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Colorado BeanNews

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www.csuag.com/cbn

Fall 2021

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COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Markets Division

The Colorado Department of Agriculture hosted a virtual trade mission with Mexico in June 2021. We had 25 Colorado companies participating, 2 of which were dry beans, and a total of 180 zoom meetings over two days. Initial results fromthe mission are positive with many Colorado companies already making sales. We will continue to promote Colorado Dry Beans and find customers all over the world.

Upcoming CDA Activities Include:

- Miami Trade Mission w/Caribbean - Sept 2021 (Miami, FL)
- CREATE Food Service Show - Oct 2021 (Denver, CO)
- TuttoFoods Trade Show - Oct 2021 (Milan, IT)
- Australia and Middle East Virtual Meetings - Nov 2021 (Online)
- Caribbean Virtual Meetings - Nov 2021 (Online)
- International Food Expo - March 2022 (London, England)
- Trade Mission to Netherlands - March 2022 (Netherlands)
- Sial Canada - April 2022 (Montreal, Canada)
- Portland Mercantile - April 2022 (Portland, OR)
- National Restaurant Association - May 2022 (Chicago, IL)
- ANTAD Trade Show - May 2022 (Guadalajara, MX)
- Food Taipei - June 2022 (Taipei, Taiwan)

Ashley Warsh
International Markets & Business Development

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Colorado Proud

Colorado Proud supports food and agricultural products that are grown, raised or made in our state. For more than 20 years, the program has been encouraging consumers to seek out and purchase products labeled with the Colorado Proud logo. With more than 2,800 members, Colorado Proud represents farmers, ranchers, food manufacturers, grocers, restaurants, retailers, schools and associations statewide. The program also educates more than 150,000 Colorado students about local agriculture and healthy eating through its annual Colorado Proud School Meal Day.

On the cover: Beans Rerady for Harvest - Colorado

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

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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. 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.

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

August 1, 2021

COLORADO DRY BEAN ADMIN. COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITY REPORT.

The CDBC has worked with Greg Bloom, owner of Barber's Farms, to introduce the first "Colorado Proud" dry beans. Barber's is currently offering Colorado Proud pinto, yellow, black and garbanzo beans and black-eyed peas. Greg is working with King Soopers, Safeway and Whole Foods to get his Colorado Proud beans in their stores.

The CDBC continues to focus on market development. Our directors feel that the best way to do that is by working with culinary students to increase awareness of the benefits of dry beans and the best ways to prepare and cook beans. To that end we have worked with Chef Jackson Lamb, director of Metropolitan State University's School of Hospitality. We sponsored three recipe contests for MSU students awarding prizes for the best recipes in several categories.

We are also working with Chef Lamb and Barber's Farms to host a bean summit. It will be held at Metropolitan State University in Denver. The focus of the summit is bean health, nutrition and bean culture.

Our other efforts to work with upcoming chefs is to work with Colorado Mountain College's culinary program in Keystone. We are also meeting with the Colorado Restaurant's ProChef program to get dry beans included in their curriculum for new culinary students.

We are working with CSU Ph.D. candidate Chelsea Didinger to increase dry bean consumption. She has presented Colorado Proud dry beans at the Larimer County farmers market and county fair.

We will be hosting CSU's pinto variety trial in Yuma on September 10th. Check our website www.ColoradoDryBeans.org for the location and time.

COLORADO AGRICULTURE is much more than just high-altitude farming. It's a way of life that you can sense with every bite of flavorful Colorado beef, tender Colorado lamb, juicy Western Slope peaches and sweet Rocky Ford melons. Our crisp, dry mountain air, abundant sunny days, varied water conditions and soil types, and diverse growing environments make Colorado an ideal landscape for growing a wide range of grains and specialty crops, raising and processing livestock, and producing dairy and eggs. As a result, Colorado is one of the top agricultural states in the United States. We annually export about $2 billion in agricultural products, giving people around the world a taste of Colorado. Agriculture drives our state and our state of mind. Colorado agriculture is spread across 38,900 farms and ranches on nearly 32 million privately owned acres. Agriculture in Colorado contributes $47 billion annually to our economy and employs more than 195,000 people. We are an agricultural state. You can sense it in our people, see it in our landscape and taste it in our food.

Announcing the 1st Annual Colorado Bean Summit

The School of Hospitality at Metropolitan State University of Denver is hosting the 1st ever Colorado Bean Summit. This summit will be centered around nutrition, culture and cuisine. Contributors and presenters come from MSU's Nutrition Department, Chicana/o Studies, the School of Hospitality, and the Colorado State University Nutrition Department. The day-long event features keynote speakers, breakout sessions, lunch and beverages, and food samplings of various bean dishes. The School of Hospitality's Beer Brewing program is making a custom Mexican Chili Ale for sampling at the end of the event. We Don't Waste, a food rescue organization, will make a presentation on food waste, food sustainability, and how they assist in food distribution in various food desert areas. The Chicana/o Studies Department will make a presentation on Frijoles and other Sacred Foods of the Southwest.

Other presenters include Dr. Chelsea Didinger and Dr. Henry Thompson, Colorado State University, discussing health aspects of beans in your diet.

To attend, contact Bob Schork, ColoradoBeans@gmail.com

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COLORADO BEAN SUMMIT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 2021 | METROPOLITAN STATE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER

Presenting Sponsor . . Colorado Dry Bean Admin. Committee
Opening Sponsor . . . . . Barber's Farms
Reception Sponsor . . . . . School of Hospitality, Tivoli Brewery

Nonprofit Honoree. . . . . We Don't Waste

8:00 AM- 9:00 AM
Reception with Meet and Greet
Coffee, Tea, Pastries, Fruit, Fresh Municipal Tap Water
Alumni Lounge
Poster Competition on display in HLC 200 and 202

9:00-9:20 AM
Opening Remarks Culinary Demonstration Theater
• Professor Jackson Lamb, MBA, CHE, MSU Denver
• Dr. Henry Thompson, Ph.D. Professor and Director
Cancer Prevention Laboratory
Nutrien Distinguished Scholar of Agricultural Sciences
Colorado State University
• Bob Schork, Colorado Dry Bean Admin. Committee
• Greg Bloom, Barber's Foods

9:30-10:00 AM
Breakout session #1 • Room 200 • 30 min
"Building a Foundation for Closing the Dietary Fiber Gap: Improving Gut Health through a Diverse Diet"
• Dr. Henry Thompson, Ph.D.

Breakout session #2 • Room 202 • 30 min
"Beans and Rice; Health Benefits of a Plant-Based Diet"
• Professor Jennifer Watson, MSU Denver, School of Hospitality

10:00-10:30 AM
Breakout session #3 • Room 202 • 30 min
"Building a Foundation for Closing the Dietary Fiber Gap: Improving Gut Health through a Diverse Diet"
• Dr. Henry Thompson, Ph.D.

Breakout session #4 • Room 200 • 30 min
"Beans and Rice; Health Benefits of a Plant-Based Diet"
• Professor Jennifer Watson, MSU Denver, School of Hospitality

10:30-11:30 AM
Demonstration • Culinary Demonstration Theater • 60 min
"The Southwestern Influence with Beans and Rice"
• Sandra Ortega and Antonio Garcia, - Bolita Beans

11:30-12:30 PM
Beverage Bar Refresher
Lunch Buffet; Box Lunch options set up in Alumni Lounge
Ham, turkey, vegetarian or vegan
Sampling of International Bean and Rice Dishes; Kitchen 106, using award winning recipes from students at MSU Denver

12:30-1:00 PM
Breakout session #5 • Room 200 • 30 min
"Frijoles and other Sacred Foods of the Southwest: Preserving Food Culture Through Story"
• Dr. Elizabeth Fajardo
Department of Chicana/o Studies
Metropolitan State University of Denver
Breakout session #6 • Room 202 • 30 min
"Increasing Bean Consumption: Mitigating Barriers and Emphasizing Motivators"
• Dr. Chelsea Didinger, Ph.D. Colorado State University

1:00-1:30 PM
Breakout session #7 • Room 202 • 30 min
"Frijoles and other Sacred Foods of the Southwest: Preserving Food Culture Through Story"
• Dr. Elizabeth Fajardo

Breakout session #8 • Room 200 • 30 min
"Increasing Bean Consumption: Mitigating Barriers and Emphasizing Motivators"
• Dr. Chelsea Didinger, Ph.D. - Colorado State University

1:30-2:00 PM
Breakout session #9 • Room 202
"Supporting Denver's Food Deserts; How Bad is Food Insecurity?"
• Matt Karm, Julia Lennon, - We Don't Waste

Breakout Session #10 • Room 200
"Distribution Woes, Dried Beans vs. Canned Beans and Rising Fuel Costs"
Greg Bloom - Barber's Farms

2:00-2:30 PM
Breakout session #11 • Room 200
"Supporting Denver's Food Deserts; How Bad is Food Insecurity?"
Matt Karm, Julia Lennon - with We Don't Waste

Breakout Session #12 • Room 202
"Distribution Woes, Dried Beans vs. Canned Beans and Rising Fuel Costs"
Greg Bloom - Barber's Farms

2:30-3:30 PM
Beans & Rice Poster Session Competition Judging & review
MSU and CSU student research poster competition on the properties of Beans, Legumes and Rice. 4 categories for submittal:
- International Beans and Rice; It's in Every Cuisine
- Nutritional Benefits of a Beans and Rice in your Diet
- Feeding a Starving Population; Are Beans the Answer?
- Sustainability and Economics; Dry Beans vs. Canned Beans

$500 awarded to best poster in each category
Wrap up from here

3:30-5:00 PM
Happy Hour Reception @ Tivoli Brewery
The first beverage is sponsored by the School of Hospitality. This reception will feature bean-inspired passed hors d'oeurves and Mexican-style lager beer!

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MSU Denver Update: Colorado Dry Bean Admin. Committee Involvement

BEAN RECIPE CONTESTS

This past year, the School of Hospitality at Metropolitan State University of Denver has been working closely with Barber's Farms and the Colorado Dry Bean Committee to promote the consumption of beans through a variety of programs. The biggest success came from running a series of contests where students submitted recipes to Barber's Farms under specific categories. Over the past 12 months, the following categories were used:

- Black Bean Contest; Seeking recipes of black bean burgers, meatballs and meatloaf
- Garbanzo Bean Contest; Seeking recipes of hummus, falafel and roasted garbanzos.
- Kidney Bean Contest; Seeking recipes of chili, meatloaf, 3-Bean Salad
- International Rice and Beans Contest; Seeking recipes from any culture or cuisine. Israeli, Lebanese, Moroccan, Colombian, Mexican, Asian, African, Cuban, Italian
- Black-Eyed Peas Contest; Looking to gather recipes prior to New Year's Eve.
- Yellow Beans and Rice Contest
- Pinto Beans and Rice Contest
- Black Beans and Rice Contest
- Light Red Kidney Beans and Rice Contest
- Great Northern Bean Contest

The Colorado Dry Bean Council and Barbers Foods helped promote these contests, resulting in each 1st place prize receiving $300. We were looking for center-of-the-plate entrée-based meals, and what else can you add to rice and beans to make a full meal with international appeal? Are there different techniques to present rice? What about a third item? Chili Rellenos? Fried Plantains? Moroccan Vegetables? Carnitas? Barbacoa? Many of the submitted bean-related recipes appear on the CDBC website.

COLORADO BEAN DEALERS

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Northern Feed & Bean
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970-352-7875
mail@nfbean.com
www.northernfeedandbean.com

Farmer Bean & Seed
200 West 1st Ave.t
Yuma, CO 80759
970-848-3818

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yellow River, LLC
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Lucerne, CO 80646
970-352-7875
www.northernfeedandbean.com

Wray Feed & Bean
P.O. Box 461
Wray, CO 80758
970-332-4369

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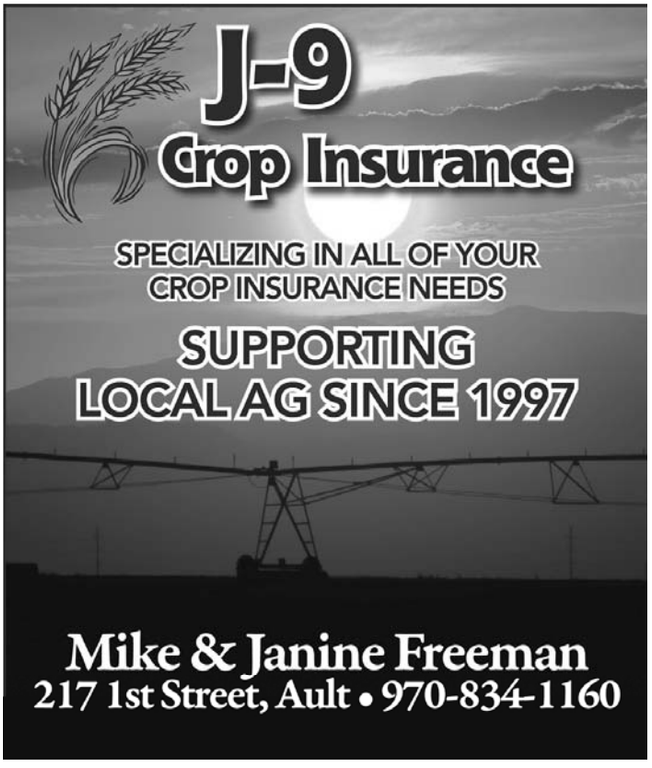
Board Meeting Convenes In Person

August 4, 2021

The USDBC Board of Directors convened in person in Denver, CO after over a year of virtual meetings. The Board tackled a comprehensive list of critical association and programmatic issues over the course of 1.5 days including legislative priorities, beans in food aid, trade teams and trade shows in 2022, upcoming bean innovation showcase at Worlds of Flavor with the Culinary Institute of America (CIA), dues and budgets for the coming year, BeanCon22, and new critical initiatives regarding global MRLs and sustainability.

Committee meetings and general sessions discussed several activities planned for the remainder of the year as travel begins to open back up as well as plans for 2022. Global travel for the remainder of 2021 remains limited with ANUGA the only major trade show planned in October. Additionally, the Board discussed USDBC's debut participation in the WOF event taking place in Napa Valley in November 2021. This will be a showcase designed to target U.S. and global chefs and introduce them to the various flavor profiles of U.S dry beans and bean ingredients. The trade team schedule for 2022 was finalized and applications will be sent out to the industry in the next week. The Board also decided to forego an in-person reverse mission during the 2021 dry bean harvest and conduct another global harvest webinar, similar to 2020. Covid continues to impact USDBC's activities and plans but the agenda is busier than ever, and we look forward to a return to in-person events in late 2021 and in 2022.

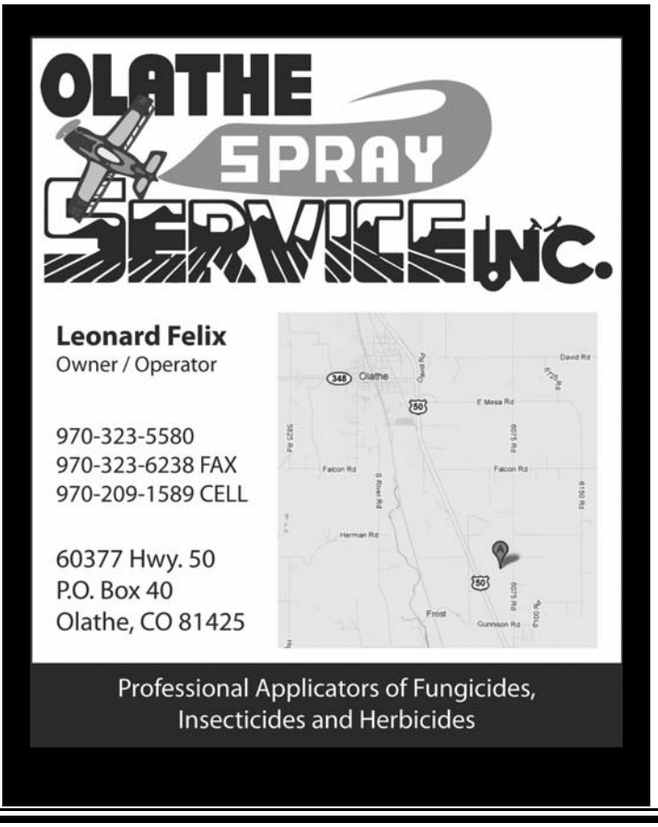


USDBC officially Launches New Global Maximum Residue Limit (MRL)

June 3, 2021

Last week USDBC began work on a new initiative to tackle the global challenges of low or zero tolerance levels on pesticides/herbicides launching the Crop Protection Action Coalition for Trade (CPACT). CPACT is funded through the USDA/FAS' Global Broad-Based Initiatives (GBI) program as it is a USDBC led coalition of like-minded agricultural trade organizations that also includes the U.S. Dry Pea and Lentil Council and USA Rice. We anticipate that other organizations will join in once the work gets started. CPACT will work in tandem with U.S. government efforts to address the challenges of low or zero-tolerance MRLs. The objective of our work is to ensure that MRLs are based on sound science and not hazard-based systems nor rely on the use of the precautionary principle. Hazard and precautionary principle-based systems are prohibitive and tend to be guided more by consumer advocacy than science.

CPACT will work in tandem with global U.S. government initiatives to negotiate reasonable tolerances and will also carve out its own private sector agenda. USDBC has retained the services of the North Hill Group to assist in the implementation of this project, https://thenorthhillgroup.com/. Earlier this week project principles met to begin discussions on how this public/private partnership will be implemented, review upcoming global



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meetings with counterparts, and discuss the ramp-up period that will likely take the next few months. A meeting with private sector participants will be scheduled over the next month and a CPACT website tracking issues and events will launch in the coming weeks. We will be reporting regularly on the specific tasks and accomplishments as well as opportunities to join conferences/workshops.

USDBC Mexico Launches The Pulses for Health Alliance/Alianza Leguminosas Para la Salud August 4, 2021

The Pulses for Health Alliance is an initiative of USDBC in partnership with the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council funded by USDA/FAS' Global Broad-Based Initiatives (GBI) Program. The objective of the Alliance is to increase the consumption of US pulses by focusing on nutrition and preparation. The program responds to increasing concern for health and obesity in Mexico and will cover similar nutrition-related topics in several other countries in Latin America. The program also addresses the desire of regional governments to address this via national food policies. The work of the Alliance targets the trade, local government stakeholders, teachers, nutritionists, doctors, chefs, food scientists, and R&D managers. The program includes; an educational training program for influential groups through seminars / webinars and a social media consumer program promoting the qualities of pulses, nutritional facts, and recipes / preparation. Various training materials are in development and the website is live but still being populated. Make sure to check back frequently for updates. http://www.alianzaleguminosas.org/index.html

2022 Unified Export Strategy is in the Books June 30, 2021

USDBC submitted the annual Unified Export Strategy (UES) for the 2022 program year to USDA/FAS last week. The UES is the comprehensive annual global strategy for the U.S. dry bean industry that details the market conditions, constraints, opportunities, activities, and benchmarks in current and emerging export markets. The UES includes the MAP, FMD, GBI, and Emerging Market programs (EMP) that provide the majority of the global funding for the industry each year. With the exception of 2019 and 2020, which were supplemented with a one time allocation of trade mitigation funds under the Agricultural Trade Promotion program (ATP), USDBC usually receives around $2 million in funding between MAP, FMD, GBI, and EMP.

While strategies change from year to year to reflect the current global and market specific realities, the 2022 application underwent a particularly significant rewrite. This is due to a number of global trends including; the lingering impact of COVID and the desire for shelf stable healthy food, increasing popularity of plant slant and plant based diets, a desire to eat foods that are sustainably produced, a growing interest in bean ingredients such as flours, and an optimistic outlook regarding the resolution of long standing tariff disputes that have limited U.S. dry bean exports to certain markets. The application also addresses long standing trade policy constraints such as – lack of harmonization and missing global tolerances for pesticides (MRLs), ongoing retaliatory tariffs in critical markets, and lack of compliance with existing trade agreements that allow zero duty, zero quota imports of U.S. dry beans, and the need to produce evidence of the U.S. dry bean industry's sustainable farming practices. Funding decisions and allocations will be announced in fall 2021.

Cause for Optimism On EU/UK Tariff Resolution by late 2021 June 30, 2021

Since June of 2018, the European Union (EU) has applied retaliatory tariffs of 25% on the import of select U.S. agricultural products, including dry beans. The tariffs were applied in response to a U.S. section 232 case that resulted in the application of tariffs on imports of European steel and aluminum. Almost since the day the tariffs went into effect, USDBC has been advocating for their removal. USDBC made multiple requests to the administration to step in and end the trade dispute. Many USDBC members have reached out to their respective Congressional reps repeatedly. A fresh round of letters asking for the removal of dry beans from the EU's retaliation list was sent earlier this year. Since last year, coinciding with Brexit, USDBC has run a separate campaign through its European office to have dry beans removed from Britain's retaliatory list. USDBC has also been present at numerous hearings on the matter in the UK and has submitted formal commentary to the UK Department of Trade during the hearing process.

Earlier this month the UK government announced its determination at the conclusion of the commentary period to remove dry beans from the retaliation list, this is expected to take three to four months. At the same time, during several conferences held between U.S. and EU trade authorities on the sidelines of the recent G-7 meeting in the UK, EU trade authorities also announced their optimism that the U.S./EU 232 tariff dispute will be resolved by years' end resulting in the removal of 25% tariffs on imports of U.S. dry beans.

While there are still details to confirm and some more work to be done, indications are the by the end of 2021, 25% retaliatory tariffs on imports of U.S. dry beans to the UK and the EU, will be removed. We will continue to monitor and report on this situation as soon as final determinations are issued.

DROUGHT AFFECTS SOIL HEALTH

By Iowa State University Extension and Outreach June, 2021

Drought conditions during most of the growing season can have a profound impact on soil heath, according to the Iowa State University Extension and Outreach . The effect of drought can be noticed very clearly on crop performance when the lack of water availability is severe. Water stress can affect soil chemical, physical, and biological activities which are essential for plant and soil health.

See **Drought** on Page 9

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CANADIAN DRY BEAN CROP FAIRS WELL

By Sean Pratt | Published: August 5, 2021 | Markets, News

Dry beans growing between Treherne and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, are doing well, while those in the Winkler to Carman region will likely have below average yields due to dry conditions and early-season wind damage, where some plants were seeared off my the strong winds. However, Canada might be the one dry bean growing region in North and South America that does okay this year.

"Right now I'm looking at an average crop," said Dennis Lange, provincial pulse specialist with Manitoba Agriculture. The crop could really use another 25 millimetres of rain to achieve his target of 1,400 to 1,500 pounds per acre. "We're kind of at a critical time now where the pods are filling," he said.

Bean acres are down in the province, falling to an estimated 153,000 acres from 185,000 acres during 2020. Beans are a late-seeded crop that were able to benefit from recent rainfall, which arrived too late for the earlier pea crop. Beans also tend to fare better than other crops in dry years.

Lange has seen no yellowing fields in Manitoba as of early-August and that's a good sign. "If we start getting beans taken off in August, then yield potential goes down, however, if we make it to September, the yields are typically a little bit better," he said.

In Ontario,the other major bean-producing province, dryness is not a problem this year. In fact, there are reports of white mold, which is often brought on by cool moist conditions, which may also favor higher potential bean yields.

Reports in Canada are that over one-third of the U.S. crop is rated poor to very poor with over half of the crop falling into those two undesirable categories in North Dakota. "This creates considerable concern in markets that yields will end up substantially below normal in that state," Stat Publishing said in a recent article.

Lange has heard yields will be in the 1,200 to 1,300 pound per acre range for the largely pinto-producing state. That is about 13 to 14 percent below normal. Farmers in the U.S. planted an estimated 642,700 acres of pintos this year, so a 200 to 300 pound per acre reduction in the top pinto state could result in a big cut in production. The USDA will release its first official U.S. dry bean production estimate on Aug. 12.

BRAZIL UPDATE

Brazil's second crop of beans is a huge disappointment, according to a Global Pulse Confederation (GPC) article. Analysts were initially anticipating a 32 percent increase in the country's black bean production, which would have been a big rebound from last year's disappointing crop. But farmers are likely to harvest 226,000 tonnes of the crop, according to Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (CONAB), a seven percent increase over last year.

Second crop Carioca bean production is estimated at 447,300 tonnes, a 21 percent decline from the previous year. Many growers switched out of beans to corn and soybeans and there were poor growing conditions in Parana and Mato Grosso. "At the beginning of this year we had high expectations for substantial growth in the total number of tonnes produced in Brazil," Leonardo Arnizaut a trader with Iberica Corretora told GPC.

"We did not, however, expect to have the biggest hybrid crisis and the driest year in almost a century." GPC reports that Argentina's bean crop will have below average yields and smaller than usual calibre sizes due to dry conditions in April and May.

Argentina exports the white alubia, black and other beans but this year's program could be curtailed by high freight rates, poor container availability, currency devaluation and historically low levels on the Parana River.

sean.pratt@producer.com

RMBDA

2022 ANNUAL MEETING

March 4 – 5, 2022

Location: The Hilton Denver Inverness Hotel, 200 Inverness Drive West, Englewood, CO.

The General Membership Meeting will be held at approximately 10:30 a.m. Saturday, March 5 for the purpose of electing directors and other RMBDA business.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

FRIDAY, March 4

3:00 p.m.-Registration

5:30-7:30 p.m.-Reception

SATURDAY, March 5

8:00 a.m.- Industry Reports, Membership Meeting, Lunch

6:00 p.m.- Reception, Dinner & Entertainment

CDA BEGINS RULEMAKING PROCESS FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKER VARIANCE FOR HAND WEEDING

Monday, July 12, 2021

On June 25, Governor Polis signed into law the Agricultural Workers' Rights bill (SB 21-087), which requires the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment (CDLE) to set up new rules and regulations for workers in the ag industry. Additionally, the law requires the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) to promulgate the specific rules related to the allowance of hand weeding and hand thinning crops by workers.

CDA's responsibility is to first establish a procedure for agricultural employers to seek a certificate of variance to allow for more than occasional or intermittent hand weeding of agricultural or horticultural products. Next, CDA must promulgate a rule to establish an allowance on limitations of hand weeding and hand thinning for an agricultural employer actively engaged in the transition to certified organic agriculture. These rules must be proposed by Oct. 31, 2021 and promulgated by Jan 31, 2022.

CDA will hold three virtual meetings to gather feedback and input from stakeholders to develop the rules required by SB 21-087. Public input and participation are encouraged. Those who cannot attend any of the meetings are encouraged to submit their feedback.

Members of the public can submit their general feedback through this online form (bit.ly/sb87-form). The information gathered through this form will inform the first draft of the rule. Other feedback forms will be created to give specific feedback once the rule has been drafted.

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WASHINGTON BEAN PLANT EXPANDS

MATTHEW WEAVER | Capital Press | Jul 5, 2021

OTHELLO, Wash. — CHS will nearly triple throughput at its edible dry bean processing plant in Othello, Wash.

The company has also increased its storage capacity by 35%. The expansion includes adding 50,000 square feet of warehouse space, a new bean cleaning line and a fully automated packaging line, according to a company press release.

"Lifestyle changes and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic have driven increased demand for dry edible beans across the United States and in other countries," Brittany Voss, manager of CHS marketing and communications, told the Capital Press. "And consumer shift away from meat-based protein towards plant-based protein has created increased consumption year over year."

The Othello plant processes 10 varieties of edible dry beans, including black beans, pinto beans, kidney beans, white beans, small red beans, chickpeas and navy beans.

The expansion gives CHS the capacity to bring in other pulse crops such as peas and lentils from around the Pacific Northwest, Voss said.

"The pulse crop industry in Washington State applauds CHS for expanding their dry bean processing facilities in Washington State, said Tim McGreevy, CEO of the American Pulse Association and USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council. "Plant-based food demand continues to increase in the U.S. and this is a positive for growers in the PNW and the entire pulse industry."

Beans processed at the facility are marketed under CHS brands, including the El Mejor Frijol brand. They are also sold in bulk or packaged under private labels.

"This investment substantially increases our manufacturing capacity, which will lower our overall production costs and position our plant to better support the growing demand for packaged products," Chris Guess, general manager of the Othello plant, said in the press release.

Since 2018, the Othello dry edible bean plant has returned $2.1 million in cash patronage and equity to the farmer-owners who deliver beans to the processing plant.

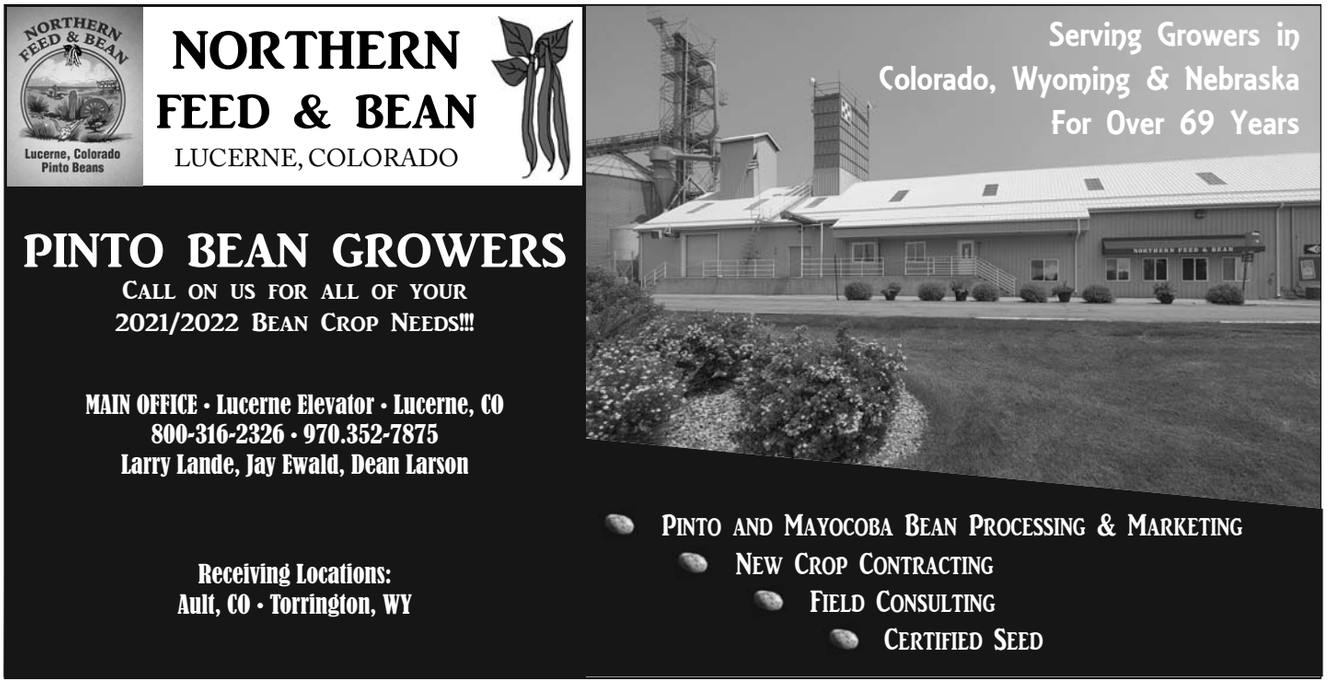
In addition to the bean plant in Othello, CHS has ag retail locations elsewhere in the state, including Bruce, Clarkston, Connell, Kennewick, Lower Monumental Dam, Moses Lake, Quincy, Rockford, Royal City and Warden.

Drought from Page 7

One of the obvious effects of drought on soil health is the lack of nutrient uptake by crops, as water is the major medium for moving nutrients into plants as a result of water uptake. The increase in soil temperature associated with lack of soil moisture has an impact on microbial activities and nutrient processing, both of which are important for plant use for biomass and grain production. Microbial activities in soil generally are controlled by soil moisture and temperature. Departure from the optimum ranges of soil moisture (water field capacity) and soil temperature (approximately 76-86 F), which varies for different microbial communities in soil, can alter microbial activity. Changes in soil temperature during drought conditions can affect soil organic matter (SOM) decomposition and increase the release of carbon dioxide. Also, during this process additional mineral N, mostly in the form of nitrate, will be released in the soil system. This change in soil environment affects the stability of SOM and subsequently, affects the soil biological system.

The most profound effect that can be experienced in cropland is the excess release of nitrate which may not be utilized by crops due to the lack of moisture avail-

See **Drought** 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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Drought from Page 9

able for the plant to uptake nutrients. This shift in biological and chemical processes during the growing season influences many other relationships that are essential for crop performance, quantitatively and qualitatively, by changing activities that are important to nutrient cycling such as, enzymatic activities, change in soil chemicals concentrations, etc.

Drought Management Practices

In order to moderate future drought event's effect on soil health, several practices can be valuable to enhance soil health by improving soil physical, chemical, and biological properties:

Crop residue: crop residue can provide important benefits like improving soil moisture with an increase in soil water infiltration during and off-season as well as increase recharge of the sub-soil profile. The other benefit of residue is the moderation of soil temperature, where crop residue acts as an insulation layer by increasing soil surface reflectance to sun radiation(i.e., change in Albedo, the ratio of the light reflected by surface to that received by it, where residue color is lighter than soil surface). These benefits of crop residue have direct impacts on soil biological and chemical properties by reducing soil temperature and the slowdown of organic matter mineralization. The increase in soil organic matter can increase soil water storage capacity. The other benefit of moisture conservation and its availability to crops during drought periods is the increase of utilization of nutrients and reduction of nutrient concentration in soil and loss during off-season rain events.

Read more at Iowa State University Extension and Outreach.

(https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2017/08/how-drought-affects-soil-health)

USDA CROP PRODUCTION AUG. 2021

Russ Baldwin | Aug 13, 2021

Colorado Dry bean production for 2021 is forecast at 582,000 hundredweight, down 46 percent from the 1.07 million hundredweight produced a year earlier. If realized, this would be the lowest dry bean production since 540,000 hundredweight were produced in 2013. Yields are expected to average 1,940 pounds per acre, down from 2,060 pounds per acre last year. Growers expect to harvest 30,000 acres this year, down 22,000 acres from 52,000 acres last year. If realized, this would be the lowest dry bean harvested acreage since 28,000 acres were harvested in 1915. As of August 1, 75 percent of the dry bean crop was blooming, compared with 58 percent last year and the five year average of 66 percent. The dry bean crop was rated 13 percent poor, 37 percent fair, 34 percent good, and 16 percent excellent.

USDA Dry Edible Beans Daily Grower Bids (ND/MN and NE-CO/WY/W-NE)

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

August 11, 2021

Pulse

US #1 Black 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			40.00-43.00	UNCH	41.17		DLVD-T	Current

US #1 Dark 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			44.00-46.00	UNCH	45.00		DLVD-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		DLVD-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			48.00	UNCH	48.00		DLVD-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			35.00-37.00	UNCH	35.67		DLVD-T	Current

US #1 Pinto 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			35.00-38.00	UNCH	36.33		DLVD-T	Current
Min-Dak	Bid			38.00-41.00	UNCH	39.86		DLVD-T	Current

Explanatory Notes:
Price & Basis Values quoted are for Current Delivery, unless otherwise noted.

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IS GLYPHOSATE GOING ON-FARM ONLY?

Excerpts from Eric Sfiligoj www.croplife.com July 25, 2021

In June 2020, glyphosate's main supplier, Bayer Crop Science entered into a tentative agreement with multiple law firms and their clients to settle numerous glyphosate lawsuits against the popular herbicide. This would have reduced the company's legal troubles, allowing glyphosate sales to continue; however, this past March, a court challenge was filed by Fears Nachawati Law Firm, asking a federal judge to reject the proposed settlement. In May, the United States District Court, Northern District of California denied approval of the Roundup class settlement agreement.

Bayer, stated in a press release "The court's decision closes the door on an MDL (Multidistrict Litigation) court-supervised national class solution to manage potential future litigation, would have been the fairest, most efficient mechanism for all parties," and further stated "Still, we have legal and commercial options that together will achieve a similar result in mitigating future litigation risk, and we will pursue them as quickly as possible".

The weight of scientific evidence and the conclusions of all expert regulators worldwide continue to support the safety of glyphosate-based herbicides. Furthermore, as part of its new plan for managing glyphosate going forward, Bayer appears ready to abandon unconvinced consumers. "While the company will remain in the residential lawn and garden market, it will immediately engage with partners to discuss the future of glyphosate-based products in the U.S. residential market, as the overwhelming majority of claimants in the Roundup litigation allege that they used Roundup Lawn and Garden products," it said. So it appears that while glyphosate, will remain an important tool for agriculture, it might disappear from the residential market.

CANADIAN GLYPHOSATE PROPOSAL

The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to increase the amount of glyphosate (e.g., Roundup®) permitted in Canadian food. Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for oats and bran, lentils, peas and 25 types of beans such as chickpeas, kidney beans and pinto beans, as well as nuts (almonds, pecans and walnuts, mostly coming from the US). (https://www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/consumer-product-safety/pesticides-pest-management/ public/consultations/proposed-maximum-residue-limit/2021/glyphosate/document.html)

Health Canada's primary objective in regulating pesticides is to protect the health of Canadians and the environment.

Pesticides must be approved by Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) under the authority of the Pest Control Products Act and Regulations, before they can be imported, sold, or used in Canada.

Pesticides are subject to rigorous science-based assessments by Health Canada scientists before being approved for use in Canada. All registered pesticides must be re-evaluated on a cyclical basis to make sure they continue to meet current health and environmental safety standards and continue to have value.

US Dry Edible Beans

Area planted for dry edible beans in 2021 is estimated at 1.51 million acres, down 13 percent from last year. Area harvested is forecast to total 1.44 million acres, down 14 percent from last year.

USA Exports

to South and Central America, and Caribbean Regions

From September 2020 through May 2021, the US exported 417,654 MT of dry beans, of which 79,345 MT (19%) went to countries in the region. Top destinations: Dominican Republic (32,354 MT), Haiti (11,499 MT), Costa Rica (10,657 MT), Panama (4,018 MT), and Peru (4,009 MT). Top US bean classes exported to South, Central America, and the Caribbean: black beans (28,351 MT), pinto beans (19,128 MT), LRKB (5,353 MT), navy beans (5,256 MT), small red beans (4,976 MT), plus, 9,958 MT were shipped under various HS codes for dry bean seed or "not elsewhere specified or indicated.

USA Worldwide

Dry Bean Trade

From September 2020 through May 2021, the US exported 417,653 MT of dry beans, up 21% from 345,234 MT exported over the same period the previous MY. The top five destinations were Mexico (149,519 MT), Canada (57,038 MT), the Dominican Republic (36,864 MT), Italy (34,992 MT), and the U.K. (26,243 MT). Main bean classes sold worldwide were pinto bean (70,783 MT), black bean (65,830 MT), DRKB (59,720 MT), and navy bean (46,789 MT). An additional 69,554 MT were shipped under various HS codes for dry bean seed or nesoi (not elsewhere specified or indicated).

Over the same period, on the other side of the trade balance, the US imported 132,576, its top five suppliers were Canada (74,686 MT), China (12,164 MT), Nicaragua (11,470 MT), India (9,191 MT), and Mexico (8,154 MT).

Outlook for Dry Beans

By U.S. Dry Bean Council Executive Director Rebecca Bratter

PINTO BEANS

Mexico and the Dominican Republic (DR) are the top two export markets for pinto beans, with Mexico holding the top spot. While exports to Mexico are up slightly for the reporting period in 2020 compared to 2019, they are down significantly to the DR. Since the full implementation of the CAFTA-DR trade agreement and the disappearance of Tariff Rate Quotes (TRQs), the current government of the DR has tried to protect the local dry bean industry by limiting imports and delaying phytosanitary certificates. However, purchasing has picked up in October and November as domestic supply wanes. Year-end reports will almost certainly show an increase in pinto bean exports to the DR in 2020. Haiti has continued to emerge as a solid export destination for U.S. pintos, and exports are up for the reporting period in 2020 over 2019. Pintos have also shown up in a few Sub-Saharan Africa destinations due to food aid purchases. Depending on prices, this trend will likely continue in 2020.

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Mark Brick and Carlos Urrea review bean plots at Colorado State University Agricultural Rersearch Demonstration & Education Center (ARDEC)

Mark Brick meets Chelsea Didinger at the Larimer County Fair, Loveland, Colorado

Colorado Dry Bean booth at the Larimer County Fair, Loveland, Colorado

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BONACQUISTI WINE COMPANY

ABOUT US WINE FOOD MERCH WINE CLUB EVENTS DENVER

Barber's Farms, Metropolitan State University at Denver and the Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee are hosting the first "Pairing of the Vines" event at Bonacquisti Winery - North Denver. The casual event will feature Colorado grown beans served up with Colorado small batch, hand-crated wines from Bonacquisti Winery.

COME JOIN OUR FALL HARVEST CELEBRATION!!

- A local jazz band will provide great music while participants sip wine and enjoy appetizers made using Colorado beans. A few local artists will have their work on display.
- Who: All are invited to attend, free of charge. One free glass of wine for all attendees. Free appetizers. Gourmet food for purchase from a local food truck on sight that will be serving dishes using Colorado beans.
- Why: To celebrate the fall harvest of Colorado beans and Colorado made wines
- Cancellation: This event will happen rain or shine.

When: Friday October, 15th, 2021
Where: Bonacquisti winery at 4640 Pecos St Unit I Denver, CO 80211
More information @ Barbersfarms.com

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The Best Black Bean Burgers

Make these killer Black Bean Burgers!

Blend the following ingredients together using either a potato smasher or a food processor.

- 3 Cups Cooked Colorado Dry Black Beans(for more info, see our blog post on how to prep Dry Beans)
- 1/2 Cup Bread Crumbs
- 1/2 Grated Onion
- 1 Tbs. Garlic
- 1/4 Cup Fresh Parsley
- 1 tsp. Cumin
- 1 tsp. Onion Powder
- 1 tsp. Chili Pepper
- 11 oz. Green Chillies
- 1 egg
- Salt and Pepper to taste

Form into patties and cook on a pan with olive oil for 5-6 minutes per side.

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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The COLORADO BEAN NEWS is published biannually by the Colorado Bean Network, a non-profit organization which supports the dry bean industry and Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee in Colorado. We are pleased to offer advertisement access to our subscribers.

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USDBC MEXICO REPORT

MAY 2021

MEXICO'S SPRING-SUMMER BEAN'S CYCLE FACTS:

Relevance: 75% of Mexico's black and pinto beans are produced during the Spring-Summer cycle.

Planting: 90% dryland: approximately 26% planted in June, 48% in July and 15% in August. Remaining 10% irrigated planted in May and early June

Harvesting: Late September for the irrigated early planted. October thru November for dryland beans

MEXICO'S FALL-WINTER CYCLE BEAN FACTS:

Relevance: Second most important cycle for bean production contributing 25% of the beans for the year, however, varieties in this cycle are mostly yellow beans (70% peruano, azufrados) and 30% black and other speckled varieties. Only cycle for garbanzo production in the year. Sinaloa is the most important producer of both beans and garbanzos and Nayarit is the other most important but only produces beans.

Planting: Sinaloa plants 80 to 90% irrigated beans and garbanzos. Nayarit and the other states plant dryland.

Harvesting: Planting stars early November-December. Harvesting for beans is February and for garbanzos is March-April.

PLANTING INTENTION & PROGRESS MAY 31, 2021

- As reported in May, the government announced the planting intention late on May 14. This is the most important bean crop in Mexico in the year, contributing with 75% of the beans needed.
- No significant changes in 2021 planting intention compared to 2020. These are GOVERNMENT EXPECTATIONS
- The expected planting area is 1.453 million hectares, and is only 17 thousand hectares or 0.98% lower than the 2020 planting of 1.470 million hectares
- 2021 Production Expected at 971,875 MT, about 44,741 MT or 4.5% below 2020 Production levels of 1,016 million MT
- Very high expectations for a Spring-Summer cycle that is starting in severe drought conditions in the bean states
- Until the end of May, the governments progress report showed a progress of under 100 thousand hectares, in the irrigated areas, more or less normal, according to the dates.
- Drought continues to cause damage in the bean states, reportedly, producers have not had conditions to prepare land in the rainfed areas, which account for 90% of the bean planting areas in this cycle

CENTRAL MARKET & SALES ANALYSIS BY USDBC

USDBC Disclaimer: In the following section the USDBC Mexico office analyzes dry bean prices from SNIIM reports. In addition, the USDBC Mexico office place calls to the Mexican trade to complement the information. The USDBC will not be responsible for third party transactions based on this repor

- US Black beans average prices in May vs. March 2021, registered a slight increase of between 1.5% and 3% in the most important markets, with prices around 30 pesos / US$1.42 per kilo. Highest price was registered again in Guadalajara at 31.50 pesos / US$1.6 per kilo.
- Mexican black beans remained at prices from 21 to 22 pesos/ US$1.10 per kilo.
- US Pinto beans average prices in May vs. March 2021, registered increases close to 4% in the Mexico City, however in Monterrey, price decreased 1.9%. Prices are now under 30 pesos / US$1.30 per kilo.
- Mexican pinto Saltillo prices decreased in the most important markets, now at prices around 26 pesos / US$1.30 per kilo
- U.S. Large and Small Alubias average prices in May vs. March 2021 remained at high around 35 pesos / US$1.66 per kilo, however loosing up to 8.7% in Guadalajara.
- Peruanos, Mayocoba, Azufrados prices in May vs. March 2021 with reductions of up to 10% in Mexico City and Guadalajara, however with a 7% increase in Monterrey. Prices now from 31 to 40 pesos / US$1.50-US$1.90, down from 45 to 46 pesos / US$2.04 to US$2.18 in December 2020.
- Colored varieties: Bayos, Canarios, Cacahuate, Flor de Mayo and Flor de Junio. Prices in May 2021 registered decreases of up to 8% vs. March 2021, however prices remain high, from 26 to 34 pesos / US$1.3 to US$1.7 per kilo

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