CDBAC Sponsored

Colorado Bean News

COLORADO BEAN SUMMIT....Pages 6-7

MEXICO REVIEW....Page 3

PALMER AMARANTH MANAGEMENT...
Pages 12-14

PHOTOGRAPH - ART LEMOID

Volume 36, Issue 1
www.csuag.com/cbn
Spring 2023

COLORADO
Department of Agriculture
Markets Division

PUBLIC ATTITUDES SURVEY SHOWS NEAR UNANIMOUS SUPPORT FOR COLORADO AGRICULTURE

Thursday, January 12, 2023

Nearly all Coloradans want to support our state's agricultural industry, according to a new public opinion surveyconducted by the Colorado Department of Agriculture (CDA) and Colorado State University (CSU). The surveyshows 98 percent of respondents agreed that Colorado's food and ag industry is important to the state's futureeconomic development; that the presence of ranches, farms, and agriculture is important to the quality of life inColorado; and that it is important to maintain land and water in Colorado for agricultural purposes.

Beginning in 1996 and approximately every five years since, CDA and CSU have partnered to conduct the PublicAttitudes About Colorado Agriculture survey. This year's findings found public support for Colorado's agricultureindustry continues to be exceptionally strong.

"This survey shows Coloradans want to buy local products and that they care about where their food comesfrom. This is an incredible opportunity for Colorado agriculture to showcase the diversity of production andpeople who grow and raise our food and to highlight Colorado ag's commitment to soil, water and climatestewardship and economic resilience,"said Colorado Agriculture Commissioner Kate Greenberg.

"Favorablepublic attitude toward agriculture is crucial to the longer-term sustainability of Colorado's food and agindustry and consumer awareness will help us build new local and regional markets for Colorado producerslooking to reach their neighbors."

According to the survey, more than 90 percent of Coloradansput agriculture in their top three most important waysColorado can use its water and 98 percent believe Colorado'sland and water resources should be used to support efforts toincrease food security.

"Colorado agriculture is remarkable in its grit andeffectiveness when cultivating innovation and wiselystewarding our natural resources. The implications of thesurvey results are clear – Coloradans supportagriculture,"said James Pritchett, Dean of CSU College ofAgricultural Sciences.

"Investing in agricultural sciences andeducation catalyzes farmer and rancher prosperity andensures a robust food system for the security of Colorado'scitizens. We need an agriculture that is consumer-responsive and climate-resilient. Colorado State Universityis proud to partner in this survey and excited to invest inthe future of Colorado agriculture."

The 2022 survey, completed this fall by independentresearcher ETC Institute, surveyed more than 1,100Coloradans. Findings show Coloradans overwhelm-

See **Public Attitudes**on Page 4

Contents in this Issue:

PUBLIC ATTITUDES 2
VARIETY TRIALS 3
NUTRITION 3
OUTREACH 3
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 3
MEXICO REVIEW 4
WEBINAR 5
COLORADO BEAN DEALERS 5
BEAN SUMMIT 2023 6
BEAN SUMMIT 2023 7
CSU VARIETY TRIALS 7
ADVANCED BREEDING LINE REPORT 8
CDBAC BUDGET 2023 9
CDBAC FINANCIAL SUMMARY 9
USDA MARKET REVIEW 10
WYOMING REPORT 2022 11
US BEAN PRODUCTION 11
ONLINE BEAN CLASS 11
ZACATECAS 2022 12
CHIHUAHUA 2022 12
DURANGO 2022 12
SINALOA 2022 12
NAYARIT 2022 12
PALMER AMARANTH MANAGEMENT 12*14

On the cover: Photograph by Art Lemoid

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

30114 Eagles Ridge
Buena Vista, CO 81211
PH: 303-903-2004
www.coloradodrybeans.org
Chelsea Didinger - Executive Director
Cheslsea.Didinger@ColoradoDryBeans.org

Dealer Directors:
Jerry Haynes - Jacks Beans, Secretary
Darin Aagard - Denver
Grower Directors:
Brent Adler - Wray
Gary Cozzens - Eaton
Harvey Colglazier - Holyoke (President)
Troy Seaworth - Wellington

Alison Williams Helm CO Dept. of Ag. Advisor
Alison.Willams-Helm@state.co.us

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.org

Colorado Bean Network Executive Board

Harley Ross - Kelley Bean - Chairman
(970)463-5468
Mark McMillan - CSU - Secretary
(970)214-5538

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.

2022 CDBAC PROJECT SUMMARIES:

Variety Trials:

Colorado dry bean variety trials during 2022 at Kirk and Otis Colorado are available at the following website links.

- https://coloradodrybeans.org/colorado-dry-bean-trial-field-and-cowpeas-in-eastern-colorado/
- https://coloradodrybeans.org/dry-bean-and-cowpea-variety-trial-results/

Nutrition, Health, and Public Usage of Colorado Beans Research:

Dr. Henry Thompson of CSU investigated the effects of different cultivars of pinto beans on the gut microbiome and helped coordinate the development of a Colorado Bean Cuisine and the associated citizen science project. He also developed Colorado Proud Pinto Bread, a loaf of bread that uses 1.5 cups/loaf of cooked pinto beans.

Outreach & Promotion Efforts:

Colleen Ferreira created monthly videos that folks can find on our YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/@coloradodrybeans. These include recipes featuring Colorado beans (like Lemony Masala Mayocoba Bean Curry and Pinto Pineapple Muffins) and visits to restaurants with beans on the menu. She also helped Colorado beans get featured on the news with Colorado & Company.

Chelsea Didinger served as Outreach Director and created a new website (https://coloradodrybeans.org/), conducted website maintenance and posted regularly, and began a bimonthly online newsletter. She also our social media channels (Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/coloradodrybeans/, Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/CODryBeans/, and YouTube), created a handout on Colorado beans for the Committee's use, and ran a booth on Colorado beans at several events, including the Larimer County Fair, the Colorado Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association annual meeting, the Spring Science Extravaganza, the Naturally Boulder Spring Fling, and CSU Ag Day. She also appeared on Colorado and Company twice to talk about Colorado beans and met with dealers, growers, and researchers throughout Colorado and our colleagues in Nebraska.

From the Executive Director

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

Hello everyone, I hope this newsletter finds you well! My name is Chelsea Didinger, and I am the new Colorado Dry Bean Committee Executive Director.

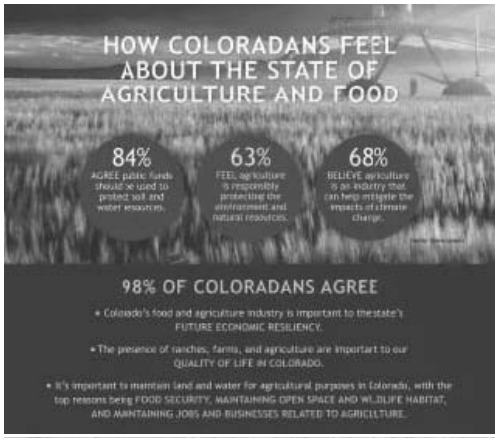
A little about me: I was Outreach Director for the Committee last year, and it was an honor to represent Colorado beans. I am also a Food Science and Human Nutrition PhD student at Colorado State University, with an expected graduation date of this year. My PhD work focuses on consumer engagement, and I work closely with CSU Extension and Dr. Henry Thompson to investigate ways to increase bean consumption. I feel honored to witness much of the behind-the-scenes world of beans with growers, dealers, researchers, and others. This led me to my passion project – A Legume a Day (https://alegumeaday.com/) – to share this world with the public to encourage them to eat more of this perfect food.

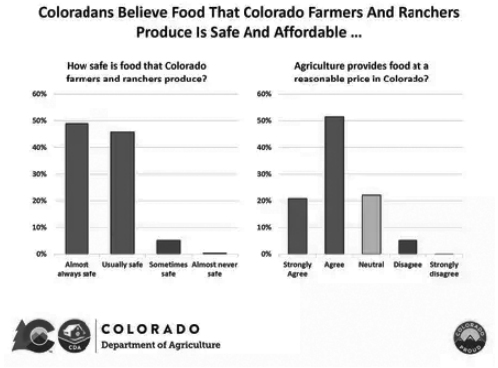
Beans hold the answer to many of the public and environmental health challenges we face, and I look forward to helping promote Colorado beans! You can find updates about CDBC outreach efforts on our website, www.ColoradoDryBeans.org. Please feel free to reach out to me at chelsea.didinger@coloradodrybeans.org. I would love to hear from you!

Thank you to the incredible bean growers, dealers, and others in our state. We wish you all the best in the new year, and cheers to beans!

Public Attitudes from Page 4

ingly supportdeveloping strong local food systems (96 percent) and usingpublic funding to protect soil and water resources (84percent). Additionally, 83 percent of Coloradans reported thatknowing a food product was grown or raised in Colorado waslikely to influence their purchasing decision when shopping ordining out.





"We understand the importance of agriculture in the stateand to all our communities,"

said Kathay Rennels, CSU's VicePresident for Engagement and Extension.

"Understandingpublic attitudes, CSU Extension can identify ways we canbetter support individuals locally including topics like foodsafety, nutrition and land use, as well as connecting toCSU's latest research and resources."

Equally important, 95 percent of respondents indicated thatfood produced by Colorado's farmers and ranchers is almost always or usually safe and two of every threerespondents believed agriculture is an industry that can help mitigate the impacts of climate change.

"Public support for agriculture is more important than ever, especially as agriculture comes under pressureon water use issues all across the West and at the same time is being challenged to provide solutions toclimate change,"

said Tom Lipetzky, CDA's Markets Division Director.

"Our farmers and ranchers have led efforts to protect the land and resourcesthey manage and the survey showsColoradans are supportive of thoseefforts."

Where possible, the survey results alsoinclude a trend analysis of 2022 answerscompared with the 2016 responses. Forinstance, more respondents in 2022 raise orgrow their own food than did in 2016.

The findings from the survey help CDA andother agricultural stakeholders understandpublic perceptions of agriculture in Coloradoand provide insights into new and emergingtopics. The survey is also intended to helpthe State and its partners identify topicswhere increased public engagement could bebeneficial to the agricultural industry.

The full report can be foundatag.colorado.gov/markets (http://ag.colorado.gov/markets)

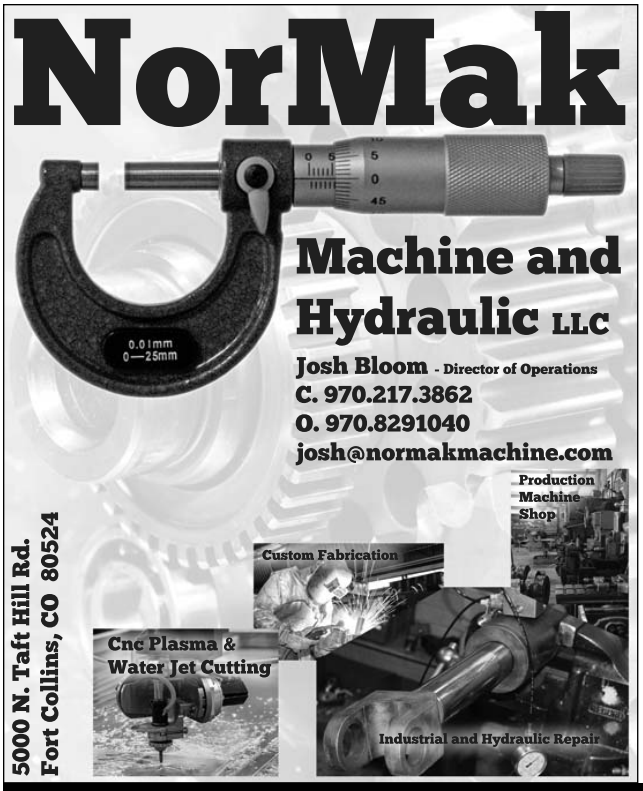
MEXICO OVERVIEW

- COVID-19 is generally no longer a major problem in Mexico
- During 2021, Gross Domestic Production in Mexico increased approximately 4.8 percent.
- During 2022, Gross Domestic Production in Mexico increased approximately 2.5 percent, a definite slowdown from the previous year.
- Improved Nearshoring; a strategy used by businesses which need to outsource some aspect of their operations to a third party. As suggested by the name, the third party is geographically closer to your company. This shortens transit times, cheapens import costs and makes conducting business with certain markets easier. This practice is improving Mexico's position regarding trade with the United States.
- Currently, the Mexican Government is focused on the next elections (2024), and will make many decisions based on political posturing.
- Supply chain challenges continue to plague Mexican industries
- Mexico is currently experiencing its highest inflation rate in decades (8.4%), making economic conditions difficult.
- New electoral reforms are expected during 2023, which may change the political and trade landscapes
- The Mexican Peso has lost nearly 11% vs USD during the past year. The deflated Peso combined with the high rate of domestic inflation is placing great stress on the Mexican people and economy.
- Security issues continue to stress the Mexican people and governmental agencies.

AGRICULTURE POLICY

- Agricultural policy is not a top priority for the government in Mexico currently.
- High prices for seed and fertilizer are having a strong impact on Mexican agriculture.
- Governmental programs only have funding and programs for small producers, because of economic factors.
- The Recent resignation of Javier Trujillo Arriaga and swearing in of Francisco Javier Calderon Elizalde as the new Chief Director of the National Service for Hygiene, Safety and Food Quality (SENASICA, similar to APHIS) has had an impact on Mexican trade. The new director, Javier Calderón Elizalde indicated that Senasica will aim to be a more efficient organization, with

See **Mexico Overview** on Page 12



WEBINAR HELD ON GLOBAL ALIGNMENT FOR CROP PROTECTION REGULATIONS

CPACT
CROP PROTECTION ACTION COALITION FOR TRADE

The Crop Protection Action Coalition for Trade partnered with Agri-Pulse Communications to host a webinar on January 19, 2023. The event focused on the need for access to agricultural technologies, including crop protection products, to increase productivity as we strive to sustainably feed a growing world population. Panelists addressed how disparate global crop protection standards disrupt trade, exacerbate food insecurity and restrict farmers' ability to grow and export safe, high-quality food.

Panelists included Sabina Neumann, Senior Trade Advisor for USDA Foreign Agricultural Service; Paula de Vera, Senior Policy Advisory for Copa-Cogeca in Europe; Luis Osorio, Executive Director of PROCCYT in Mexico; and Ted McKinney, CEO of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture. The webinar also featured farmer voices sharing their perspectives on the impact that varied crop protection standards have on their ability to grow and trade.

Brought to you in partnership with Agri-Pulse

COLORADO BEAN DEALERS

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

Northern Feed & Bean
33278 US Highway 85
Lucerne, CO 80646
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
PO Box 149
Lucerne, CO 80646
970-352-7875
www.northernfeedandbean.com

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

Bean Summit

Please join us!

We have an exciting program to share all about the behind-the-scenes world of beans, from farm to fork. After the welcome, there will be an update about 2022 production in Colorado, Nebraska, and Wyoming, followed by a grower panel and a brief presentation on why beans are a nutritional powerhouse. There is also a panel with institutions to provide insights on how they work with local dry beans. And of course, lots of delicious bean dishes prepared by professional chefs - and you get to vote for the winning dishes! We can't wait for you to join us.

Elks Lodge
5700 Yukon St,
Arvada, CO 80002
March 2, 2023, 9:30 AM - 2 PM

Scan this code to register and find more event details.

Please help us spread the word. This is an excellent opportunity to network and promote local dry beans to the public and institutions!

Thank you to our sponsors for helping make this event possible!

Nebraska Dry Bean Commission

WYOMING BEAN COMMISSION

The Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Association Beans
Organized in 1917

Barber's Farms Since 1949

NORTHERN — FEED & BEAN —

Trinidad Benham Corporation

BEAN SUMMIT 2023

- Date & time: March 2nd, 10 am -2 pm registration & check-in begins at 9:30
- Location: *Elks Lodge* - 5700 Yukon St, Arvada, CO 80002
- **Chelsea Didinger** will work with **John Jaramillo** and Hispanic Restaurant Association to coordinate the Bean Summit.
- Current sponsorships received:
  Nebraska Dry Bean Commission,
  Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Association,
  Barber's Farms
  Wyoming Bean Commission
  Northern Feed & Bean
  Trinidad Benham Corporation

Bean Summit Agenda

9:30-10: **Check-in**
light breakfast

10-10:15: **Welcome**

10:15-10:30: **2022 bean harvest**
Jay Ewald, Northern Feed & Bean

10:30-11: **Grower panel**
Growers from Colorado and Nebraska will share about why they grow beans and sustainability benefits of beans.
Troy Seaworth: third-generation farmer
Northern Colorado
Joe Newton: a farmer
Eastern Colorado
Nebraska grower
TBD:

11-11:15: **Beans A Nutritional Powerhouse**
Sally Ayotte,

11:15-11:30: **Local Beans Spotlight**

11:30-12:45: **Lunch**
Prepared by professional chefs
Chef Rudy Elsener of Cracovia Polish Restaurant and Rudy's Catering
Chef Luis Gurrola of Necio Mexican Kitchen
Chef Salem Mares of Nomad Taqueria + Beer Garden
Chef Nora Rameriz of Nomad Taqueria + Beer Garden
Chef Zuri Resendiz of Luchador Food Truck

12:45-1:10: **Chef panel**
Chef Pablo Aya of Nomad Taqueria + Beer Garden
Chef Luis Gurrola of Necio Mexican Kitchen
Chef Zuri Resendiz of Luchador Food Truck

1:10-1:40: **Local beans panel**
Miriam Holleb: AmeriCorps service member
Hannah Moore: Non-Perishable Food Sourcing
Food Bank of the Rockies
Kathryn Ardoin: Value Chain Coordinator
East Denver Food Hub

1:40-2:00 **Wrap-up**
With Trivia & Prizes

BEAN VARIETY TRIALS IN EASTERN COLORADO

By info@coloradodrybeans.org on October 10, 2022

The Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee funded bean variety trials, which provide critical information on the differences in how bean varieties yield, are affected by environmental conditions, and more.

We wish to thank the Colorado State University (CSU) Crops Testing team – Sally Jones-Diamond, Ed Asfeld, and Candace Talbert – who worked hard all summer to determine top-performing varieties. We also want to thank the growers who allowed us to conduct the field trials on their farms: Todd Frank with TK Farms in Kirk, CO and Darin & Michele Corman of Corman Family Farms in Otis, CO.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2022 Irrigated Dry Bean Variety Performance Trial at Kirk

Crops Testing www.cucrops.com

Variety	Source	Traits	Yield[a]	Test Weight	Seeds/Pound	Moisture
			lb/ac	lb/bu		percent
USDA Rattler	Kelley Bean	-	**3375**	60	1065	12
PT9-5-6	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	-	**3144**	60	1258	12
Charro	Michigan State Univ.	-	2813	61	1260	13
PT16-9	Kelley Bean	Slow-Dark	2542	60	1203	14
DRWood	Colorado State Univ.	-	2374	58	1422	17
ND Falcon	North Dakota State Univ.	-	2342	57	1377	13
ND172568	North Dakota State Univ.	Slow-Dark	2285	60	1138	14
BASIN	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	-	2208	60	1238	12
ND Palomino	North Dakota State Univ.	Slow-Dark	2206	59	1223	12
PT20-16	USDA-ARS, Prosser, WA	-	1989	61	1228	11
Croissant	Colorado State Univ.	-	1830	60	1187	11
Centennial	Colorado State Univ.	-	1775	59	1342	17
		Average	**2407**	**59**	**1245**	**13**
		[b]LSD (0.30)	283			
		[b]LSD (0.05)	554			
		Coeffecient of Variation (CV)	14.3			

[a]Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

[b]Farmers selecting a variety based on yield should use the LSD (0.30) to protect from false negative decisions. Companies or researchers may be interested in the LSD (0.05) to avoid false positive conclusions. Yields in bold were in the top LSD yield group.

Site Information

Collaborator: TK Farms
Planting Date: June 13, 2022
Harvest Date: September 16, 2022
Soil Type: Haxtun sandy loam
Trial Comments: Excellent plant stands and good weed control throughout the season. Desiccant sprayed on September 8th. All plots were direct-harvested with a combine equipped with a flex-

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

2022 Kirk Dry Bean Strip Trial Results

Crops Testing www.cucrops.com

Variety	Source	Traits	Yield[a]	Test Weight	Seeds/Pound	Moisture	Physiological Maturity
			lb/ac	lb/bu		percent	days after planting
StayBright	Trinidad-Benham	Slow-Dark	**2507**	62	1159	14	88
NE2-17-37	University of Nebraska	Slow-Dark	**2383**	58	1178	12	80
SV6139GR	Seminis	-	2325	60	1114	10	76
ND Palomino	North Dakota State Univ.	Slow-Dark	2216	59	1250	11	88
Windbreaker	Seminis	-	1949	57	993	11	82
NE2-18-3	University of Nebraska	-	1946	57	964	12	84
		Average	**2221**	**59**	**1110**	**12**	**83**
		[b]LSD (0.30)	146				
		[b]LSD (0.05)	303				
		Coeffecient of Variation (CV)	9.6				

[a]Yields corrected to 14% moisture.

[b]Farmers selecting a variety based on yield should use the LSD (0.30) to protect from false negative decisions. Companies or researchers may be interested in the LSD (0.05) to avoid false positive conclusions. Yields in bold were in the top LSD yield group.

Site Information

Collaborator: TK Farms
Planting Date: June 13, 2022
Harvest Date: September 16, 2022
Soil Type: Haxtun sandy loam
Trial Comments: Excellent plant stands and good weed control throughout the season. Desiccant sprayed on September 8th. All plots were direct-harvested with a combine equipped with a flex-header.

2022 GRANT - COLORADO DRY BEAN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE

Evaluation of CSU's and UNL's Advanced Pinto Breeding Lines

Principal Investigator Barry Ogg Manager- Agronomy Foundation Seed Colorado State University

Collaborator Carlos Urrea Associate Professor Department of Agronomy and Horticulture University of Nebraska - Lincoln

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2022, there were 27 pinto lines from the Colorado State University dry bean breeding program and 27 from the University of Nebraska dry bean breeding program, along with two and two regular and slow-darkening pinto cultivars, respectively, were tested at the Mitchell Ag. Lab, NE. The trial was replicated two times. The four commercial checks were Croissant, Windbreaker, Staybright, and Vibrant.

Based on early to intermediate plant maturity, upright plant architecture, and disease-free (mainly common bacterial blight), 19 and 22 pinto lines from CSU and UNL were harvested. The yield of CSU lines ranged from 3037 to 4804 lbs/ acre. The result of UNL lines ranged from 2925 to 4251 lbs/ acre. The yield of commercial cultivars ranged from 3382 to 4327 lbs/acre.

On average, days to flowering and harvest maturity were 48 and 96 days, respectively; 100 seed-weight of 43.1 g; and a Test Weight of 61.2 lbs/bushel. Days to flowering for the CSU, UNL, and commercial checks ranged from 43-50, 42-50, and 47-50 days, respectively. Days to harvest maturity for the CSU, UNL, and commercial checks raged from 87-101, 89-101, and 99-101 days, respectively. 100-Seed-weight for the CSU, UNL, and commercial checks raged from 34.1-50.0, 39.1-51.2, and 39.6-43.7 grams, respectively. Test Weight for the CSU, UNL, and commercial checks raged from 59.9-64.0, 56.7-63.1, and 58.8-64.4 lbs/bushel, respectively.

The trial planted at the ARDEC, Fort Collins, was not harvested because of severe hail damage.

IMPACT

This request is helping us in our breeding efforts to develop and release new pinto lines as cultivars/germplasm. Colorado and Nebraska Bean will benefit from these efforts.

UNL & CSU lines, Mitchell Ag. Lab, NE, in 2022.

Entry	PEDIGREE	Yield	Flowering	Harvest Maturity	100-Seed Weight	Seed Moistt	Test Weight
#		lbs/A	days	days	gr	%	lbs/bu
12	CO 73406	4805	50	99	40.2	10.1	62.2
11	CO 73328	4748	50	101	40.7	10.9	62.9
3	CO 71209	4707	50	99	38.1	10.1	64.0
17	CO 73632	4571	50	93	49.1	10.2	60.0
9	CO 72483	4427	50	93	49.2	10.9	60.0
22	CO 74456	4346	50	87	44.5	10.2	62.1
57	Croissant	4327	50	99	39.6	10.4	62.9
41	NE4-21-6	4251	46	88	40.3	10.3	62.8
19	CO 74433	4232	50	99	47.4	10.5	60.0
45	NE4-21-18	4223	42	99	45.1	10.1	64.1
24	CO 74459	4167	50	99	50.0	10.0	61.6
14	CO 73451	4029	50	93	37.5	10.5	62.9
33	NE2-21-13	4020	55	100	43.9	10.9	61.6
16	CO 73599	3938	42	93	35.6	10.3	59.6
43	NE4-21-16	3920	42	87	41.9	10.1	62.2
8	CO 72356	3900	50	99	45.0	10.4	60.5
59	Windbreaker	3794	47	99	43.7	10.1	58.8
31	NE2-21-7	3737	50	99	43.2	10.6	61.5
32	NE2-21-8	3697	42	95	44.1	10.2	62.8
29	NE2-21-3	3637	50	94	42.4	10.0	61.5
27	CO 74555	3633	50	95	39.5	10.7	59.9
2	CO 71120	3626	50	99	44.0	10.6	59.8
10	CO 72485	3615	50	94	48.0	9.9	61.0
21	CO 74446	3611	47	92	46.0	10.1	61.7
51	NE4-21-82	3567	46	99	45.9	10.0	59.4
47	NE4-21-70	3565	43	99	41.4	10.5	61.6
56	NE4-21-149	3562	42	94	50.1	10.2	62.5
42	NE4-21-10	3553	46	99	41.0	10.7	63.1
60	Vibrant	3527	50	99	36.8	9.9	62.5
18	CO 74418	3484	50	99	40.1	10.3	60.1
52	NE4-21-93	3455	50	99	43.3	9.6	60.0
23	CO 74457	3417	43	87	42.1	10.2	59.1
1	CO 70920	3415	50	99	34.1	10.4	60.4
58	Staybright	3382	50	101	40.0	11.2	64.4
40	NE4-21-5	3347	50	101	39.6	10.4	62.2
38	NE2-21-25	3298	46	99	45.6	10.2	60.1
44	NE4-21-17	3292	42	99	48.5	10.2	61.3
36	NE2-21-20	3157	43	88	39.1	10.4	62.7
28	NE2-21-2	3145	50	101	49.3	10.5	56.7
35	NE2-21-18	3108	46	99	45.8	9.7	59.8
48	NE4-21-71	3070	50	100	40.7	10.4	60.5
37	NE2-21-22	3066	46	99	40.8	10.5	62.6
15	CO 73466	3037	50	92	41.3	10.2	59.9
46	NE4-21-26	2979	46	89	43.7	10.5	61.2
49	NE4-21-78	2925	50	99	51.2	9.9	56.7
GRAND MEAN		3718	48	96	43.1	10.3	61.2

Colorado Dry Bean Committee 2023 Budget	Approved
Assessments	$80,000
Interest net of bank fees	$0
Total income	$80,000
Administrative	$2,500
Audit and legal	$1,750
Promotion-CDA trade missions	$750
Promotion-outreach program and website redesign	$12,500
Promotion-social media	$5,000
Promotion-CFVGA meeting session	$1,240
Promotion-Colorado Bean Newsletter	$4,000
Promotion-Memberships	$1,000
Promotion-Food Talk program with Greg Bloom and Jackson Lamb	$2,000
Promotion-Jessica Davis growing new markets for Colorado pulses	$1,763
Promotion-RMBDA sponsorship	$500
Promotion-Website maintenance	$250
Promotion-Bean summit hosted by HRA "Field of Beans"	$15,000
Refund of assessments	$250
Research-CSU pinto bean variety trial in Yuma	$5,650
Research-Nevin Lawrence weed control	$9,750
Telephone/Postage/Printing	$250
Travel and meetings	$6,000
USDBC dues	$9,847
Total expenses	$80,000
Excess (shortage) of income vs expenses	$0
Estimated cash on hand at 12/31/2023	$21,000

Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee 2022 Financial Summary as of 12/31/2022	Actual	Budget	Actual vs Budget
Assessments	$72,054	$70,000	$2,054
Interest net of bank fees	15	0	$15
Total income	$72,069	$70,000	$2,069
Administrative	8,500.00	8,500.00	0.00
Audit and legal	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
Promotion-CDA trade missions	750.00	2,500.00	1,750.00
Promotion-outreach program and website redesign	10,000.00	10,000.00	0.00
Promotion-social media	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00
Promotion-Colorado Bean Newsletter	4,000.00	8,000.00	4,000.00
Promotion-Memberships	1,325.00	1,000.00	(325.00)
Promotion-Paula Thomas ProStart program	1,500.00	1,500.00	0.00
Promotion-RMBDA speakers program	500.00	500.00	0.00
Promotion-Website maintenance	851.39	250.00	(601.39)
Refund of assessments		500.00	500.00
Research-CSU Dr. Henry Thompson	15,000.00	15,000.00	0.00
Research-CSU Barry Ogg pinto evaluation with PREC	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00
Research-CSU pinto bean variety trial in Yuma	10,200.00	10,200.00	0.00
Research-PREC pinto evaluation with Carlos Urrea	7,500.00	7,500.00	0.00
Research-PREC cutworms	3,000.00	3,000.00	0.00
Telephone/Postage/Printing	256.22	250.00	(6.22)
Travel and meetings	5,304.25	2,500.00	(2,804.25)
USDBC dues	10,260.00	10,260.00	0.00
Opportunity fund (mostly used for Bean Summit 2022)	13,925.00	7,500.00	(6,425.00)
Bean summit hosted by HRA "Field of Beans"			
Total expenses	106,871.86	102,960.00	(3,911.86)
Excess (shortage) of income vs expenses	(34,802.84)	(32,960.00)	(1,842.84)
Cash on hand	20,190.00	22,093.00	(1,903.00)
Assessments paid cwt	600,449.25	583,333.33	1.03
NASS initial forecast - August		582,000.00	
> NASS October revision		602,000.00	1.00
RMBDA initial forecast		587,633.00	1.02

Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review

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

January 24, 2023

Email us with accessibility issues with this report.

Grain Report for 1/24/2023 - Final
Compared to last week: Trade remains very light and current bids and prices remain steady. According to NASS Crop Production report January12, 2023, dry edible bean harvest acres was 1,223,000 acres with a average yield of 2133 pounds and lentils was 602,000 acres with a average yield of 912 pounds and dry edible peas was 862,000 acres with a average yield of 1751 pounds and chickpeas was 341,900 acres with a average yield of 1070 pounds. Next report will be January 31, 2023.

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			40.00-42.00	UNCH	41.00	45.50	DLVD-T	Current
Michigan	Bid			40.00-46.00	UNCH	43.00	48.50	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			45.00-48.00	UNCH	46.50	45.00	DLVD-T	Current

US #1 Garbanzo 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	UNCH	35.00	43.50	DLVD-T	Current
PNW	Bid			35.00	UNCH	35.00	39.00	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			40.00	UNCH	40.00	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			46.00-49.00	UNCH	47.50	50.00	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			38.00	UNCH	38.00	42.00	DLVD-T	Current
Michigan	Bid			38.50-40.00	UNCH	39.25	44.00	DLVD-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
Den-Rate	Bid			47.00-50.00	UNCH	48.50		DLVD-T	Current
Min-Dak	Bid			40.00-42.00	DN 2.00-DN 3.00	41.00		DLVD-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			36.00-37.00	UNCH	36.50	44.00	DLVD-T	Current
Min-Dak	Bid			34.00-35.00	UNCH	34.50	43.50	DLVD-T	Current

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

CBOT/KCBT/MGETrade month symbols: F January; G February; H March; J April; K May; M June; N July; Q August; U September; V October; X November; Z December.

Freight Codes:
FOB: Freight On Board
DLVD: Delivered
CIF: Cost, Insurance, and Freight
T: Truck, **R**: Rail, **B**: Barge, **T/R**: Truck/Rail, **R/B**: Rail/Barge, **T/R/B**: Truck/Rail/Barge, **OV**: Ocean Vessel

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

Trinidad
Benham Corporation

303.220.1400
P.O Box 378007
Denver, CO 80237

From Bean Planting to Harvest,
Trinidad Benham
Can Help With Your Needs!

www.trinidadbenham.com
info@trinidadbenham.com

Wyoming 2022

Dry bean production for 2022 is forecast at 360,000 hundredweight, down 5 percent from the 378,000 hundredweight produced a year earlier. If realized, this would be the lowest dry bean production since 339,000hundredweight were produced in 1993. Yields are expected to average2,400 pounds per acre, down from 2,410 pounds per acre last year. Growers expect to harvest 15,000 acres this year, down 700 acres from15,700 acres last year. If realized, this would be the lowest dry bean harvested acreage since 15,000 acres were harvested in 1926. As of July31, 29 percent of the dry bean crop was setting pods, compared with 30percent last year and the five-year average of 29 percent. The dry bean crop was rated 9 percent poor, 43 percent fair, 47 percent good, and 1percent excellent.

US Bean Production

Production of dry edible beans is forecast at 24.5 million cwt, up 8 percent from 2021. Area planted is estimated at1.28 million acres, up slightly from the Acreage report but down 8 percent from 2021. Area harvested is forecast at1.24 million acres, up slightly from the Acreage report but down 7 percent from 2021. The yield is forecast at 1,979pounds per acre, an increase of 278 pounds from last season.

Beans are important to Colorado agriculture, delicious, and nutritious!

Beans: Good for You, Good for the Planet

Join PhD Candidate Chelsea Didinger for a free online class all about beans from farm to table, and learn some quick and tasty bean recipe tips!

Friday
February 24, 2023
12-1 p.m. MST
Zoom

Extension programs are available to all without discrimination. Colorado State University Extension, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Colorado counties cooperating.

COLORADO STATE UNIVERSITY
EXTENSION

It is still cold outside, so what better way to spend a winter lunch than talking about beans? We'll discuss beans from field to table. For example, did you know that Colorado is one of the top bean-producing states?

Please register here:
https://zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_LFfnKMDiSsCmZmMF5Ae0ig

OLATHE SPRAY SERVICE INC.

Leonard Felix
Owner / Operator

970-323-5580
970-323-6238 FAX
970-209-1589 CELL

60377 Hwy. 50
P.O. Box 40
Olathe, CO 81425

Professional Applicators of Fungicides,
Insecticides and Herbicides

Mexico Overview from Page 4

greater benefits for small producers and to facilitate trade in a responsible way, in collaboration with the food security strategies of the Government of Mexico.
- The Government of Mexico (GOM) has announced a program to combat food price inflation and scarcity titled "Paquete Contra la Inflacion y la Carestia (PACIC)." Along with PACIC, President López Obrador announced a plan to maintain "fair prices" for the basic food basket, through a voluntary agreement with the private sector, without the use of mandatory price controls.

AGRICULTURE POLICY

- In January 1, 2022 the Government of Mexico reported 250,799 MT beans in reserves (stored by government).
- Fertilizers (+700 thousand producers)
- Guarantee prices =$16 MN/KG (0.83$)
- Nothing Published on reserves this year.
- Small producer (15 tons)

MEXICO BEAN MARKET

- The current Mexican bean market is in a state of waiting and uncertainty.
- Mexico is fielding inquiries from U.S., Peru and Costa Rica marketers.
- Reserve stocks of previous crops are available, however, marketers are holding out for higher prices.
- Bean imports during 2022 (September) are reduced by -71% compared to 2021.
- US = 170.4 MT
- Canada is exporting less volume. During 2022-23, production is estimated to fall approximately 21% (4.6 thousand MT)
- Argentina opened quotas, but is selling to Brazil (3800 MT)

2022 ZACATECAS

- Late rains have impacted many growers in the Zacatecas region.
- Estimated yields between 280-450 kg/ha.
- An estimated production reduction of approximately 40%, 200 thousand MT.
- Continued violent protests are negatively impacting every aspect of life in Zacatecas, including farming.
- There is an expectation for beans to sell at 25$ in February.

2022 CHIHUAHUA

- Chihuahua had more timely rains, resulting in higher than average yields.
- Not only were yields good, but the region also enjoyed good quality beans as well.
- Even with the higher yields and good quality there were 77 thousand fewer hectares planted, resulting in 40% less production year over year.
- There was some hail damage in various regions, including Cuauhtemoc.

2022 DURANGO

- In Durango, there were approximately 35-40 thousand MT of bean production.
- Beans were planted on approximately 180 thousand ha
- Seventy percent of the beans were planted late, mainly because of heavy rains during August through September.
- The resulting late planting, exacerbated by heavy rains resulted in generally low yields.
- The low yields are resulting in growers demanding $20 MXN/kg guaranteed price.

2022 SINALOA

- Sinaloa planted approximately 25 thousand hectares of beans.
- Heavy rains resulted in reduced hectares, yield and crop quality.
- Increased demand for corn resulted in more corn being planted in Sinaloa, which added to the reduction in bean hectares.
- Prices above $35/kg
- The popular variety grown in the region is Reyna.
- This region has 15 thousand MT of beans in storage.

2022 NAYARIT

- Nayarit plans to export to the U.S.
- 10 thousand MT
- No information available regarding planting

CURRENT SITUATION

- Overall production of Pintos is estimated to be reduced by 30%.
- Again, many areas are experiencing late planting (75%).
- The estimated deficit of pintos in Mexico is 20 thousand MT
- Speculators have waited to sell beans, expecting higher prices and greater access to markets.
- Many marketers are waiting for government fixed prices prior to making moves in the markets.

PALMER AMARANTH MANAGEMENT IN COLORADO DRY BEANS

Mark McMllan - Editor Colorado Bean News

Palmer Amaranth is a highly invasive weed species that poses a major threat to dry bean production. This weed can quickly adapt to herbicides and out compete crops for water and nutrients, leading to reduced yields and profitability. Managing Palmer Amaranth in dry beans requires a comprehensive approach, including the use of multiple tactics such as cultural practices, mechanical control, and chemical control. Here, we will discuss various methods and strategies that can be used to effectively manage Palmer Amaranth in dry bean fields.

Palmer Amaranth (Amaranthus palmeri) is commonly found in crop fields, especially in the United States. Compared to other amaranth species, Palmer Amaranth is considered to be one of the most problematic weeds due to its fast growth rate, ability to produce large amounts of seeds, and tolerance to many herbicides.

In comparison, redroot pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus) is another commonly found amaranth weed species that shares many similarities with Palmer Amaranth. Both species have a fast growth rate and are able to produce large amounts of seeds, making them difficult to control. However, redroot pigweed is not as tolerant to herbicides as Palmer Amaranth, making it easier to control with chemical treatments.

Another amaranth weed species, waterhemp (Amaranthus tuberculatus), is similar to Palmer Amaranth and redroot pigweed in its rapid growth rate and high seed production. However, waterhemp is often less tolerant to herbicides and is easier to control than Palmer Amaranth.

Palmer Amaranth and waterhemp have an amazing ability to develop resistance to herbicides. They have exhibited resistance to eight herbicide groups: Groups 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 14, 15 and 27, but that doesn't mean all of these groups of herbicides should be eliminated from your arsenal, as they most likely are not all in play in the weed population in any given field.

Mechanical and Cultural Management:

Cultural practices can be used in conjunction with other methods to help manage Palmer Amaranth in dry bean fields. The fol-

lowing cultural practices can reduce Palmer Amaranth infestations:

1. **Crop rotation:** Alternating crops in the field each year can reduce the buildup of Palmer Amaranth seed in the soil, making it easier to control.
2. **Cover cropping:** Planting cover crops between growing seasons can help reduce the amount of Palmer Amaranth seed in the soil and prevent new infestations.
3. **Mechanical cultivation:** Regular tillage, such as plowing or disking, can reduce the amount of weed seed in the soil.
4. **Planting date:** Planting dry beans earlier in the growing season can reduce the impact of Palmer Amaranth by allowing the crop to establish itself before the weed emerges.
5. **Weed-free seed:** Using weed-free seed for dry bean planting can reduce the risk of new Palmer Amaranth infestations.
6. **Tillage:** Use tillage to bury or disrupt Palmer Amaranth seed in the soil and reduce the number of viable seeds.
7. **Hand weeding:** Regularly remove Palmer Amaranth plants by hand, especially before they reach the reproductive stage.
8. **Mowing:** Mow down Palmer Amaranth before it reaches the reproductive stage to prevent seed production.
9. **Crop residue management:** Properly manage crop residues by removing them from the field to reduce Palmer Amaranth seed production.

By incorporating cultural control methods into their overall Palmer Amaranth management plan, dry bean farmers can help reduce the impact of this invasive weed species and improve crop yields and profitability. By breaking the weed seed bank, crop rotation can reduce the number of Palmer Amaranth plants that emerge in subsequent years, leading to more effective control and improved crop yields.

Chemical Management

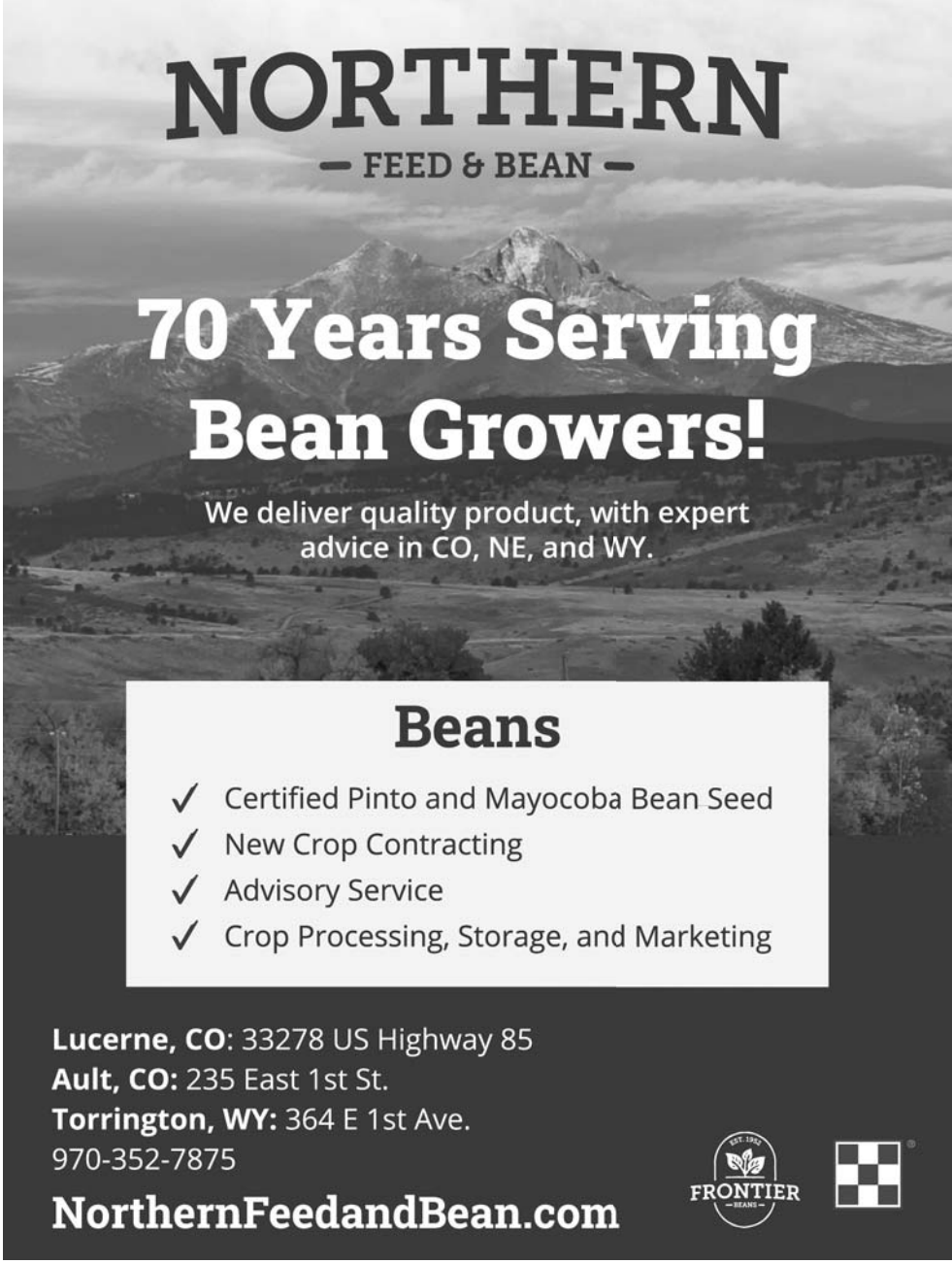
In addition to cultural practices, herbicides may be used in a comprehensive program to further manage Palmer Amaranth in dry beans. Pre-emergence herbicides appear to be the most effective chemical strategy to date. Pre-emergence herbicides are chemicals that are applied to the soil before Palmer Amaranth seeds germinate. These herbicides prevent weed seeds from germinating and establishing in the field..

Here are some key points to consider when using pre-emergence herbicides for Palmer Amaranth management:

1. **Timing:** Timing of Pre-emergence herbicide application is critical, as the herbicide must be placed before Palmer Amaranth seeds germinate.
2. **Herbicide selection:** Choose Pre-emergence herbicides labeled for use in dry beans and effective against Palmer Amaranth. Consider the weed spectrum and select an herbicide that will provide the greatest management and or control.
3. **Application rate:** Follow the recommended application rate on the herbicide label, as applying too much or too little herbicide can reduce its effectiveness.
4. **Weather conditions:** Pre-emergence herbicides are often affected by weather conditions, such as heavy rain or irrigation, which can wash the herbicide away before it can be effective. Consider the weather forecast when applying the herbicide and plan accordingly.
5. **Monitoring:** Regularly monitor the field for Palmer Amaranth and other weeds, and take action to remove any new infestations.

By following these guidelines, dry bean farmers can effectively use Pre-emergence herbicides as part of their Palmer Amaranth management plan. When used in conjunction with cultural control methods and post-emergent herbicides, Pre-emergence herbicides can provide a comprehensive and effective approach to Palmer Amaranth management in dry beans.

See **Palmer** on Page 14



Palmer from Page 13

For Dry Beans, Pre-emergence herbicides are the most important herbicide strategy. Early management is paramount!

Pre-emergence herbicides like Prowl (Pendimethalin, Group 3), Metribuzin (Group 5), along with Dual Magnum (S-metolachlor, Group 15), or Outlook (dimethenamid, Group 15), and or Valor (Flumioxazin Group 14) reduce early-season competition and alleviate weed pressure so that limited availability Post-emergence herbicides may be used more sparingly and effectively. Consider the following two layer strategy.

Layer 1

For Colorado, Consider a combination of Dual and Prowl, plus the addition of Valor as a first line herbicide strategy.

The combination of Dual, Prowl, plus Valor as a Pre-emergence herbicide program has performed well in Colorado dry bean fields to foster effective management of Palmer Amaranth. Here are some key points to consider when using Dual, Prowl, plus Valor for Palmer Amaranth control:

1. **Timing:** Dual, Prowl, and Valor may be applied to the soil as a post-plant, Pre-emergence (PPPE) application, in 20 gallon per acre, to dry beans.
2. **Effectiveness:** Dual, Prowl, and Valor are effective in controlling Palmer Amaranth, as well as other annual broadleaf weeds and grassy weeds.
3. **For best results:** Irrigate herbicides into soil to activate and position the herbicide for greatest efficacy. For Palmer Amaranth management it is preferred to use 0.4 to 0.5 inches of irrigation for activation. Consult herbicide labels for specific recommendations and restrictions.
4. **Application rate:** Follow the recommended application rate on the herbicide labels, as applying too much or too little herbicide can reduce its effectiveness.
5. **Weather conditions:** Pre-emergence herbicides like Dual, Prowl, and Valor can be affected by weather conditions, such as heavy rain or irrigation, which can wash the herbicide away before it can be effective. Consider the weather forecast when applying the herbicide and plan accordingly.

Layer 2

Next, plan on a rapid follow-up post-emergence herbicide application program, 2 to 3 weeks after bean emergence.

This ***"Second Layer"*** application is vitally important to manage the later flush of weeds which may have escaped the previous herbicide barrier. *Remember, early season management is the most important management strategy.

Consider option 1 or 2

1) Outlook (dimethenamid, Group 15) herbicide applied as a second layer of protection can provide overlapping residual activity to extend weed management achieved by post-emergence herbicides. Outlook is currently the only labeled group 15 herbicide available for post-emergence application in dry beans. This application may help reduce the late germinating Palmer Amaranth seeds which can create a late season problem.

2) If center pivot chemical application is available, consider the application of Eptam (EPTC, Group 15) herbicide which may be applied via irrigation to Dry Beans only. Read and follow the recommended application rate on the herbicide label, to improve efficacy.

Important Reminder:

In addition to these management practices, including mechanical, cultural and chemical, be sure to implement and use a timely and effective field monitoring regiment. Out of sight weeds during the growing season are never out of sight late in the year, or during harvest time.

Conclusion:

Palmer Amaranth is a highly invasive weed that is difficult to control in dry bean fields. Effective management of this weed requires a combination of cultural, mechanical, and chemical control methods. Cultural practices such as crop rotation and planting competitive crop varieties can help reduce the population of Palmer Amaranth. Mechanical methods like hand-pulling and tilling can be used to remove weed seedlings, while chemical control methods such as herbicide application can help to suppress the growth of and establishment of weeds.

By effectively managing Palmer Amaranth in all crops, growers can realize greater peace of mind, higher quality crops, and more profitable harvest time outcomes..

Advertise in Colorado Bean News

Use the Colorado Bean News to Reach Colorado Bean Dealers and Growers

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.

Circulation:
- 2000 Bean Growers and Dealers in Colorado and Adjacent Area

Publisher:
- Colorado Bean News

Editor&Layout:
- Mark S. McMillan

Advertising Rates - b/w Ads:

¼ Page - $150
½ Page - $300
½ Back Page - $400
Full Page-Interior - $500

Ad Submission Deadlines:
- Spring Issue 2023 - Feb. 1, 2023
- Fall Issue of 2023 – July 14, 2022

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

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

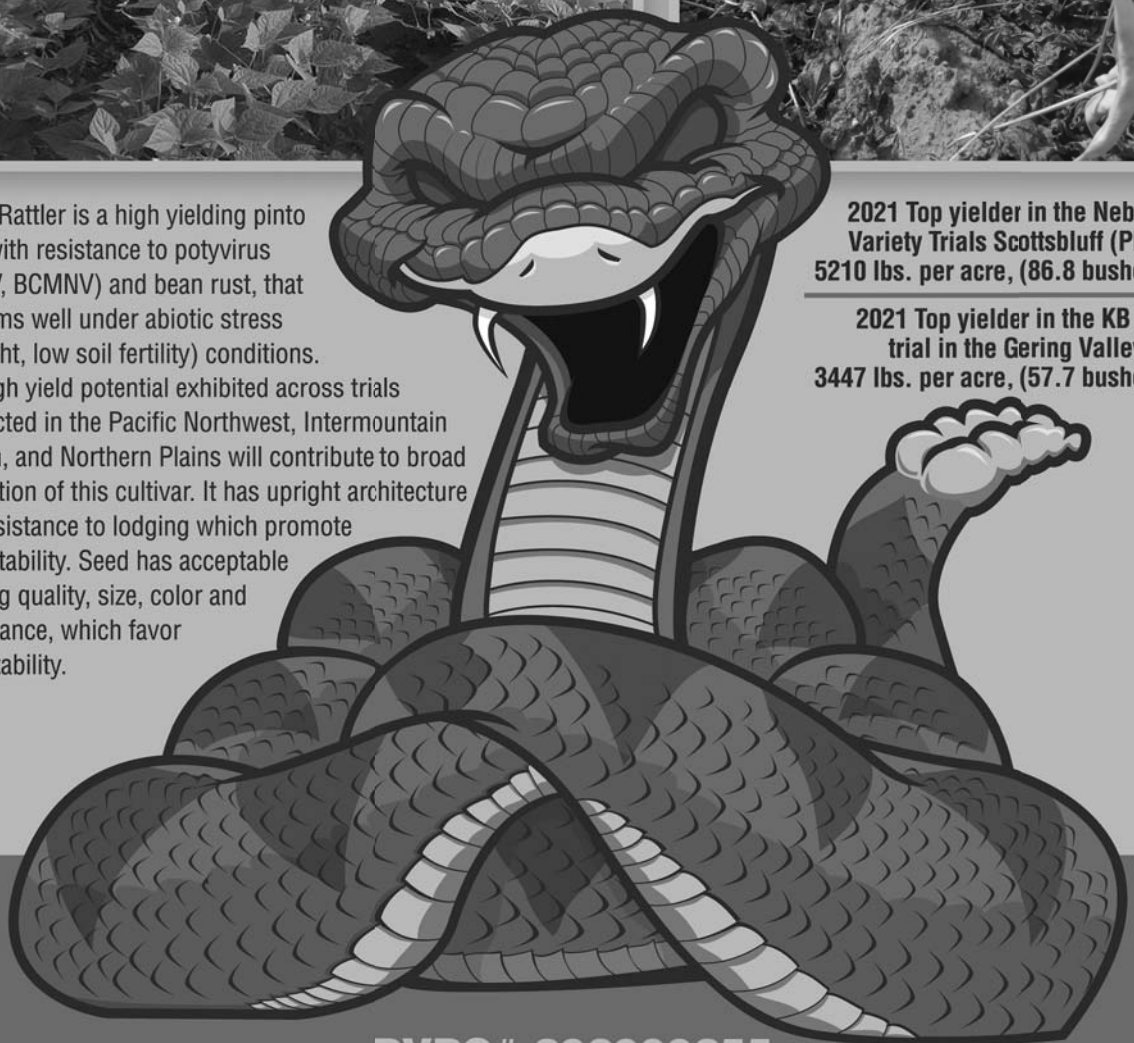
COLORADO DRY BEANS
Colorado Dry Bean Administrative Committee

USDA Rattler

USDA Rattler is a high yielding pinto bean with resistance to potyvirus (BCMV, BCMNV) and bean rust, that performs well under abiotic stress (drought, low soil fertility) conditions. The high yield potential exhibited across trials conducted in the Pacific Northwest, Intermountain Region, and Northern Plains will contribute to broad adaptation of this cultivar. It has upright architecture and resistance to lodging which promote harvestability. Seed has acceptable canning quality, size, color and appearance, which favor marketability.

2021 Top yielder in the Nebraska Variety Trials Scottsbluff (PREC): 5210 lbs. per acre, (86.8 bushels/acre)

2021 Top yielder in the KB strip trial in the Gering Valley: 3447 lbs. per acre, (57.7 bushels/acre)



PVPC# 202000255

THE USDA/ARS HAS APPLIED FOR PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION FOR USDA RATTLER | USDA RATTLER IS LICENSED TO KELLEY BEAN CO. INC.
UNAUTHORIZED PROPAGATION OF THIS VARIETY IS PROHIBITED

Colorado Bean Network
8524 S. Timberline Rd.
Fort Collins, CO 80525

Producers CO-OP
Olathe, Colorado 81425

Certified Premium
Western Colorado
Pinto Bean Seed

Colorado Seed Grower's Association Class #1 Seed Conditioner

Available Varieties

Bill Z

DR Wood

Windbreaker

Medicine Hat

Othello

SVR 6139

Call Bob Beyer
970-323-5764

Colorado Proud
Better for you. Better for Colorado.