

Fabaceae (Legumes) Pea/Bean Family

Beans, Peas, Soybeans, Lentils

For information on growing green beans go to WSU publication Growing Green Beans in Home Gardens
<http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/FS088E/FS088E.pdf>

For information on growing dry beans, go to the publication Growing Dry Beans in Home Gardens
<http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/FS135E/FS135E.pdf>

Green Beans

Bush

Soleil OP 60 days, a yellow French/filet. Good producer, great flavor. Harvest young.

Nickel OP 53 days, green French/Filet bean, good disease resistance, and tolerance to both cool and hot weather. Good tasting.

Provider OP 55 days, snap green bean, early, productive, and tolerant of cooler soils.

Purple Queen or **Royal Burgundy** OP 60 days, Easy to see, Easy to Pick - Beautiful purple beans, turn green when cooked. (pictured)

Dragon Tongue OP 60 days. Somewhat flat, buff yellow bean with purple stripes. Easy to see when ready to pick. Can be used as a fresh snap bean, cooked or canned, or allowed to fully mature for dry beans.



Pole

Monte Cristo, Fortex, Blue Lake Pole, Kentucky Blue, Kentucky Wonder: all good snap green bean varieties for fresh eating and canning.

Rattlesnake OP 75-80 days. Easy to see, Easy to Pick. Good as fresh snap bean but if left on the vine to mature they can be harvested as dry beans.

Musica OP 67 days. Pods 7-8", 6 foot tall Romano pole bean. "It continues to be the finest Romano we've ever trialed" (TS). Musica remains very tender and delicious even when it reaches its largest size. White seeds.

Cobra 58-60 days pod 7-9", Fantastic flavor, the pods are large, light green, round, and stringless. Fast maturing: If you plant them at the same time as Blue Lake Pole, you will get a nice crop a week or more earlier. Vigorous but not too vegetative, allowing for good air flow.

Scarlett Runner beans Very attractive, productive vines. Hummingbirds love the flowers, several colors available. Can grow in slightly shaded areas. Pods are a little fuzzy and flattened, but good eating.



Dry Beans

Dry beans are an easy crop to grow in the garden and are a healthy food choice. WSU Extension publication Growing Dry Beans in the Home Garden provides planting guidelines, common disease and insect pests in Washington, and harvest and storage tips.

For a look at the many varieties grown in the PNW, go to
<http://vegetables.wsu.edu/NicheMarket/BeanVarieties.html>

The site includes photos of dry bean varieties trialed in Western Washington. You will find days to maturity, yield weight per 10-foot row, and yield weight per 100 bean sample.



Soybeans

Edamame beans are much sweeter and more digestible than other soybeans. They like heat (which the PNW usually lacks) If you choose a variety that reaches maturity in less than 90 days and grow in a warm area you should produce a crop. For more information about growing edamame in the PNW, go to <http://vegetables.wsu.edu/edamhome.html>



Peas

For more information on how to grow peas, go to WSU publication Growing Green Peas in the Home Garden <http://cru.cahe.wsu.edu/CEPublications/FS116E/FS116E.pdf>

Snap Peas – Eat the pea and pod. Sweet, productive, and versatile. Eat raw, steamed, or stir fry.

Sugar Sprint

Super Sugar Snap

Cascadia-needs support (pictured)

Snow Peas – flat pods, harvest prior to seeds developing.

Oregon Giant

Oregon Sugar Pod II

Shelling Peas

Maestro ht. 22”

Green Arrow ht. 24”

Alderman (pictured)

Mr. Big 75 days pod 4.5-5” ht. 24-36”

Alaska

