



BRS FS305 - COMMON BEAN CULTIVAR WITH CALIMA BEAN FOR EXPORT

Helton Santos Pereira^{1*}, Maria José Del Peloso¹, Thiago Lívio Pessoa Oliveira de Souza¹, Luís Cláudio de Faria¹, Marcelo Sfeir de Aguiar¹, Adriane Wendland¹, Joaquim Geraldo Cáprio da Costa¹, José Luis Cabrera Díaz¹, Mariana Cruzick de Souza Magaldi¹, Ângela de Fátima Barbosa Abreu¹, Israel Alexandre Pereira Filho², Válter Martins de Almeida³, Maurício Martins⁴, Leonardo Cunha Melo¹.

¹ Embrapa Arroz e Feijão, 75.375-000, Santo Antônio de Goiás, GO, Brazil;

² Embrapa Milho e Sorgo, Rod. MG-424, km 45, Sete Lagoas, C.P. 285, 35.701-970, Sete Lagoas, MG, Brazil;

³ Empresa Mato-grossense de Pesquisa, Assistência e Extensão Rural, 78.049-903, Cuiabá, MT, Brazil;

⁴ Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (UFU), 38.400-902, Uberlândia, MG, Brazil.

* Corresponding author: Helton Santos Pereira (helton.pereira@embrapa.br)

Abstract: BRS FS305 is a common bean cultivar with calima bean and international standard size (67 g per 100 seeds), indicated for cultivation in Central Brazil and Paraná. It has a semi-early cycle, yield potential of 3,615 kg ha⁻¹ and is moderately resistant to rust, anthracnose and angular leaf spot.

Keywords: *Phaseolus vulgaris*, international market, special grains.

Introduction

Brazil is one of the world's largest producers of common bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.), which is a traditional part of the Brazilian diet and consumed across all social classes. In 2017, the total common bean production in the country was 2.5 million tons (Feijão, 2019). The commercial grain classes of carioca and black beans, of Mesoamerican origin, account for 85% of the Brazilian output. However, there is a demand for other grain types, with higher added value and the possibility of export (Del Peloso and Melo, 2005), since the carioca bean, which accounts for 75% of the Brazilian production, is not consumed

on a large scale internationally. The commercial grain classes of major international interest are cranberry, sugar bean, white, dark red kidney (DRK), light red kidney (LRK) and calima. The calima bean class, of Andean origin, has a 100-seed weight between 50 and 70g and is very popular in Africa. Historically, common bean breeding programs in Brazil have given little priority to Andean beans, mainly those with grain types preferred on international markets. Consequently, few cultivars are available, resulting in a low domestic production and high imports of these grain types from abroad. Currently, some breeding programs have focused on the identification and development of such lines to improve the adaptation to the soil and climate conditions



of the country (Gonçalves et al., 2009; Pereira et al., 2014).

The indication of new cultivars has contributed to increase common bean yield in Brazil (Feijão, 2014). Therefore, new lines with better phenotypes must constantly be sought. The common bean breeding program of Embrapa Rice and Beans is in search for cultivars with high yield potential, better disease resistance and an upright plant architecture, to enable bean harvest mechanization, so that the farmers can offer consumers a better quality product and improve the return on their investment in the crop. In this sense, new cultivars with internationally consumed grains were indicated for planting in Brazil, in the last years, e.g., BRSMG Realce (Melo et al., 2014), with striped grains; BRS Embaixador (Aidar et al., 2008), with DRK beans; BRS Executivo (Aidar et al., 2008), with sugar bean grains; BRS Ártico (Pereira et al., 2016), with white beans; IAC Nuance, with cranberry beans; and IAC Tigre, with pinto beans. However, only one cultivar of the calima group is registered: IAC Boreal (Chiorato et al., 2008) developed by the Agronomic Institute of Campinas (IAC).

Breeding methods

Cultivar BRS FS305 resulted from the lines Calima-2 and Argentino 1, which were crossed in 1985, at the International Center of Tropical Agriculture, Cali, Colombia (CIAT). The genera-

tions were also advanced in Colombia to develop the lines. Between 2007 and 2016, line CAL-96 was introduced in Brazil and evaluated in the field for plant architecture, lodging tolerance, grain yield and commercial quality, reaction to angular leaf spot, anthracnose, fusarium wilt, rust, common bacterial blight and bacterial wilt. In 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2015 and 2016, the line was evaluated in Goiás, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso in the winter, and in Paraná during the rainy and dry seasons, in a total of 40 evaluation environments. Five controls were used in these tests: BRS Embaixador, Hooter, BRS Executivo, BRS Ártico, and BRS Radiante. The experiment was arranged in a randomized block design with three replications and plots of four 4-meter rows, using the technologies recommended for the different common bean cultivation systems.

Grain yield and yield potential

In 40 tests for the Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) carried out in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2015 and 2016, during the winter growth season in Goiás, Minas Gerais and Mato Grosso, and in the rainy and dry growth seasons in Paraná, cultivar BRS FS305 (CAL-96) exceeded the mean of the controls (BRS Embaixador, BRS Executivo, Hooter, BRS Ártico and BRS Radiante) by 7.5% (Table 1).

Table 1. Mean grain yield (kg ha⁻¹) of cultivar BRS FS305 compared to the mean yield of the controls in the Value for Cultivation and Use (VCU) tests, in each state and sowing season.

State	Season	BRS FS305	Control 1	Control 2	Control mean	Relative yield (%)	Number of environments
PR	Rainy	1,526	1,314	1,481	1,398	110.0	8
PR	Dry	2,824	1,959	1,792	1,876	112.9	7
PR	Overall	1,807	1,615	1,626	1,621	111.3	15
MG	Winter	2,454	2,335	2,207	2,271	107.0	8
MT	Winter	2,370	2,583	1,927	2,255	105.3	2
GO	Winter	2,216	2,218	1,920	2,069	108.1	15
RII*	Winter	2,305	2,285	2,012	2,149	107.5	25
Over-all	-	2,118	2,033	1,868	1,951	109.0	40

1) BRS Embaixador or BRS Radiante; 2) BRS Executivo, Hooter or BRS Ártico; * Region II - ES, RJ, GO, DF, MG, MT, TO, BA and MA;

These control cultivars were chosen because of their large grains, Andean origin and because they are promising for export, even when the commercial class was different from that of BRS FS305. This approach was used since at the beginning of the VCU tests, no other cultivars had

the same grain pattern as BRS FS305. Cultivars BRS Executivo and Hooter have sugar and cranberry beans, respectively. BRS Embaixador has DRK and BRS Ártico white beans. BRS Radiante has the typically striped grains of the domestic market, which are occasionally

exported when the production in traditional bean-exporting countries of other grain types is low. Sugar bean, cranberry and striped bean types have similar colors (cream grains with red stripes) that differ in grain size and shape.

The overall yield mean of BRS FS305 was 2,118 kg ha⁻¹, compared to 1,951 kg ha⁻¹ of the controls (Table 1). In the different states and regions of indication (Pereira et al., 2010), BRS FS305 produced a mean yield of 2,305 kg ha⁻¹ in Region II (Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Mato Grosso, Goiás, Federal, Bahia, Tocantins and Maranhão) and a mean yield of 1,807 kg ha⁻¹ in the state of Paraná. The yield potential of BRS FS305, averaged across the five tests with its highest yields, was 3,615 kg ha⁻¹. This estimate shows the high genetic potential of the cultivar and that high yields can be achieved if the environment and growing conditions are favorable. The yield of this cultivar is higher than that of others with export standard beans with, e.g., the cultivars BRS Executivo, BRS Embaixador and BRS Ártico.

Table 2. Grain traits of common bean cultivar BRS FS305, compared to the controls BRS Executivo, BRS Embaixador, BRS Ártico and BRS Radiante.

Cultivar	Bean type	Cooking time (min.)	Protein percentage (%)	100-seed weight (g)
BRS FS305	Calima	25	22.7	67
BRS Executivo	Sugar bean	28	24.8	76
BRS Embaixador	Dark red kidney	20	21.4	63
BRS Ártico	White	26	23.5	62
BRS Radiante	Striped	32	22.3	44

Table 3. Agronomic traits and disease reaction of cultivar BRS FS305, compared to controls BRS Ártico, BRS Embaixador and BRS Executivo.

Cultivar	Cycle	ARCH	AN	CBC	RU	ALF	BCMV	BGMV	FOP	BW
BRS FS305	SE	Semi-upright	MR	S	MR	MS	NI	S	S	S
BRS Ártico	SE	Upright	MS	S	MR	S	NI	S	MS	MR
BRS Executivo	N	Semi-upright	MS	S	S	S	S	S	MR	MR
BRS Embaixador	SE	Upright	MR	S	S	S	S	S	MR	S

ARCH- Plant architecture; AN- Anthracnose; CBC- Common bacterial infection; RU- Rust; ALF- Angular leaf spot; BCMV- Bean common mosaic virus; BGMV- bean golden mosaic virus; FOP- Fusarium wilt; BW- Bacterial wilt; N- Normal Cycle; SE- Semi-early cycle; R- Resistant; MR- Moderately resistant; MS - Moderately susceptible; S- Susceptible; NI- no information.

Similarly to BRS Embaixador, BRS FS305 has a semi-early cycle (75 - 84 days, from emergence to physiological maturity). The plants are shrubby, with a type II indeterminate growth habit. In terms of plant architecture, BRS FS305 is semi-upright and has intermediate lodging tolerance. However, due to the short plant height, direct mechanical harvesting (harvest and

Other traits

With regard to the technological and industrial quality traits of cultivar BRS FS305, the beans have a regular color and size, with a mean 100-seed weight of 67 g, lower than that of cultivar BRS Executivo (76 g) and superior to BRS Embaixador (63g) and IAC Boreal (50g), which also have calima beans (Table 2). The mean cooking time of BRS FS305 is 25 min., i.e., within the range observed for other grain types. Regarding the protein percentage, the mean content of BRS FS305 (22.7%) is within the standard range for common bean.

Under artificial inoculation, BRS FS305 is resistant to the pathotypes 65, 73, 81, 89, 475 and 1609 of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum*, the causal agent of anthracnose. In the field trials, the cultivar was moderately resistant to anthracnose, rust and angular leaf spot. On the other hand, it was susceptible to bacterial wilt, fusarium wilt, common bacterial blight and golden mosaic (Table 3).

threshing in one operation) may not be efficient in all cases. The flowers are white and at physiological maturity, the pods are purplish yellow. At harvest maturity however, the pods are straw yellow. The beans of the calima type (purple with cream stripes) have a full long shape and no gloss.

Particular traits of BRS FS305 are the export-standard calima beans, higher yields than other cultivars for grain export and a semi-early cycle. This new cultivar will allow Brazilian producers to offer a product that meets international standards on the foreign market, which has expanded extremely in recent years, with high price stability and good prospects for economic returns.

Seed production

Cultivar BRS FS305 was registered (no. 36757) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply. Embrapa is in charge of the basic seed production.

Conclusions

The common bean cultivar BRS FS305, with calima bean, has a semi-early cycle, high yield potential and excellent grain quality, which meets the requirements of the international market. BRS FS305 is indicated for sowing in the following states and sowing seasons: in the

winter, in the states of Goiás, Federal District, Mato Grosso, Tocantins, Maranhão, Bahia, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro; and in the rainy and dry seasons, in the state of Paraná.

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