and is about one day earlier than that of DSP. Pods are borne two per node at a high percentage of nodes (Fig. 2). Pods are about 8 cm (3.1 inches) long × 1.5 cm (.59 inches) wide, bearing up to 8 ovules each, with an average of about 7.5 in trials (Fig. 3). The pods are blunt and fill may be somewhat tight at advanced maturity. The sieve size is smaller than that of DSP, averaging 4.5 compared to 4.9 for DSP in 4 yield trials.

Flavor and texture have been acceptable when evaluated in both large commercial trials and plot trials, but flavor is often described as somewhat bland. Color of frozen peas has been acceptable in commercial production trials, but has ranged from very good to mediocre and variable in small plot trials.

Mature seeds are wrinkled with green cotyledons. Seed count is about 4650/kg (2110/lb.).

Yields of ‘Oregon 605’ in various trials have been average to exceptional and it appears to have good potential. Yields in seed production have been excellent.

‘Oregon 605’ has good field resistance to enation mosaic virus, red clover vein mosaic virus, powdery mildew (Erysiphe polygoni DC), and common pea wilt (Fusarium oxysporum f. pisi (Linford) race 1 Snyder and Hansen). Limited field tests indicate it carries resistance to systemic infection by downy mildew (Peronospora viciae (Berk.) Casp.] and some resistance to a root rot complex occurring in N.E. Oregon.

Availability

Major seedstocks have been allocated to commercial pea seed producers. Trials quantities are available from J. R. Baggett, Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.


‘Oregon 43’ Green Bean

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‘Oregon 43’, is a bush green bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) of ‘Blue Lake’ type, developed for processing in western Oregon. ‘Oregon 43’ will usually equal or exceed the yield of ‘Oregon 1604’, a currently important cultivar, at smaller sieve sizes. It thus may give more favorable grades and higher return to the grower, but, pod wall fiber can develop by the sieve-6 stage of maturity, requiring careful management by processors. General quality of ‘Oregon 43’ has been acceptable for canning and freezing when it is harvested within a normal commercial maturity range. It may be of most value where a large percentage of sieve-4 pods are needed.

Origin

‘Oregon 43’, tested as OSU 4843-1, has been increased as a bulk line since 1976 when it was in the F3 generation. In the pedigree (Fig. 1), OSU 9161 is a bush breeding line of complex parentage involving ‘White Seeded Slendergreen’, ‘White Seeded Tendercrop’, and lines derived from ‘Logan’ x ‘Rogers 6-inch’ (‘Blue Lake’) followed by 7 backcrosses to strains of ‘FM-1 Blue Lake’. ‘Accession 5996’ was received as a bean yellow mosaic resistant line from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Prosser, Washington. ‘Bush Blue Lake 290’ was developed by the Asgrow Seed Company.

Description

‘Oregon 43’ is medium in maturity (66–70 days), about 4 days later than ‘Oregon 1604’, and about 7 days earlier than ‘Bush Blue Lake 290’, when planted in May or June in western Oregon. The plant is upright when young, somewhat branched, with pods borne well off the ground. The pod set is moderately concentrated.
'Oregon 55', is a bush green bean (Phaseolus vulgaris L.) of Blue Lake pod type developed for commercial canning and freezing. 'Oregon 55' may supplement or partially replace 'Oregon 1604', one of the standard commercial cultivars in the Willamette Valley of Oregon. Experimental yields have generally been higher than those of 'Oregon 1604'. Quality of experimental and commercially processed samples has been good. Although a measurable amount of pod wall fiber develops in overmature beans, it has not been considered a problem at a normal processing maturity range.

Origin

'Oregon 55', tested as OSU 4755-2, has been increased as a bulk line since 1976 when in the F_2 generation. In the pedigree (Fig. 1), 'Oregon 190' and 'Oregon 58' are Oregon State University cultivars of complex parentage involving crosses between bush processing beans and strains of 'Blue Lake' pole beans. 'Bush Blue Lake 290' developed by the Asgrow Seed Co., has been used extensively for processing in western Oregon.

Description

The plant of 'Oregon 55' is tall, upright when young, with pods well off the ground. It is medium in maturity (67–71 days) about 5–6 days later than 'Oregon 1604' and 5 days earlier than 'Bush Blue Lake 290'. Yields have been equal to or exceeding those of 'Oregon 1604' and 'Bush Blue Lake 290'. Pods (Fig. 2) are long, 16 cm (6 1/4 inches) at 6-sieve, often slightly curved in later stages. The pod is slender, round in cross section, often bumpy in early stages, smooth in later stages, with a fine, 13 mm point. Pod color is dark, bright green. Fiber can often be observed in raw pods, beginning at 6 sieve, and has been measured as high as 0.275% in 7-sieve pods at a crop maturity around 20% 1–4 sieve.

However, in 1979, at 30% 1–4 sieve, 6-sieve pods of 'Oregon 55' were nearly identical (0.034%) to 'Oregon 1604' in fiber content, while 7-sieve pods had less (0.052%) than 'Oregon 1604' .074%). Canned and frozen quality panel scores have been generally good, usually exceeding those of 'Oregon 1604' in all factors, including texture.

Seeds are green when immature, white when mature. Seed count is approximately 3440/kg (1560/lb.)

'Oregon 55' has been resistant, in greenhouse tests, to bean common mosaic virus type strain and 1A strain. It has intermediate resistance to halo blight [Pseudomonas phaseolicola Burke. (Dows)].

Availability

Major seedstocks have been allocated to Oregon processors for production trials and seed increases. Small quantities for trial purposes can be obtained from J. R. Baggett, Department of Horticulture, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331.