

# The Development and Assessment of Fiber in Snap Bean Pods (*Phaseolus Vulgaris* L.)

Cornell University, Jan., 1979 1979 Abdalla Mohamed Ali

Snap bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) is a major vegetable export crop in Kenya as well as local consumption. The market is dynamic and hence the need to introduce new varieties to meet market requirements. The introduction of new snap bean varieties requires evaluation of their post-harvest quality in order to ascertain optimum handling procedures for the local producers. A preliminary study was conducted where mature snap beans of samantha variety, were collected from small holder farmers in 2014; CONTINUE READING.

vegetableipmasia.org. Dry beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) are an extremely important aliment, not only representing the main source of dietary protein for humans in several world regions but also contributing greatly to diet with starch, fiber, vitamins, and minerals (Hayat et al., 2014). Annual global production is presently approximately 26.5 million tons, most of which is used for human consumption (FAOSTAT, 2018). Red meat in particular also has negative effects on health, for example being associated with the development of cardiovascular disease and cancer (Micha et al., 2010; Pan et al., 2013; Gonzales et al., 2014; Ekmekcioglu et al., 2018). Common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.) is a major grain legume which is consumed worldwide for its edible seeds and pods (Heuzard et al., 2013) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Wild common bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris* L., tribe Phaseoleae, family Leguminosae (Schrire, 2005)] is present throughout Central and South America (Gepts and Debouck, 1991; Freytag and Debouck, 2002). The development of varieties with improved tolerance/resistant to other biotic stressors and to abiotic stressors is another important goal. Breeding programmes are developing agronomic traits such as nitrogen fixation. Other characteristics are also being explored by common bean breeding programmes, such as the increased content of specific nutrients including protein, minerals and vitamins. Snap bean is one of the newly introduced legume crops in Ethiopia and it is an important crop in the provision of food security and earning foreign currency. It responds well. So, from this experiment application of 123 kg/ha N and 92 kg/ha P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> increased the marketable pod yield of snap bean at Jimma. Since, the experiment was conducted in a single location and season. So, repeating the experiment for more seasons and similar location would help us draw sound conclusive recommendations to the end users. The effect of temperature on seed set and in vitro pollen germination in french beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). Bean Improvement Workshop, Sydney, Australia 1978. Muirhead, W. A. & White, R. J. G. (1981). The influence of soil water potential on the flowering pattern, pod set and yield of snap beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). Irrigation Science 3, 45-56. Ojehomon, O. O. (1966). The development of flower primordia of *Phaseolus vulgaris* (L.) Savi. Annals of Botany N.S. 30, 487-492. Processors' and Growers Research Organisation (1972).