

## Bean

### Sampling Notes

The nutritional status of this vegetable crop is monitored using soil tests and plant analysis. Monitoring regularly is important to help sustain optimum levels and avoid nutritional disorders. If disorders do occur, rapid diagnosis is necessary to assist correction.

These guidelines apply to phaseolus beans (French, dwarf, snap and runner beans).

#### Leaf

**Sampling Time:** Early flowering.

**Plant Part:** Youngest mature leaf (without petiole).

**Collect From:** -

**Quantity per Sample:** 20 - 30 leaves.

**Recommended Tests:** Basic Plant (BP), Molybdenum (Mo).

**Comments:** To help diagnose an obvious problem, leaves showing the first signs of the distinctive symptoms should be collected as soon as abnormalities appear. If sampling outside the normal sampling time it is useful to take a second sample of similar, healthy leaves from nearby unaffected plants for analysis as a comparative standard.



#### Soil

**Sampling Time:** Prior to crop establishment.

**Core Depth:** 15cm.

**Collect From:** Randomly throughout the area to be planted.

**Quantity per Sample:** 12 - 20 cores.

**Recommended Tests:** Basic Soil (BS), Sulphur profile (S).

**Comments:** If a problem is suspected during the growing season, then a sample should be taken from the rooting zone immediately adjacent to the plant. Collecting a second sample from an unaffected area may help identify the cause of the problem.

## Comments

Being a legume, beans are able to support rhizobia that can fix nitrogen. A small amount of nitrogen fertiliser is often still beneficial.

Beans are known to be susceptible to magnesium deficiency, as well as a range of micro nutrients such as iron, manganese, zinc, copper and molybdenum.

Results for copper, zinc and manganese in leaves sprayed with fungicides will not be reliable due to adhering spray residues on the leaves.

Iron deficiency symptoms may exist even when leaf levels appear satisfactory. This may be due to the presence of physiologically inactive forms of iron within the tissue. Also, soil contamination of leaves growing near the ground may elevate total iron results.

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## References

Geraldson, C.M.; Klacan, G.R. and Lorenz, O.A. 1973. Soil testing and plant analysis. L. Walsh (Ed), Soil Science Society of America, Ch 22.

Blackmore, L.C; Searle, P.L and Daly, B.K. 1987. Methods for chemical analysis of soils. NZ Soil Bureau Scientific Report 80. NZ Soil Bureau, DSIR.

Weir, R.G. and Cresswell, G.C. 1995. Plant nutrient disorders 3. Vegetable crops. Inkata Press.

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## Disclaimer

Normal Range levels shown as histograms in test reports relate specifically to the sampling procedure provided in this crop guide. The Normal Range levels in test reports and Comments provided in this Crop Guide are the most up to date available, but may be altered without notification. Such alterations are implemented immediately in the laboratory histogram reports. It is recommended that a consultant or crop specialist be involved with interpretations and recommendations.

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