

Faba Bean

Main Characteristics of Varieties

Variety	Years Tested	Yield (% CDC Fatima)	Height (cm)	Lodging ¹ (1-9)	Maturity (days)	Seed Weight (g/1000)
Coloured Flower (normal tannin)						
CDC Fatima	11	100	106	3.8	105	520
CDC Blitz	6	101	101	3.7	109	410
Fabelle	5	105	104	2.4	105	533
FB9-4	9	92	95	3.7	104	680
Florent	4	112	102	2.3	107	660
CDC SSNS-1	10	91	109	3.4	105	335
Taboar 	5	96	110	3.7	107	480
Vertigo	4	110	107	3.0	106	571
186S-11 	6	106	105	3.1	106	749
247-13 	4	107	103	3.4	106	620
White Flower (zero tannin)						
Imposa 	4	110	99	2.4	107	695
Snowbird	11	104	96	2.6	104	495
CDC Snowdrop 	8	94	98	2.6	104	335
Tabasco 	5	101	96	2.3	106	530

¹ Lodging score (1-9) where 1 = completely upright, 9 = completely lodged.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Faba bean regional trials began in 2006 to accommodate growing interest in this crop as a nitrogen-fixing high-protein food and feed grain in moist areas. White-flowered

types are zero tannin. All coloured flower types have seed coats that contain tannins and may be suitable for export food markets if seed size and quality match custom-

er demand. Maturity ratings are based on days until swathing maturity but will vary depending on seeding date.

Seed Quality and Seeding Rates Are Crucial to a Good Plant Stand

By Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

Seed quality and seeding rates are important for establishing good plant stands and—unlike the weather—are two factors we can control. Determining the quality of the seed starts with a seed test prior to buying seed or seeding the crop. Sending a seed sample to a qualified lab can provide information on germination, vigour, diseases present, purity and thousand kernel weight (TKW). All of these factors help to inform growers of whether the seed is suitable for planting. Germination tells us how many seeds are expected to germinate and the vigour gives an indication of how well the seedlings will thrive under stressful conditions. Disease tests identify the level of seed-borne diseases in the sample and help determine whether a seed treatment is recommended. Seed with good germination and a high disease level may still be suitable for planting as long as a seed treatment that controls the disease is used.

TKW and germination are needed when calculating the seeding rate, using the following formula:

$$\text{Seeding rate (kg/ha)} = (\text{target plant population/m}^2) \times (\text{TKW in grams}) \div (\text{expected seedling survival in per cent})$$

Crop	Target Plant Population (per m ²)	Target Plant Population (per ft ²)	TKW (grams)
Wheat – hard red spring	250	24	31 – 38
Wheat – CPS	250	24	39 – 50
Durum	210 – 250	20 – 24	41 – 45
Wheat – SWS	210 – 250	20 – 24	34 – 36
Barley – 2 row	210 – 250	20 – 24	40 – 50
Barley – 6 row	210 – 250	20 – 24	30 – 45
Oat	350	35	30 – 45
Triticale – spring	310	29	42 – 48
Mustard & Polish Canola	70 – 100	7 – 9	2 – 3
Yellow Mustard	70 – 100	7 – 9	5 – 6.5
Argentine Canola	70 – 100	7 – 9	2.5 – 7.5
Flax	300 – 400	30 – 40	5 – 6.5
Pea	85	8	125-300
Fababean	45	4	350-425
Lentil	105 - 147	10 – 14	30 – 80
Chickpea	44	4	220 - 450

Target plant populations for various crops are shown in the adjacent table. Expected seedling survival is typically 5 to 20% less than the germination rate with pulses and cereals—more under ideal conditions and less under adverse conditions. For canola, expected survival rates range from 40 to 60%. Factors to take into account when determining the expected seedling survival are seeding date, soil temperature, moisture and texture, as

well as possible soil-borne diseases and insect pressures. The amount of seed-placed fertilizer and the seeding depth are factors that can also affect seedling survival.