

NEW YORK STATE 2018 PROCESSING SNAP BEAN CULTIVAR TRIAL REPORT
Large Sieve Bean – 3-4 Sieve Bean – Whole Bean

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PROCEDURE AND MATERIALS

Location: NYS Agricultural Research Farm – field 60, Geneva - soil type - Honeoye silt loam

Planting Dates: Large Sieve – 5/24, 3-4 sieve beans – 6/7, Whole type – 6/20

Row Width: 30 inches, **Row length:** 30 ft. **In-row Spacing:** 1 5/8 inches (6-8 plants/ft.)

Conventional Tillage

Fertilizer: 300#/A of 15-5-10 with Zn and Mn

Herbicide: Dual post plant, Basagran, Reflex and Raptor post emergence

Planter - Two Row Monosem Vacuum Planter

Plot Size: 1 row - 4 replications (Replicated entries), 1 row – two replications (Observation entries).

The objective of this trial was to compare a number of green and wax snap bean varieties for yield and other quality characteristics. This was accomplished in cooperation with the snap bean processors in New York and Ontario Canada in an attempt to find new, higher quality, and disease resistant varieties that are adapted to our climate and soil conditions. We did not have a field day this past season due to the weather difficulties.

For both replicated and observation entries, yield of five feet per replication was obtained by pulling the plants and hand picking them. Multiple harvests were made to plot yield increase and also seed size increase. An FMC snipper and grader were used to snip and grade the harvested pods. Each replicated entry was processed (canned and frozen) for later evaluation by the processors and seedsmen. Comments from this cutting are not included in the report.

Soil moisture was less than optimum for growing season 2018. The large sieve trial had good planting conditions but had high temperatures at blossom which resulted in some reset. The 3-4 sieve and whole bean trial had dry conditions as planting and required irrigation for emergence. I did not water these plantings (we had small rains) as some stress is helpful to know a variety's adaptability. These two plantings had flowered and had small pins when we had 2.5 inches of rain. The plants essentially became vegetative again and formed new leaves and more flowers. This resulted in some harvest variation between the replications. See the weather insert at the end of the summary for a breakdown of temperatures and precipitation over the growing season.

A cutting was held for industry on November 8th.

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**N. Y. S. 2018 PROCESSING SWEET CORN VARIETY
REPLICATED AND OBSERVATION (su and supersweet type) TRIAL SUMMARY**

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The trial was located at the Vegetable Research Farm in Geneva, NY. The objective was to harvest su gene type at 72-75% moisture and the supersweet type at 75-78% moisture. Plot size for the replicated entries was 2 rows, 40 feet in length, and 30 inches between the rows. An early planting of su cultivars was planted on 5/12 and followed by another planting on 5/25. A single planting of the yellow supersweet type (four replications) was planted on 6/17. A single planting of white supersweets was planted on 6/22. A disease trial was planted on 7/10 and evaluated in early October. Yield data were taken from a single harvest of a 20 feet section of each of the two rows (40 row feet total). A subsample of 15 ears was used for ear data.

Observation entry plot size was also 2 rows, 40 feet in length, and 30 inches between the rows. There were two plots of each cultivar at each planting. Planting dates were the same as the replicated plots. All plantings were sowed with a Monosem vacuum planter with double disc openers. The fertilizer used was a 15-5-10 (with Mn and Zn) at a rate of 350 lbs. per acre. Fertilizer was banded two inches below and two inches to the side of the seeds at planting. Bicep Lite (at the labeled rate) was applied post emergence for weed control. Desired population was 19,000 plants per acre (11 inches in row spacing). One cultivation was made to enhance weed control and to sidedress N (was done roughly 30 days from planting (400 pounds of 22-0-0 per acre)). The varieties GH4927 and GH6462 from Syngenta Seeds were used as standards for the su type. Overland, from Syngenta Seeds, was used as the supersweet standard.

Spring rainfall was below optimum. I irrigated the second su planting prior to planting for better emergence. Rain was scant but sufficient until later July when it began to rain at least once a week. Both the su and supersweet plantings had good emergence. Heat units over the entire growing season were probably average to slightly warmer. See Weather Summary table. The bacterial disease Stewarts Wilt was minimal to nonexistent. Common Smut was minimal. Common Rust infection was also minimal to nonexistent even in the late planted disease trial. NCLB was again evident although it probably did not affect yield. This disease seems to be more common and a bit more severe the past few years. A separate planting of all cultivars was planted on 7/10 for a disease rating of NCLB. It was rated October 15th and had good disease symptoms.

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