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Varieties

Bush bean: Black Turtle, Blue Lake, Contender, Derby, Dorabell, Dwarf French Tendergreen, Early Contender, Goldcrop Wax, Greencrop, Improved Golden Wax, Jade, Jumbo, Long Tendergreen, Maxibel, Provider, Roma II, Strike, Tendercrop, Topcrop.

Fava: Broad Windsor

Lima: Dixie Speckled, Florida Butter Pole, Florida Speckled Pole, Fordhook, Henderson Bush, Jackson Wonder Bush, King of the Garden Pole, Sieve or Carolina

Pole: Dade, Kentucky Wonder, Northeaster, Romano Gold

Soil Preferences

Well-drained, silt loams with a pH 5.5-6.8. Avoid soils that crust badly and those with high salt content.

Optimum Growing Conditions

Cool nights (55-60°F) and warm days (80-85°F). Temperatures >90°F will cause blossom drop.

Establishment Methods

Direct seeded	Spring - soil 60-65°F Fall - soil below 85°F	
Seeding rate	70-80 lbs/acre (6-10 seed/ft)	
Approx seed/oz	100-120	
Seeding depth		
Seedling spacing	dling spacing 2" in-row with 38-40" wide raised beds	





Fertility/Fertilization

Rates presented as actual lbs/acre N_2 , P_2O_5 , and K_2O (base actual rates applied on soil test results).

Generalized rate: 50 - 80 - 90 lb/acre	
N*	50-80 pre-plant
Р	50-100 pre-plant
К	60-80, normally needed only in East Texas

* Ammonium nitrate is very stable and least likely to evaporate. Urea and ammonium sulfate evaporate if not incorporated.

Water/Irrigation

10 - 15"; critical growth stages for moisture are at bloom and pod set. Pre-plant irrigation suggested. Irrigating in cold, dry soils can reduce stand.

Pest Management

DISEASE	FUNGICIDE*	OMRI LISTED FUNGICIDE**
Anthracnose	Chlorothalonil, Mancozeb, Potassium Phosphite	Neem Oil
Botrytis blight	Chlorothalonil, Hydrogen Dioxide, Mefenoxam, Metalaxyl, Phostrol (Phosphorous Acid, Mono and Dibasic Sodium, Potassium, and Ammonium Salts), Potassium Phosphite	
Downy mildew	Copper, Potassium Phosphite, Pyraclostrobin	Bacillus pumilus, Streptomyces Iydicus
Halo blight (bacterial)	Fenhexamid	<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> , Neem Oil
Powdery mildew	Chlorothalonil, Mancozeb, Myclobutanil, Tebuconazole	Bacillus pumilus, Streptomyces Iydicus, Sulfur
Pythium Root Rot	Azoxystrobin, Chlorothalonil, Trifloxystrobin	
Rhizoctonia Root Rot	Azoxystrobin, PCNB	

Bean Diseases and Common Name of Fungicidal Controls



Rust	Azoxystrobin, Chlorothalonil, Extract of <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> , Myclobutanil, Paraffinic Oil, Pyraclostrobin, Tebuconazole	<i>Bacillus pumilus</i> ; Clove, Rosemary and Thyme Oil; Copper Sulfate; Hydrogen Dioxide (Hydrogen Peroxide); Neem Oil; Sulfur
White mold	Telone, Chloropicrin, Metam-Potassium, Metam-Sodium, Sesame Oil	Azadirachtin
Nematode	Telone, Chloropicrin, Metam-Potassium, Metam-Sodium, Sesame Oil	Azadirachtin

Bean Insect Pests and Common Name of Insecticidal Controls

INSECT	INSECTICIDE*	OMRI LISTED INSECTICIDE**
Aphid	Acephate, Acetamiprid, Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Dimethoate, Disulfoton, Esfenvalerate, Imidacloprid, Lambdacyhalothrin, Malathion, Methomyl, Naled, Petroleum Oil, Phorate, Rotenone, Soybean Oil, Thiamethoxam	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extract, Insecticidal Soap, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Pyrethrins
Beetles	Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Petroleum Oil, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, Kaolin, Pyrethrins
Cabbage Looper	Bifenthrin, Esfenvalerate, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, <i>Bacillus</i> <i>thuringiensis</i> , Insecticidal Soap, Kaolin, Pyrethrins
Corn earworm	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Permethrin	Azadirachtin, Kaolin, Pyrethrins, Spinosad
Cowpea curculio	Carbaryl	Azadirachtin, Kaolin
Cucumber Beetles	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Malathion, Permethrin, Rotenone	Pyrethrins
Cutworm	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate	Azadirachtin, Kaolin, Pyrethrins, Spinosad
European Corn	Acephate, Bifenthrin, Carbaryl,	Bacillus



Borer	Esfenvalerate, Rotenone	<i>thuringiensis</i> , Spinosad
Leafhopper	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Malathion, Permethrin, Petroleum oil, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, Insecticidal soap, Kaolin, Pyrethrins
Leafminer	Esfenvalerate, Petroleum oil	Azadirachtin, Insecticidal soap, Spinosad
Mexican Bean Beetle	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Malathion, Permethrin, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, Pyrethrins
Mites	Malathion, Petroleum oil, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, Kaolin, Pyrethrins
Stinkbug	Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Esfenvalerate, Methomyl, Permethrin, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, <i>Bacillus</i> <i>thuringiensis</i> , Pyrethrins
Thrips	Acephate, Acetamiprid, Bifenthrin, Carbaryl, Dimethoate, Disulfoton, Esfenvalerate, Imidacloprid, Lambdacyhalothrin, Malathion, Methomyl, Phorate, Rotenone, Thiamethoxam	Azadirachtin, Garlic Juice Extract, Insecticidal Soap, Kaolin, Potassium Salts of Fatty Acids, Pyrethrins, Spinosad, Sulfur
Whiteflies	Bifenthrin, Esfenalerate, Petroleum oil, Rotenone	Azadirachtin, Insecticidal Soap, Pyrethrins

Weeds and Common Name of Herbicidal Controls

WEED	HERBICIDE*	OMRI LISTED HERBICIDE**
Preplant incorporated	Clomazone, EPTC, Imazethapyr, Metam- potassium, Metam-sodium, Pendimethalin, S-Metolachlor, Trifluralin	
Preemergence	Clomazone, Imazethapyr, Pendimethalin, S-metolachlor	
Postemergence	Bentazon, Carfentrazone, Clethodim, Clomazone, Fomesafen, Glyphosate, Halosulfuron, Imazethapyr, Paraquat, Quizalofop, Sethoxydim	Cinnamon oil, Citric Acid, Clove oil



* The above is a partial listing of controls intended as examples. Some labels may have been revoked since the publication of this guide. Refer to product labels for specifics and use accordingly. Ensure that products with one of the listed active ingredients are registered for the crop it is to be used on. Failure to do the above may result in crop injury, death and/or citation for law violation. Humans, animals and the environment may also be adversely affected by misuse.

** As stated in §205.206 of the National Organic Standards, pest management decisions should follow a hierarchical approach, which should be defined in a farm's organic systems plan. Please ensure that you have followed the appropriate steps and any product to be used in certified organic production systems has been approved by your certifying agent.

Days after planting	40-60 days	
Normal method	Hand /machine	
Containers	Bushel baskets, bulk bins (machine harvest)	
Grades	Fresh market - Fancy, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3	
Processing	Based on sieve size (pod diameter) ranging from 1-6: 1 = 12/16 - 14/64" 6 = > 27/64"	
Packaging/Handling	Bushel wire-bound crates Bushel or hampers (26-31 lbs) Cartons (25-30 lbs) Semi-telescope cartons (20-22 lbs) 	
Anticipated yield/acre	Fresh market 200-300 bushels; Processing 3-6 tons	

Harvest

Transit Conditions

40-45°F at 95-100% RH

Comments/Production Keys

- Cold sensitive plant, experiences frost damage readily; also heat sensitive, temperatures >85°F induces bloom drop; therefore, has a narrow window of production in most areas of Texas.
- Stringiness can be induced in certain cultivars by excessive temperatures during pod development and maturity.
- Storage temperatures <38°F can cause pod pitting and/or russeting upon exposure to warm temperatures.
- Russeting can be aggravated by the presence of free moisture, especially a problem in centers of containers.
- Machine harvest should begin when 50% of pods are in the sieve size 4 category (21/64 - >24/64").
- Delayed harvest causes rapid loss of pod quality due to increasing fiber content and starchiness of seed.



- Sensitive to moisture stress, requires uniform moisture throughout growing season for maximum yield and quality.
- Early morning irrigation helps to alleviate stress caused by moisture fluctuations and helps reduce disease incidence.