Dry Edible Bean Population and Inoculant Studies (Direct Harvest)

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In the past 10 years the direct harvest of dry edible beans has increased from 5% to 20 or 25% in the Nebraska Panhandle





On Farm Research Studies 2020

Population and Inoculant Studies using

Direct Harvest



Population Studies UNL Extension On-Farm Research





Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest, Angora (Morrill County) 2020

Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest Study ID: County: Morrill Soil Type: Sandy loam Planting Date: 5/29/20 Harvest Date: 9/14/20 (Deere® S780 combine/ MacDon® FD-75 35' head.) Row Spacing (in): 20" planted (John Deere MaxEmerge ,CCS Seed Delivery; 60 ft) Variety: Vibrant Reps: 4 Previous Crop: Corn Tillage: No-till, rolled after planting Herbicides: Pre: 5-27-2020: Warrant 1.25qt/ac 6-2-2020: Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 2.50 lb/ac Liberty 280 SL , 32.00 fl oz/ac MSO Concentrate Methylated Seed Oil 1.44 pt/ac Roundup PowerMAX 32.00 fl oz/ac Post: 6-23-20 Medal EC 1.00 pt/ac 7-6-20: Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 2.50 lb/ac; Basagran 1.00 pt/ac; Herbimax 25.60 fl oz/ac; Intensity 8.00 fl oz/ac; Raptor 4.80 fl oz/ac 9-2-20: Harvest Desiccant; Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 2.50 lb/ac; Gramoxone SL 2.0 1.00 gt/ac MSO Concentrate Methylated Seed Oil 1.60 pt/ac; Sharpen 2.00 fl oz/ac Seed Treatment: Maxim[®], Apron[®], Rancona[®], Cruiser[®], and Vibrance[®] Foliar Fungicides: 7-20-20: Aproach 12.00 fl oz/ac; Awaken 1.00 gt/ac; Radiate 2.00 fl oz/ac Insecticides: 7-1-20 Mustang Maxx 4.00 fl oz/ac, 20.72 ac border spray; 7-9-20: Herbimax 15.36 fl oz/ac 5.13 gal; Sniper 6.80 fl oz/ac (42.71 ac area treatment) Fertilizer: 20 ton/ac manure in 2019 Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 10-12 inches Rainfall (in):



Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest, Angora (Morrill County) 2020

Moderate weed pressure, some heavy areas

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rn‡
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59 A
1 AB
21 C
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00

(38,596) population difference)

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

*Bushels per acre are corrected to 14% moisture and adjusted for clean yield (% splits, % small, and % foreign material removed).
*Marginal net return based on \$24/cwt (\$14.40/bu at 60lb/bu). Seed cost for the Vibrant pinto bean seed was \$84/100,000 seeds.
Seed costs for each treatment were: \$42.86/ac for 51,019 seeds/ac, \$61.17/ac for 72,816 seeds/ac, and \$78.52/ac for 93,475 seeds/ac.
Surrounding field was Vibrant, total field average yield was 31.7 bu/ac.

Morrill County Pinto Population Study





Morrill County Pinto Population Study





Season Long Bean Study, Angora 2020 (66,196 population) note: no row closure, weed pressure, wheat cover crop,



Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest, Berea (Box Butte County) 2020

Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest Study ID: <u>County: Box Butte</u> Soil Type: Sandy Ioam <u>Planting Date: 5/26/20</u> <u>Harvest Date: 9/19/20 (Deere® S780 combine/ MacDon® FD-75 35' head.)</u>

Row Spacing (in): 20" planted Variety: Lumen Reps: 4 **Previous Crop:** Sugar Beets Tillage: Ripped with no-till ripper then roller harrow, rolled after planting Herbicides: Pre: May 24, 2020 Warrant 1.25 qt/ac; 6-1-2020 Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 2.50 *Ib/ac:* Liberty 280 SL 32.00 fl oz/ac; MSO Concentrate Methylated Seed Oil 0.20 pt/ac; Roundup PowerMAX 32.00 fl oz/ac Post: 6-21-2020 Medal EC 1.00 pt/ac; 6-29-2020 Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 2.50 *lb/ac;* Basagran 1.00 pt/ac; Herbimax 25.60 fl oz/ac; Raptor 4.00 fl oz/ac Desiccant treatment: 9-12-2020 Actamaster (AMS) Soluble Crystal Spray Adjuvant 12.50 lb/ac; Gramoxone SL 2.0 1.00 gt/ac; MSO Concentrate Methylated Seed Oil 1.60 pt/ac; Sharpen 2.00 fl oz/ac Seed Treatment: Maxim[®], Apron[®], Rancona[®], Cruiser[®], and Vibrance[®] Foliar Fungicides: 7-17-2020 Aproach 12.00 fl oz/ac; Awaken 1.00 gt/ac; Radiate 2.00 fl oz/ac 8-11-2020 Nu-Cop 3L 32.00 fl oz/ac Insecticides: 5-27-2020 Capture LFR 3.40 fl oz/ac Fertilizer: 5-27-2020 Radiate 2.00 fl oz/ac; RiseR 7-17-3 2.00 gal/ac 5-28-2020 (bean coulter)12-0-0-26S Thiosul 2.00 gal/ac; 32-0-0 UAN 18.00 gal/ac, Black Max 22 2.00 qt/ac; ProTetra 4-0-0 2.00 gt/ac Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 10-12 inches Rainfall (in):



Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest, Berea (Box Butte County) 2020

Target	Stand	Pod Hoight	Harvest	Percent	Yield†	Marginal
(Plts/ac)	(plts/ac)	(% >2")	(bu/ac)	Sillali	(Du/ac)	Return‡
						(\$/ac)
60,000	52,478 A*	66 A	2.2 A	4.5 A	52.9 A	712.54 A
100,000	82,201 B	79 B	1.8 A	3.2 A	56.6 B	738.11 AB
130,000	106,752 C	85 C	1.8A	3.4 A	59.2 C	753.02 C
P-Value	<0.0001	0.0004	0.2057	0.5073	0.0028	0.0585

(54,274) population difference)

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

*Bushels per acre are corrected to 14% moisture and adjusted for clean yield (% splits, % small, and % foreign material removed). *Marginal net return based on \$24/cwt (\$14.40/bu at 60lb/bu). Seed cost for the Vibrant pinto bean seed was \$84/100,000 seeds. Seed costs for each treatment were: \$48.49/ac for 57,726 seeds/ac, \$75.95/ac for 90,421 seeds/ac, and \$98.64/ac for 117,427 seeds/ac. - Surrounding field was Lumen, total field average yield was 56.4 bu/ac.

Box Butte County Pinto Population Study





Box Butte County Pinto Population Study





Pinto Bean Inoculation for Direct Harvest (Box Butte County) 2020

Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest Study ID: County: Box Butte Soil Type: Sandy loam Planting Date: 6/5/20 Harvest Date: 9/22/20 (Case 7088 Combine, MacDon 30-foot flex draper) Row Spacing (in): 15" drilled Variety: Torreon Pinto Bean Treatment: Verdesian Ncharge; 2.5 oz/50 lbs seed Rhizobium leguminorsarum biovar phaseoli **Reps:** 6 Previous Crop: Corn Tillage: 2 disking's rolled then planted Herbicides: Pre: 30 oz Prowl, 15 oz Outlook, 64 oz Roundup (May 29, 2020) Post: 4 oz Raptor, 30 oz Basagran, 10 oz Select (~ June 8th) Seed Treatment: Maxim[®], Apron[®], Rancona[®], Cruiser[®], and Vibrance[®] **Foliar Fungicides: None** Insecticides: None **Fertilizer: None** Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 11-12 inches Rainfall (in):



Verdesian Ncharge; 2.5 oz/50 lbs seed

Pinto Bean Inoculation for Direct Harvest (Box Butte County) 2020

Serious Hail, July 9, significant leaf loss

Target Trt (Plts/ac)	Stand Count (plts/ac)	Pod Height (% >2")	Harvest Loss (bu/ac)	Percent Small	Yield† (bu/ac)	Marginal Net Return‡ (\$/ac)
Inoculated	91,191 A*	83 A	4.8 A	2.6 A	37.8 A	541.65 A
No Inoc.	102,880 B	82 A	4.9 A	3.4 A	38.2 A	550.38 A
P-Value	0.0110	0.5965	0.9240	0.3457	0.6031	0.5150

(11,689) population difference)

*Values with the same letter are not significantly different at a 90% confidence level.

+Bushels per acre are corrected to 14% moisture and adjusted for clean yield (% splits, % small, and % foreign material removed).

*Marginal net return based on \$24/cwt (\$14.40/bu at 60lb/bu). Inoculant (Verdesian Ncharge; 2.5 oz/50 lbs seed) cost to calculate marginal net return is \$2.13/ac - Surrounding field was Torreon, total field average yield was 42.08 bu/ac.

Box Butte County Inoculation Study



Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest Study ID: **County:** Box Butte Soil Type: Sandy loam Planting Date: 5/29-6/2/20 Target populations: 60, 100 and 130,000 **Harvest Date:** 11/6/20 (New Holland CR9065, 40' New Holland Flex Draper head) Row Spacing (in): 30 inch twin row Variety: Cowboy Pinto Reps: 4 Previous Crop: Corn Tillage: Cattle, vertical tillage w/Krause, planted then rolled **Herbicides:** Pre: June 3; 32 oz Roundup, 2 oz Aim burndown, <u>1 Pt Dual Magnum (rolled then sprayed)</u> Severe wind June 6, unwatered herbicide largely ineffective Post: June 26; 4 oz Raptor, 1.2 pt Basagran Seed Treatment: Maxim[®], Apron[®], Rancona[®], Cruiser[®], and Vibrance[®] **Foliar Fungicides: None Insecticides:** None **Fertilizer:** Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 11-12 inches Rainfall (in):





(July 9, 2020)

(August 17, 2020)

Weeds: Kochia, Lambsquarters, Redroot Pigweed, Palmer Amaranth





(August 17, Palmer Amaranth)

(Harvest Nov. 6, 2020 Yield ~23 bu/ac)



Great Northern Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest (Sheridan County) 2020

Pinto Bean Planting Population for Direct Harvest Study ID: Sheridan Soil Type: Sandy Ioam <u>Planting Date: 6/4/20</u> <u>Harvest Date: 10/14/20 (Beans swathed/windrowed, Pickett Combine)</u>

Row Spacing (in): 10" drilled Variety: Hydra Great Northern Reps: 4 Previous Crop: Corn Tillage: Disk then field cultivator twice **Herbicides:** Pre: No pre-emergent herbicide used Post: 4 oz Raptor, 1.2 pt Basagran, (~ July 3) 2pts Basagran (rescue treatment, July 24) Rope-wicked with Gramaxone (Late August) Seed Treatment: Maxim[®], Apron[®], Rancona[®], Cruiser[®], and Vibrance[®] **Foliar Fungicides: None Insecticides: None Fertilizer:** Irrigation: Pivot, Total: 11-12 inches Rainfall (in):

Sheridan County Population Study 2020



Early July 2020

August 17, 2020

Sheridan County Population Study 2020



Rope Wick Gramoxone, late August

Beans swathed/windrowed, Then Pickett Combine used

Final Yield= ~37 bu/ac

Populations Summary 2016-20

For beans planted in 10 studies over the previous 4 years with population differences ranging from 27,859 within a study to 56,234 difference within the study:

 Only three studies had significant yield differences with the greatest yields in the higher population.

 Only one study had a significantly different Marginal Net Return and it was in the high population in the study with the lowest population difference.

In 2020 both pop. studies had highest yields and net marginal returns in the high population. However, our high populations were 85 and 106,000 and low populations were in the mid 40's to low 50's. I want to look at low populations In the 60's and high pop 125 to 130,000.

Concluding Remarks

- Growers may be able to reduce seeding rates and save money while maintaining competitive yields.
- I want to look at this for a couple more years to draw stronger conclusions.
- Look at Inoculant again in a year with more favorable growing conditions.

Why Direct Harvest?

- Fewer harvest operations
- Can't find good labor for early morning cutting operation
- Avoid risk from wind or rain after cutting
- Don't disturb soil maintain more residue
- Less soil through combine

Why Isn't Everyone Direct Harvesting?

- Will take longer to get crop out of field
- Need to learn a new production system
- Need to buy a different combine head
- Neighbor had a disaster
- Can't cultivate to control weeds
- May need to plant more seed/A ??
- Total harvest loss will be higher
 - <u>2-3 bu/ac (direct harvest) vs 1-2 bu/ac (traditional harvest)</u>

Bean Plant Types, Plant Architecture

- <u>Type 1</u>
 Determinate Bush
- Kidney, Cranberry



Plant Types

• <u>Type 2</u>

- <u>a- no guides</u>
- <u>b- guides</u>
- Indeterminate
 Bush
- Great NorthernPinto



Plant types

• <u>Type 3</u>

- <u>a- no guides</u>
- <u>b- guides</u>
- Indeterminate
 Prostrate
- Great Northern
- Pinto





Many pods lower than 2 inches



Most pods higher than two inches



Potential for High Harvest Loss is the Greatest Negative



Check this early and regularly. Adjust / Correct

Harvest Loss Counts



Critical to Successful Direct Harvest

- 1. Suitable upright variety
 - >Holding pods above 2" at harvest
- 2. Very level field surface
- 3. Good weed control
 - >Won't be able to cultivate
- 4. Suitable header
 - Flex draper heads work well, flex auger heads can work well
- 5. Operator- knowledgeable with adjustments, harvest speed, and checking harvest loss

Big Thanks!

- Nebraska Dry Bean Commission
- Kelley Bean Company
- Trinidad Benham
- Cooperating Growers
- Nebraska On Farm Research Network





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