Climbing beans: Climbing beans will need more space to grow. Plant seeds eight to ten inches apart and after the seedlings establish, thin them. Some climbing varieties need to be spaced thirty six inches apart and remember to provide a five to eight foot trellis or structure for the beans to climb on.

Hill planting works well with vegetables that grow on vines, including beans. Plant bean hills three feet apart and plant about three seeds at the bottom of each pole on a tee pee structure.

Some plants are bad for the health of bean plants, so avoid the following plants around beans: tomatoes, chili peppers, sunflowers, onions, garlic, kale, cabbage, and broccoli.

In addition to watering, train vines for climbing bean varieties by guiding them onto the poles and secure vines to the supports with garden twine. However, the vines will grow quickly, working themselves around the poles on their own. Mulch is important around bean plants because it keeps the moisture in the soil and away from the plants. Mulch also helps prevent diseases that develop from too much moisture. Plant more beans every two to three weeks. The plants will produce beans for about two months so by staggering planting dates, you can have fresh beans throughout the growing season.

Snap Beans: Pick snap beans whilst tender when the pods are full sized. They can be enjoyed fresh from the garden or they can be frozen for future use.

Dry or Shell Beans: Pick dry or shell beans when the seeds inside the shells are full size. They can be enjoyed fresh, or they can be dried after shelling them for future use. An easy way to harvest shell beans is not to pick them and let them dry on the bean plant but make sure they are completely dry to avoid mould. If