FIELD GUIDE
SNAP BEANS

Harbest

Harbest Agribusiness Corporation

Seeds of Hope

SNAP BEANS

Phaseolus vulgaris l.

Characteristics:	Early-maturing variety Long, productive life Black-seeded and semi round pods
Type:	Pole
Prolificacy (avg):	50 pods per plant
Pod length:	15-17cm
Maturity:	40-45 DAS
Adaptability:	All Season; Lowland to Midland

I. Climatic and Soil Condition

The snap bean is a warm season vegetable that adapts well with the tropical climate of the Philippines It can grow all-year round, however, when growing this crop, make sure it is planted under full sun with an adequate water supply. This crop does not do well during the wet season or with strong winds. Its roots can easily rot from waterlogged conditions so its soil must be well-drained and have a good water-holding capacity. The snap bean's fruits (pods) can also be affected by too much rain.

II. Seedling Care

Snap bean seeds can be planted directly to the field or sown in Agri+Plas Seedling Tray (104 holes) with Growell Potting Medium. Seeds are soaked in clean water for 30 minutes and later sown into seedling trays with 1 seed per hole. The seedling can be transplanted 7 to 10 days after sowing, or if it has already reached its 2 to 3 true leaf stage.

III. Land Preparation

Plow and clean the planting area. Make a flatbed on sandy soil and a raised bed if on sandy-loam or clay soil. Use 1m x 20m bed, 60cm x 60cm planting distance with 0.5m canals between plots. The bed should be 15-20 cm high above the fertilized level. Use Agri+Plas silver-black plastic mulch to cover the prepared plots.

IV. Fertilization for Every 20 Linear Meter Bed

- 2 sacks Organic Matter
- 3 kilos Complete Fertilizer
- 150 grams Magnesium
- 150 grams Boron
- 1 kg Calcium Nitrate
- 150 grams Furadan

Though Furadan is not a fertilizer, it is recommended to apply it as basal to control nematodes.

Drenching Schedule

Weeks after transplanting	Calcium Nitrate	Complete
1	75 grams	
2	150 grams	
3	225 grams	75 grams
4	75 grams	150 grams
5		225 grams
6		300 grams
7		300 grams
8		300 grams

V. Irrigation and Drainage

Soil moisture should be adequate throughout the growing period. Irrigation should be applied frequently to prevent the plant from wilting in dry soil. Water consistently when flowers start to form. Also, pay attention to proper drainage during the wet season.

VI. Trellis Preparation

Use bamboo pegs, ipil-ipil tree, or madre de cacao, as posts for the trellising net (40 pcs at 2 ft. length). There should be 104 posts at 6 feet height, at 50 cm x 60 cm distance. G.I. wire #16 (10 kg) and 1 roll of culture net (7 x 7 x 2.4 m) will serve as support for the climbing plants.

For a 20 m x 50 m area (total of 1,000 sqm.), there should be 33 plots, with 66 plants per row (double row per plot), and a total population of 2,178 plants per 1,000 sqm.

VII. Pests and Diseases

Pest and Diseases	Control
Pod Borer	Karate, Selecron
Aphids	Magnum, Malathion, Selecron
Bean Fly	Karate
Thrips	Selecron
Whitefly	Karate
Leaf Blight	Score, Ridomil
Rust	Score
Fusarium Wilt	Score, Ridomil
Leaf Miner	Trigard

VIII. Harvesting and Post Harvest

Harvest pods when they are still young and tender. The pods mature quickly after the first harvest, so harvesting must be continuous every 3 to 4 days. This also prolongs flowering. Though the pods will store in the refrigerator for a few days, they are best cooked the same day they are harvested. To freeze the beans, wash and prepare for cooking by blanching in hot water for 3 minutes. Drain and pack the beans.

Get in touch!

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