Abstract
The impact of farmers’ participatory varietal selection was determined on dry bean varietal diversity of eight farms from a Cuban rural community by using Shannon-Weaver diversity and Margalef richness indexes, allowing the analysis of variations in the number of varieties and relative significance of each one in terms of farm area. Thus, the number of bean varieties and surface area devoted to this crop were calculated in four seedings, two of them after introducing the new varieties selected by farmers in a diversity fair. There was an important increase of Margalef index values in farms after the fair, according to the significant increment of varietal number per farm for both sowings, compared to its equivalent seedings prior to the fair. On the other hand, Shannon index values did not have a remarkable increase during the first sowing after the fair, on account of a disproportion between the areas from the old and new varieties, differently of the second seeding, whose values increased significantly, indicating the increment of those farms devoted to new varieties. These results show that diversity fair is an efficient approach to increase varietal diversity farms and those devoted to new varieties; besides, the use of Shannon and Margalef indexes constitute a complementary and single choice to study the impact of a participatory selection on an agricultural crop diversity in time.

Keywords
Phaseolus vulgaris, participation, biodiversity.