREON	13.5	4802.7		14.7	4804.7	4771.9	12.0	4721.1	

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Mexico's bean trouble may open doors

Sean Pratt www.producer.com October 2020

Canada is expected to harvest its largest dry bean crop since 2006, just in time for demand from Mexico to start booming

There will be a captive market for the huge crop of pinto beans being harvested in Canada and the United States, says a commodity broker.

Sales to Mexico could triple in 2020-21, Dan Sturt, broker with DW Sturt & Co., told delegates attending the Canadian Special Crops Association's virtual annual meeting.

Pinto seed was hard to find in Mexico in June, which meant farmers had to cut back on acres.

Producers in Chihuahua planted about 173,000 acres, down from the 235,000 that usually go in the ground.

But what is really going to hurt this year's production is a severe drought in the state. An estimated 60 percent of Chihuahua's crop has been lost.

"Their situation is going to open the door for quite a few pinto beans going into Mexico," said Sturt.

The other main pinto growing state is Durango, where farmers seeded 494,000 acres of beans, down from the typical 543,000 acres. Three-quarters of those acres are pintos.

His sources in Mexico tell him to expect up to 2.5 million bags of demand for Canadian and U.S. pintos, a massive increase from the 700,000 bags imported last year.

Black bean demand out of Mexico is also expected to be robust, in the neighbourhood of 2.1 million bags.

"We have opportunities that we definitely need because we have some significant production of these classes of beans," he said.

Statistics Canada is forecasting 364,500 tonnes of Canadian dry bean production, the largest crop since 2006.

Chuck Penner, analyst with LeftField Commodity Research, said most of the increase is in pinto and navy beans. Black bean production will be down from last year.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture is forecasting a record 1.49 million tonnes of U.S. beans. The biggest production increase is expected in the pinto class.

Penner said pinto and navy bean prices have plummeted in the U.S. market, down to the level of black beans, which haven't budged much in years.

However, pinto prices and substitutes such as flor de mayo beans are on the rise in Mexico because of the short crop in that country.

Bean prices are also increasing in Argentina because of production problems in that country, which should create opportunities for Canadian and U.S. beans in Latin American markets, said Penner.

Marcos Mosnaim, senior trader with Globeways Canada, said Brazil had problems with its black bean crop and will be buying whatever is available from Argentina.

That means Argentina won't be providing much competition to Canada and the U.S. in other black bean markets.

There is also a shortage of light speckled kidney and brown-eyed beans in Brazil, and pinto prices are on the rise there as well.

"Brazil and Argentina shouldn't be competing with our crops," he said.

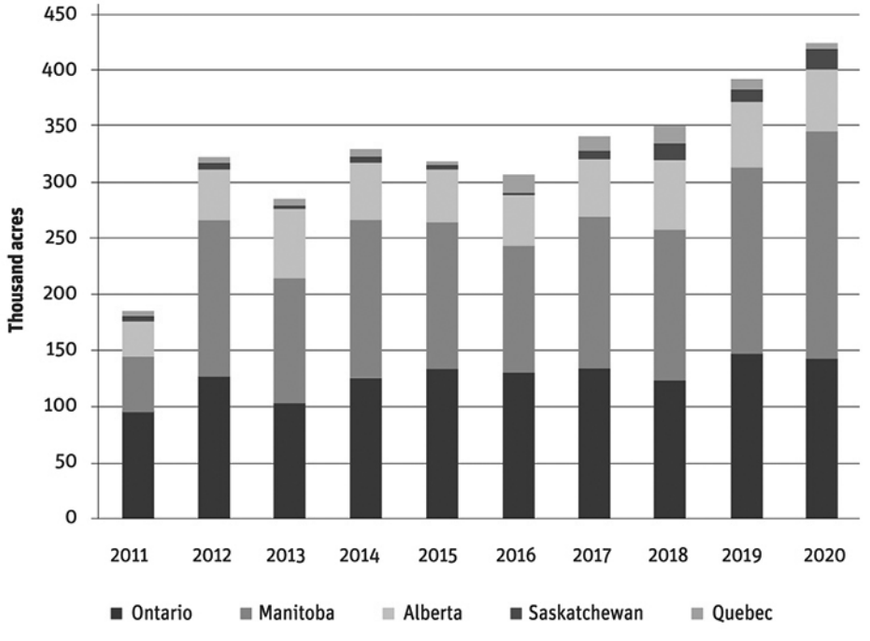
Mosnaim said the pipeline for most classes of beans in North America is almost empty, so he doesn't think prices will drop any lower.

Sturt agreed that there is a lack of supply for almost every class of beans with inventories at their lowest levels since the early 2000s.

Purchase orders and customer call volumes are extremely high. The supply

CANADIAN SEED AREA BY PROVINCE

Canadian dry bean acres have been on the rise since 2016, benefitting from the recent decline in soybean acres.



RMBDA

2021 ANNUAL MEETING

The RMBDA has cancelled their 2021 Annual Meeting and will hold a virtual meeting to conduct business at a date TBD. RMBDA hopes to see you in 2022 when in-person meetings resume!

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situation probably won't be rectified until December or early 2021.

Ethiopia is not expected to be much of a competitor in the navy bean market, and Europe is low on supply, so there should be good canner demand for navies and substitutes such as alubia and great northern beans.

"Navy bean demand should be very strong," he said.

Puerto Rico from Page 6

and the market are continuously changing and evolving."

Even in changing markets, pinto beans — a common target of leafhoppers — are a vital crop. They account for more than a third of all edible dry beans produced in the United States.

Pinto beans are targeted by two different species of leafhoppers. One species, Empoasca fabea, predominates in temperate areas. Another species, Empoasca kraemeri, is the main pest in tropical areas.

TARS-LH1 is resistant to both kinds of leafhoppers.

Field testing of TARS-LH1 for leafhopper resistance and other traits was carried out in multiple locations. Temperate test sites were located at the Michigan State University Crop and Soil Science Research Farm in East Lansing. Tropical tests were completed in Haiti and Puerto Rico.

"Since this pinto bean was tested over several years in different locations, we confirmed that it has resistance to both species of leafhoppers," Porch said. "It also has broad adaptation to different climates."

A key challenge during field tests was accurately collecting data to measure leafhopper damage. Measuring damage is key to verifying whether specific varieties of beans are resistant to these pests.

Leafhoppers feed on plant sap. Their feeding causes damage, called hopperburn. Hopperburn can include leaf burn, when leaves turn yellow, particularly at the tip and around the edges. It can also include leaf curl, when entire leaves curl down.

Researchers carefully counted the numbers of leafhoppers and flightless leafhopper nymphs on common bean leaves. They also evaluated leaf burn and leaf curl symptoms.

"By combining the careful and laborious counting of pests with a rapid evaluation of leaf damage, we were able to estimate leafhoppers per plant for a large number of plots and trials," Porch said.

As a result, the researchers were able to show that the TARS-LH1 pinto bean is resistant to leafhopper attacks. But that's not all.

TARS-LH1 is also drought tolerant. Droughts often occur simultaneously with leafhopper infestations.

"Since TARS-LH1 combines drought tolerance with the leafhopper resistance, it provides a key combination of traits," Porch said.

Finding ways to conserve water use in agriculture is becoming increasingly important. There's also a drive to use less pesticide to control insects.

"TARS-LH1 could contribute to reducing these major inputs in common bean farming," Porch said. "It could also increase the production of organic beans."

Porch and colleagues are still working on breeding newer, better varieties of beans.

"We want to include additional traits, such as heat tolerance and resistance to pathogens like rust and common bacterial blight, along with the leafhopper resistance," Porch said.

Bean varieties that are resistant to pests and have other desirable traits, such as TARS-LH1, can benefit breeders, farmers and consumers alike.

"Ultimately, our goal is to generate broadly resilient and productive common beans," Porch said.

Learn more about this research in the Journal of Plant Registrations. This work was funded by the USAID Dry Grain Pulses CRSP, Climate Resilient Bean Project and the Norman Borlaug Cooperative Research Initiative Grain Legumes Project.

Two New Bean Varieties

BY CARLOS URREA Dry Edible Bean Breeding Specialist University of Nebraska-Lincoln Panhandle Research and Extension Center

The University of Nebraska Dry Bean Breeding Program has announced the development of two new dry edible bean varieties, one a great northern bean suitable for direct harvest and the other a slow-darkening pinto bean variety with longer shelf life. Both new varieties could be available for planting in growers' fields as early as 2022 or 2023.

The great northern dry bean cultivar White Pearl is adapted for western Nebraska growing conditions, upright plant architecture, high yield, and enhanced resistance to bean rust, common bacterial blight, and bean common mosaic virus. White Pearl's upright plant architecture makes it suitable for direct harvest, which

See **Varieties** on Page 11

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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

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is a growing trend in the Nebraska dry bean industry. In 2020, 20-25 percent of the planted area was direct harvested.

Nebraska leads all states in the production of great northern beans, accounting for 75 percent of the 2020 total U.S. great northern production.

The new pinto variety, Wildcat, is the first slow-darkening pinto bean cultivar released by the UNL Agricultural Research Division, Dry Bean Breeding Program. Wildcat, tested as NE2-17-18, was derived from the single cross of NE2-12-16/SDIP2 made in the winter of 2013 in the greenhouse at the Panhandle Center.

Nebraska ranks second in pinto bean production in the United States, accounting for 13.3 percent of the 2020 total production. Recently, the U.S. pinto bean industry began shifting toward the development and production of slow-darkening pinto beans because of their longer shelf life and improved seed quality.

For both new varieties, seed is being increased in Idaho, and might be available for planting in growers' fields in either 2022 or 2023. The Husker Genetics Foundation Seed Program will maintain breeder and foundation seed of White Pearl and Wildcat. White Pearl and Wildcat are available for licensing, and NUtech will be managing the agreements and their compliance.

WHITE PEARL CHARACTERISTICS

White Pearl was derived from a multiple cross of Panhandle Pride, NE2-06-5, NE1-06-11, Poncho, and Kimberly. All crosses were made in the greenhouse at the Panhandle Center during winter. The first cross of Poncho and Kimberly was initiated in 2008. The final cross of all the lines was made in 2011.

White Pearl combines genetic resistance to numerous pathogens. It has the Ur-3 resistance gene that confers broad-spectrum resistance to many of the known races of the bean rust pathogen, has resistance to the common bacterial blight (CBB) and bean common mosaic potyvirus pathogens.

Seed yield of White Pearl was comparable and slightly higher than other great northern cultivars in on-station trials conducted in Nebraska from 2013-20, and was greater than the high-yielding Matterhorn in regional trials conducted in 2016 and 2017. Seed size (100-seed weight) of White Pearl was larger than that of Marquis, Orion, Gemini, Beryl-R and Aries in trials grown in Nebraska and larger than Matterhorn in regional trials.

See **Varieties** on Page 12

USDA **Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review**

AMS Livestock, Poultry and Grain Market News
CO Dept. of Ag Market News

Email us with accessibility issues with this report.

Del Warehouse (Grower) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Min-Dak	Bid			25.00	UNCH	25.00		FOB-T	Current
PNW	Bid			30.00	UNCH	30.00		FOB-T	Current

US #1 Great Northern Beans Food Grade (Bag / 100lb)

Del Warehouse (Grower) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Den-Rate	Bid			30.00	UNCH	30.00		FOB-T	Current

US #1 Light Red Kidney Beans Food Grade (Bag / 100lb)

Del Warehouse (Grower) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Min-Dak	Bid			46.00	UNCH	46.00		FOB-T	Current

US #1 Pea (Navy) Beans Food Grade (Bag / 100lb)

Del Warehouse (Grower) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Min-Dak	Bid			32.00-33.00	UNCH	32.50		FOB-T	Current

US #1 Pinto Beans Food Grade (Bag / 100lb)

FOB Warehouse (Dealer) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Min-Dak	Bid			46.00-48.00		47.00		FOB-T	Current

Del Warehouse (Grower) - Conventional

Region/Location	Sale Type	Basis ($/Cwt)	Basis Change	Price($/Cwt)	Price Change	Average	Year Ago	Freight	Delivery
Den-Rate	Bid			35.00	UP 2.00	35.00		FOB-T	Current
Min-Dak	Bid			35.00	UP 1.00-UNCH	35.00		FOB-T	Current

US #1 Brewer Lentils Food Grade (Bag / 100lb)

Source: USDA AMS Livestock, Poultry & Grain Market News
CO Dept of Ag Market News-Jonathan Gittlein, Market Reporter
Greeley, CO | (970) 353-9750
http://www.ams.usda.gov/lpgmn
https://mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/ | https://mymarketnews.ams.usda.gov/viewReport/2914

Freight Codes:
FOB: Freight On Board
DLVD: Delivered
CIF: Cost, Insurance, and Freight
T: Truck

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Varieties from Page 11

White Pearl has bright white seed, blooms 46 days after planting, and is a mid season bean, maturing 89 days after planting.

WILDCAT CHARACTERISTICS

The slow-darkening trait is controlled by a single recessive gene. Wildcat combines multiple valuable attributes, including high yield, the slow-darkening trait, and larger seed size than current conventional and slow darkening pintos. Wildcat also combines genetic resistance to numerous pathogens. It has the Ur-11 resistance gene that confers broad-spectrum resistance to all but one of the known races of the bean rust pathogen. It also has resistance to the CBB and bean common mosaic potyvirus pathogens.

Yield of Wildcat was comparable to conventional and slow-darkening pinto bean cultivars grown in Nebraska from 2015-20. During the 2017 Western Regional Bean Trial, 2017 Mid-west Regional Performance Nursery, and 2018 Cooperative Dry Bean Nursery, Wildcat had higher yield than Twin Falls, Nez Perce, Black Foot, Montrose, Buster, ND-Palomino and La Paz at some locations.

Wildcat has white flowers, blooms 46 days after planting, and is a full-season bean, maturing 93 days after planting. Seed size was larger than current conventional and slow darkening pinto beans, making it attractive for international and domestic markets. Wildcat has an indeterminate prostrate growth habit.

Dry Bean Breeding Specialist Carlos Urrea acknowledged the technical support of Eduardo Valentin-Cruzado and Freddy Ortiz; the financial support from the Nebraska Dry Bean Commission; financial support from the Specialty Crop Block Grant Project through the Nebraska Department of Agriculture (for Wildcat); and support from the Hatch Project.

NDSU Dry bean survey

North Dakota State University Extension - Aberdeen News

The most popular market classes of dry beans grown in North Dakota and Minnesota in 2020 were pinto, navy, black and kidney, a North Dakota State University Extension survey shows.

North Dakota produced the majority of pinto beans, while Minnesota produced the majority of kidney beans. Navy and black bean production was roughly equal in both states.

The top three pinto varieties were Monterrey, Vibrant (slow-darkening) and Torreon. The top three kidney varieties were Montcalm, Dynasty and Red Hawk. For navy beans, the top three varieties were HMS Medalist, T-9905 and Blizzard, and for black beans, the top three varieties were Eclipse, Black Tails and Zorro.

NDSU Extension conducted the survey in cooperation with the Northarvest Bean Growers Association.

"The '2020 Dry Bean Grower Survey of Production, Pest Problems and Pesticide Use' provides important data on dry bean production, pest problems and pesticide use in Minnesota and North Dakota," says professor and Extension entomologist Janet Knodel in a news release. "Survey respondents provided information on more than 146,000 dry bean acres in 2020, which represents nearly 14% of the 1.1 million acres planted in the Northarvest area."

PRODUCTION AND AGRONOMY

The survey found that corn, wheat, dry beans, soybeans and sugarbeets were the most common crops in rotations during the past five years, with 80% of growers producing a dry bean crop in at least two of the past five years.

Most dry beans were grown using conventional tillage (71.4%), followed by minimum-tillage farming practices (20%), strip tillage (6.2%) and no-till (2.4%). Growers used cover crops on almost 25% of their reported acres, which continues an upward trend in cover crop use. The top reasons for cover crop use were soil conservation, moisture conservation and weed control.

Survey results show that ground rolling continues to be an important practice, particularly for pinto, navy and black bean production, with 56.5% of growers using ground rolling. Pre-emergence was the most popular (51.3% of growers) time for ground rolling.

Almost 77% of growers who used ground rolling also practiced direct harvest. For direct harvest, 50% of growers reported yield loss of 1% to 5%, 31% reported loss of 6% to 10% and 14.2% reported loss of 11% to 15%. For indirect harvest, 70.5% of growers reported loss of 1% to 5%, 21.3% reported loss of 6% to 10% and 3.3 % reported loss of 11% to 15%.

Most growers (80.7%) used a soil test prior to fertilizer application, and 29.8% used site-specific nutrient management. Rhizobium inoculant was used by 23.5% of growers.

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"Frost was the most commonly reported production problem," says Patrick Beauzay, Extension research specialist.

Frost affected 22% of the surveyed Northarvest acreage. Affected growers reported an average yield loss of 14.7% due to frost damage.

Water damage and diseases were the next most commonly reported production problems.

PESTS

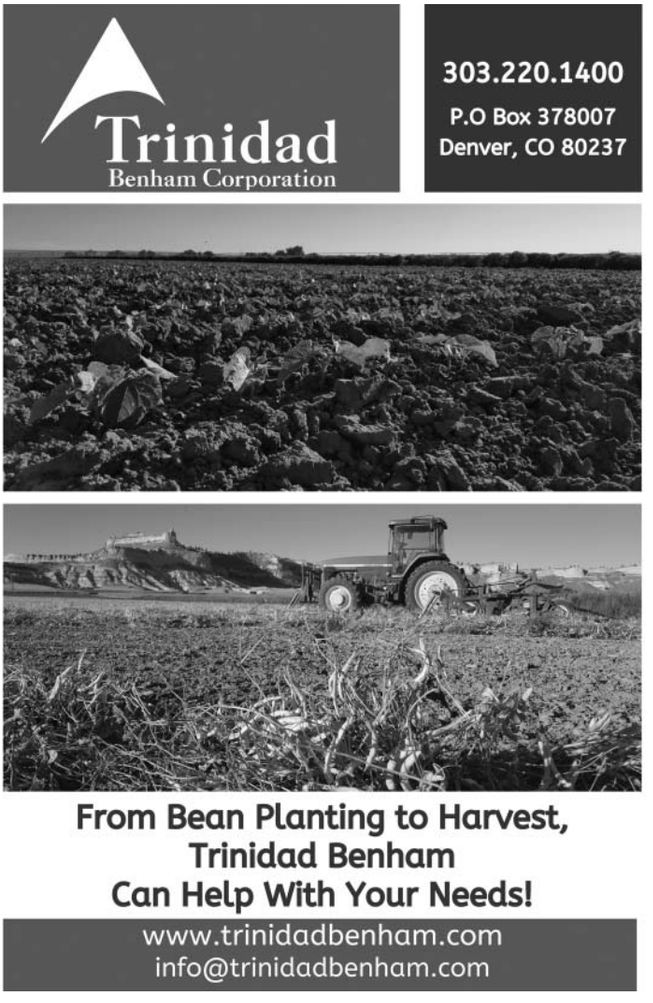
For insect pests, 41% of reported acres had no insect problems, which is good news, Knodel says. In dry bean acres that experienced insect problems, grasshoppers (44%) were the most frequently reported followed by leafhoppers (29.3%) and cutworms (10.6%). However, foliar insecticide use was low — 74% of dry bean acres did not receive any foliar insecticide — which indicates that insect pest pressure was generally not at levels that would cause economic loss.

White mold was the most commonly reported disease, affecting 49.7% of dry bean acres, while common bacterial blight was reported on 19.6% of dry bean acres and root rot was an issue on 5.1% of dry bean acres. No disease problems were reported on 13.6% of dry bean acres. At least one foliar fungicide application was applied to 89% of dry bean acres.

Kochia was the most commonly occurring weed and was reported on 22.8% of dry bean acres. Ragweed (19%), lambsquarters (17.3%) and waterhemp (10.1%) were the next most common weeds. While herbicide use is the most important weed control tactic, several growers incorporate nonherbicide weed control strategies, Beauzay says. Cultivation was used by 20.9% of growers, cover crops by 7.7%, manual labor by 7.7% and rotary hoe by 4.7%.

Scouting for insects, diseases and weeds was conducted on 98% of dry bean acres. About 50% of growers relied on crop consultants for scouting services, while about 50% of growers handled scouting themselves. Extension-recommended economic thresholds were followed by 96.6% of dry bean growers.

The "2020 Dry Bean Grower Survey of Production, Pest Problems and Pesticide Use" (publication E2014) is available online from NDSU Extension at https://tinyurl.com/nx3kv8tp. Printed copies are free and available through the Agriculture Communication Distribution Center on the NDSU campus, by email at ndsu.distributioncenter@ndsu.edu or by calling 701-231-7883.



BRIGHTON'S OWN

By: Belen Ward

SAKATA VOWS TO WORK ON BEHALF OF THE FARMERS

Brighton farmer Robert Sakata has no problem keeping busy, certainly not this time of year.

Once spring arrives the farmer is up with the sun and working until it goes down, tilling his fields to plant his vegetable crop of onions, pinto beans, wheat, and grain corn.

Now he can add one more thing to his regular to-do list: Representing Colorado farms and farmers when it comes to water conservation. Sakata was appointed by Gov. Polis to the Colorado Water Conservation Board to represent farmers of Colorado.

"It's rewarding. I wasn't looking to get on but back in December, I was asked if I would like to submit my application. I am so excited and it's kind of scary you're representing the citizens of Colorado on behalf of the state," said Sakata.

The Colorado Water Conservation Board is set up with representatives from each of the major river basins. Sakata Farms is in the South Platte Basin.

Sakata is a Brighton, Colorado native. He graduated from Brighton High School and went to the University of Colorado Boulder to study microbiology. He also worked for the Amgen research lab which was the first lab in Boulder before it moved to a larger facility.

Sakata said "We were one of the original labs working on how to figure out making DNA in the lab. Amgen is applied molecular genetics. It was really exciting."

After Sakata graduated from high school the last thing he wanted to do was to be a farmer. Growing up, he saw how hard his parents worked.

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"I thought, man, it has to be an easier way to make a living. I was so fortunate that Mom and Dad encouraged me to go off and do what I wanted to do," Sakata said.

When Sakata returned to Brighton he brought science to planting.

"It why I'm so thankful that my parents encouraged me to go off and do something else and to have diversity," said Sakata.

Internment to Colorado

Sakata's roots started with his parents. Robert Sakata's dad Bob was a teenager living with his dad and two sisters working on a farm near San Francisco then World War II broke out. A family of Japanese descent, Bob and his family were moved into an internment camp in Topaz Utah. When released they decided not to go back to California — they had nothing left in California, he said — and came to Colorado.

"My family felt uncomfortable going back to California so they stayed in Colorado," he said.

Ralph Lawrence Carr was the governor in Colorado at the time. He believed that the constitution protected the Japanese Americans and that they had a right to live where they wanted.

"It killed Carr's political career. A lot of people did not feel comfortable living next to the Japanese. I believe it's why there is a lot of Japanese Americans that live in Colorado because of that," said Sakata.

Upon arrival, his father worked for the Bill Schluter family in Brighton, a dairyman.

"My dad gave him credit because Schluter saw how hard my dad worked and they allowed my dad to become a sharecropper. It's how he bought his first piece of land," said Sakata.

His Dad purchased his land and with his wife, Joanna continues to build up the farm with his knowledge of vegetable production growing gladiolus, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce, onions, and sweet corn.

Growing, post-COVID

Robert Sakata operates over 2,500 acres but due to development in the area, they lost acres for growing.

"We also had to change our operation to grow a lot more vegetables such as sweet corn, cabbage, and broccoli," said Sakata.

Sakata said the demand for seasonal help has been difficult for the sweet corn operation which needed about 100 people for a couple of months.

"We paid for transportation for some Haitians who were working in Florida. They were very knowledgeable but it was impossible to find enough housing," Sakata said.

During COVID they were thankful we did not have a lot of help that impacted the production.

"We know of other farmers, it was challenging for them to spread people out also with barriers in the housing. We were fortunate our seasonal help is about 15 people. We were worried and lucky nobody got COVID, " said Sakata.

Sakata, said a few weeks ago Salud Clinic came to his farm and gave every employee a shot.

"It was a big relief," he said.

Board work

Sakata has no children so it gave him a lot of time to be involved with other boards. He was one of the founding members of the Colorado Fruit and Vegetable Grower Association for eight years and stepped down as president since his appointment with the Colorado Water Conservation Board.

"I've been an uncle for a few of my kid's friends," said Sakata.

When Sakata's group formed the association there was not a statewide organization for fruit and vegetable growers. The largest organizations are the Colorado Farm Bureau and Rocky Mountain Farmers Union which the member are from all types of agriculture.

"One of the things I've always stressed there is only one word for agriculture, it's a shame because it's diverse. I don't know anything about animal agriculture and some people who work in animal agriculture do not know anything about onions. There is a difference to what you are doing," said Sakata.

The association was formed to be specific for the fruit and vegetable growers and to develop a five-pillar committee. One of the pillars is food safety training to understand the importance to protect and reduce the risk for contamination.

"This has been the most rewarding things that I've accomplished," said Sakata.

"The first one is food safety, it's critical for fresh fruit and vegetables. Soon after we formed the association, there was the listeria outbreak of cantaloupes in Colorado. We did grow cantaloupe here, it was a couple of miles away."

Sakata said people were visiting his farm buying produce and asking if the product was okay.

"It seems food recalls like this are associated with the whole state. At that time, if there was an association to respond to the media and get information out it could have protected the health of the people. It wouldn't affect other growers in the area. The other main reason is prevention. If there is another outbreak in Colorado again, it affects all the Colorado growers and we are under the microscope, " said Sakata.

Visiting other basins

When Sakata took the role with the association he took the time to travel the state visiting the western slope where farms are producing fruits and the Southwestern slope in the San Luis Valley where they produce potatoes.

"The Continental Divide is a barrier between eastern and western slope it's neat to see all growers come together and we all have water issues," said Sakata. "Water is important for fruit and vegetable growers. It was another one of our pillar committees. Also, labor is a common issue for all of us as well as food safety and business development."

Sakata said he enjoyed traveling and having conversations with the farmers. The farms are run mostly by families.

"It wonderful to learn about their histories, it's incredible and rewarding, "Sakata.

The future as a board member with Colorado Water Conservative

Sakata, says he has lots to learn and looks forward to adding his ideas for the future of the farmer.

"I told the board, I will probably bring a lot of stupid questions since I'm new to the board, but I welcome the opportunity

See **Sakata** on Page 15

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Contact:
- Mark McMillan (970-214-5538)
- Mark.mcmillan@ColoState.EDU

CBN Archives & Web Site:
- www.csuag.com/cbn

Sakata from Page 14

to bring a diversity of ideas and thoughts," said Sakata.

On Sakata's first day on the board, he was already coming up with innovative ideas.

"At our South Platte roundtable meeting with Colorado River Commissioner Brent Esplin, he talked about a program he's working on putting remote data-loggers to access all the river and ditch systems. I thought since he's putting data loggers, hook up weather stations to create one unit to transmit the data," said Sakata.

The future for Sakata

"Both my parents have been great models, somehow they found the time to always be involved with us kids. My dad was on the school board and my mom was also on different boards including the church. I think my dad was one of the founders of helping to build the first hospital in Brighton. I think watching what they did has been an inspiration to me to continue my work," said Sakata.

Noxious Weeds

The aim of the Noxious Weeds Program is to control noxious weeds, which reduce agricultural productivity, cause wind and water erosion and pose an increased threat to communities from wildfire. We do this by preventing the introduction of new invasive species; eradicating species with isolated or limited populations and containing and managing those invasive species that are well-established and widespread.

For more information, questions or to report potential noxious weed problems, contact Colorado Department of Agriculture

Noxious Weeds
305 Interlocken Pkwy
Broomfield, CO 80021
weeds@state.co.us

Steve Ryder,State Weed Coordinator (303) 869-9034

Patty York, Early Detection and Rapid Response Specialist (303) 869-9035

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee 2021 Budget	
Assessments	$130,000.00
Interest net of bank fees	$100.00
Total income	$130,100.00
Administrative	$8,500.00
Audit and legal	$1,500.00
Promotion-CDA trade missions	$2,500.00
Promotion-Colorado Bean Newsletter	$8,000.00
Promotion-Memberships	$2,000.00
Promotion-Gretchen Bloom online posting	$1,500.00
Promotion-Barber's Foods retail bean sales	$27,200.00
Promotion-Chef Jackson Lamb's MSU	$5,000.00
Promotion-BeanCon21 sponsorship	$2,500.00
Promotion-CSU Dr. Henry Thompson	$10,000.00
Promotion-Website maintenance	$1,000.00
Refund of assessments	$900.00
Research-CSU Maria Amatriain pinto evaluation with PREC	$15,000.00
Research-CSU pinto bean variety trial in Yuma	$9,000.00
Research-PREC cutworms	$5,000.00
Telephone/Postage/Printing	$250.00
Travel and meetings	$2,000.00
USDBC dues	$7,212.00
Opportunity fund for promotion	$21,000.00
Total expenses	$130,062.00
Excess (shortage) of income vs expenses	$38.00
Estimated cash on hand as 12/31/2021	$68,000.00

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