

Bean CAP – Snap Beans

Jim Myers

Department of Horticulture

Oregon State University, Corvallis OR



United States Department of Agriculture
National Institute of Food and Agriculture

Snap beans – focus on “green” pods

- Phenotypic data collection is focused on this organ
- Traits of interest include:
 - Morphology (length, thickness, cross-sectional shape, height, width, fiber and suture strings)
 - Nutritional qualities (flavonoids and phenolics, minerals, vitamin C and carotenoids)



150 cultivars & breeding lines selected

- 11 pole (vining) as well as 139 bush types
- Range from heirlooms to contemporary commercial types
- Represent both Andean and Mesoamerican centers of domestication
- Flat-podded Romanos, round-podded fresh market and processing, wax, bush blue lake and extra fine European type



Activities in 2011

- Evaluated for additional phenotypic traits
- Continued to process carotenoids and vitamin C samples
- Harvested seed and provided to Mike Grusak for mineral analysis (complementary to mineral analysis of pods)



Nutritional analysis nearly complete

- **Flavonoids**
 - Done
- **Vitamin C**
 - Done
- **Carotenoids**
 - 1/3 done
- **Pod fiber**
 - Done
- **Pod mineral analysis**
 - Done
- **Seed mineral analysis**
 - In process

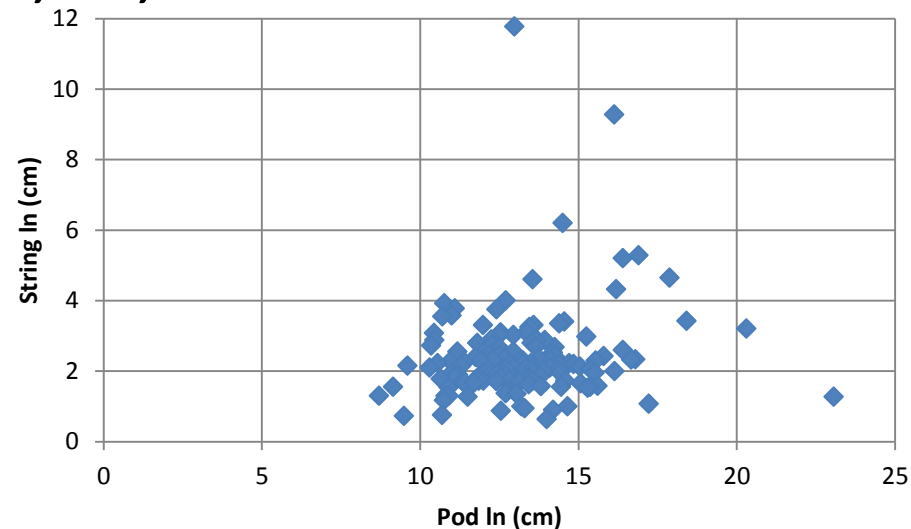


K deficiency – cold 1st half to growing season?



Phenotypic data collected in 2012

- Flower color (V , v , v^{lae})
- Days to physiological maturity
- Growth habit
- Lodging
- Fresh and frozen pod L^* , a^* , b^* color scale
- Brix
- Flavor (frozen pods)
- Pod & string length



Progress with phenolics data

- Subset of phenolics data collected on fresh pods to examine potential for GxE
- Manuscript in progress on phenolics data – combined with previous data on relationship to sieve size and light exposure.

Total phenolics vs fresh pod color

