
Do You Eat the Red Ones Last?
Breeding New Classes of Coloured Beans for Adaptation to Saskatchewan

Parthiba Balasubramanian, Kirstin Bett and Albert Vandenberg

Department of Plant Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 5A8

Key Words: Dry bean, early maturity, new market classes

Importance to Producers

- Dry bean is a relatively new pulse crop in Saskatchewan. Many bean types are poorly adapted to the northern prairie.
- Bean markets are diverse and dynamic, with many sizes, shapes and colours that are specific to various markets.
- Breeding new market classes is a long-term investment, but is a key part of the strategy to increase the value and diversity of pulses grown in Saskatchewan.
- Examples of target market classes are: for Mexico – flor de mayo, flor de junio, yellow, bayo; for Colombia – large round red; for Asia – large red.

Methods

- Pulse Canada identifies potential market classes, for example in Central or South America or Asia.
- We use traditional plant breeding methods. Growth rooms and greenhouse facilities are used to control daylength and temperature to match flowering times of diverse bean lines.
- Locally bred varieties contribute genes for adaptation; exotic varieties contribute genes for colour, size and shape; and marker assisted selection is used to facilitate transfer of disease resistance and quality traits.
- The first step is to understand the genetics of seed coat characters in order to plan an appropriate breeding strategy for each market class.
- Field screening for yield and agronomic characters starts early in the breeding program (1 - 3 years). The entire process may take 7-10 years before breeder seed is available.

Breeding Flor de Mayo Bean

- First variety released in 2001 (CDC Floral).

Breeding Flor de Junio and Yellow Bean

- Bean lines of diverse market classes were crossed to select for lines with desired plant type, early maturity, and desired seed colour, size and shape.
- First variety may be released in 2007.

Breeding Large Red Bean

- The F₁ hybrids were produced after 8 months of the initial cross because of specific daylength and temperature requirement of the large round red parents.
- Hybrids show extreme variation for colour, pattern, size and shape of seed.
- Some large red parents require 10 h days and cool temperatures to induce flowering.
- Large red seed type is not recoverable after one cycle of crossing.
- Desired size, shape and colour can be selected only after a second or third round of selection and hybridization.
- First variety may be released in 2008.

Acknowledgements

- Saskatchewan Pulse Growers
- Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization
- Agriculture Development Fund
- Agri-Food Innovation Fund
- University of Saskatchewan