

Beans Production Report Crop 2023/24

After a season characterized by a very significant lack of rain and high temperature during the entire crop cycle, and having harvested 100 % of the beans crop, we can be sure that our beans crop is a complete failure.

This is a consequence of many factors that have occurred during all the cycle. First, the delay in seeding because of dry conditions that had push the seeding nearly 15/20 days from the original properly date. After that and during the first steps of the crop a combination of no rains and high temperatures in February/ March of around 35 to 42 °C made many damages to the crops producing completely losses of same area. The main problem is a fungus called machrophomine that kills the little plant during its germination and early steps of the plantation development.



Crops affected by Macrophomine (pic. 1)



Crops affected by Macrothromine (pic. 2) .

During April some areas had been reseeded hoping that rains occurred during April and May, but we do not have luck. At this moment yields estimation had been reduced to 750/800 kg/ha if we reach to harvest without any problem added. But at the end of May during the reproduction stage of the crop we had have 2 continued days with frost of -1 and 0 degrees.



DRK crops affected by frost 1 (pic. 3)



Grains affected by frost 1 (pic. 4)



Crop stage (frost) 1 (pic. 5)

This frost event had produced invaluable losses. The crops more affected is DKR and ALUBIAS beans because they have a longer crop cycle and by the end of May when the frost occurred that grains were not completed at all so this had affected yield and quality. In so many areas ALUBIA and DRK yields are 0 / 50 /100 kg/ha, and we will need 150 kg/ha to seed next year. Cranberry beans and LRK were less affected because crop cycle is more determinates and shortly so in same areas we had better yields.



Damages produced by frost (pic. 6)

This will surely be the worst harvest since 2013, when we practically lost all production. In black beans, due to their geographical distribution and sowing date, the damage would not have produced so many losses.

The resulting yields are very poor, with plots of 50-150 kg/ha. and others, the best (but the least) of 400-500 kg. We consider that the average estimate will be around 300/350 kg/ha.

Now we are starting to separate qualities at processing plant to try to identify after process what batch would be better for seeding next campaign. Frost affect germination too so we are sure that we will need more kg of seeds to fulfill the same area that every year.