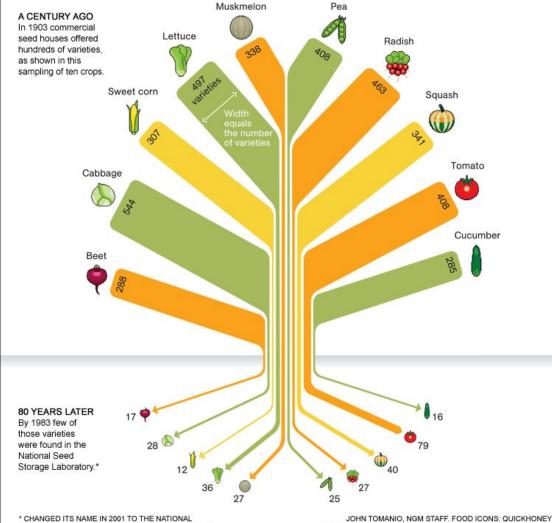
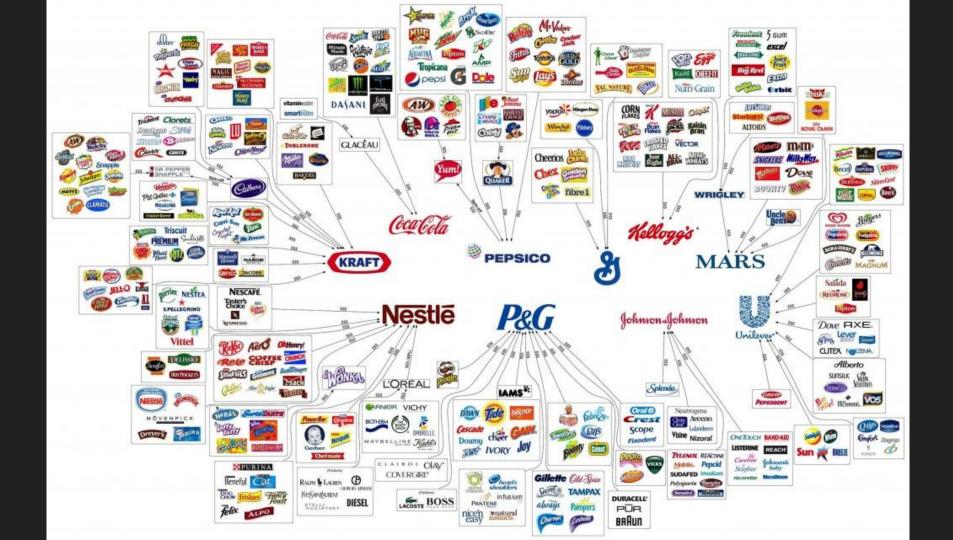
Preserving & Expanding Agrobiodiversity

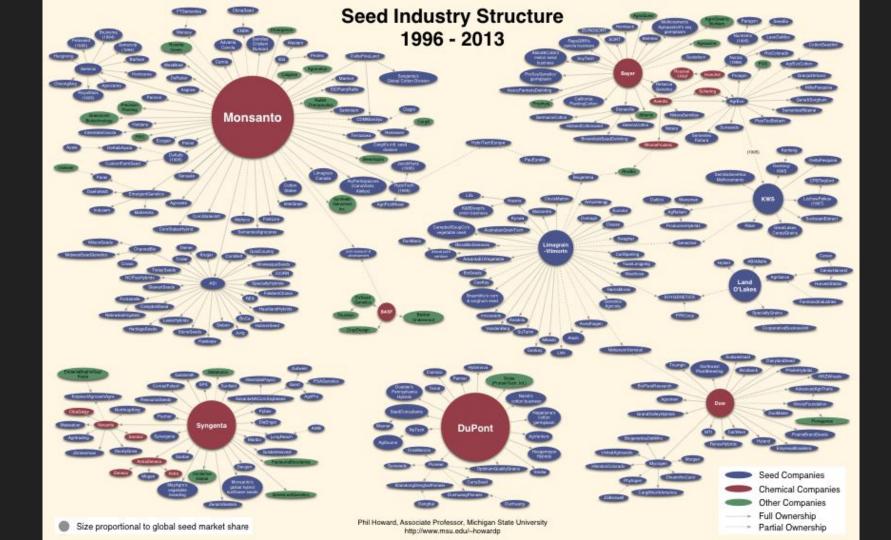
Nate Kleinman
Co-Founder, Experimental Farm Network



CENTER FOR GENETIC RESOURCES PRESERVATION

JOHN TOMANIO, NGM STAFF. FOOD ICONS: QUICKHONEY SOURCE: RURAL ADVANCEMENT FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL



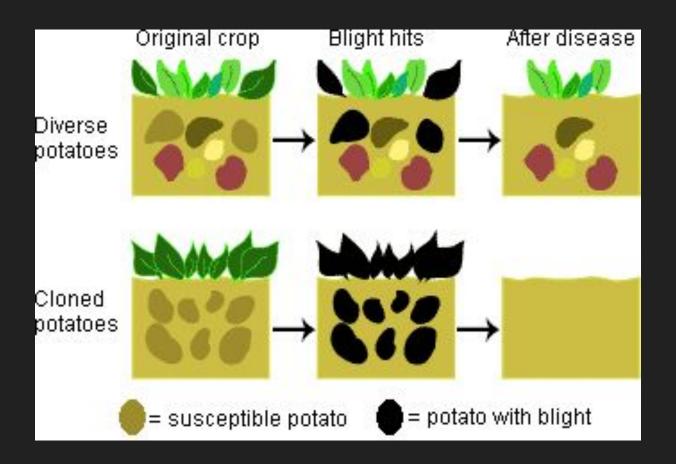


POTATOES









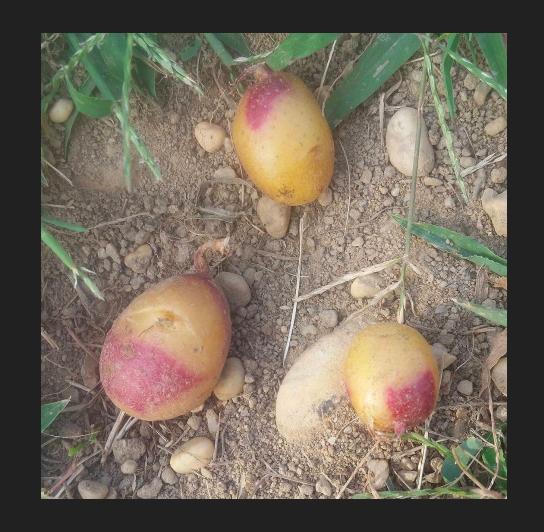
Source: evolution.berkeley.edu











SEED STORIES

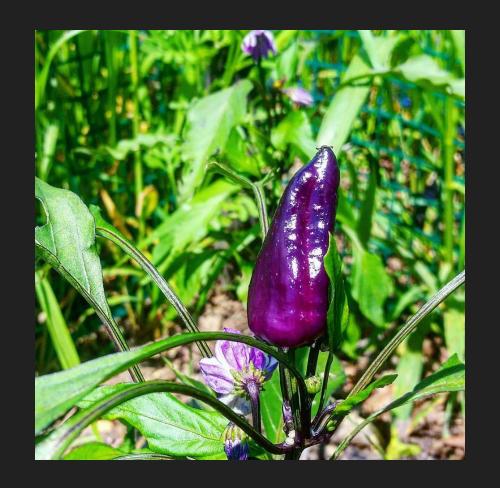








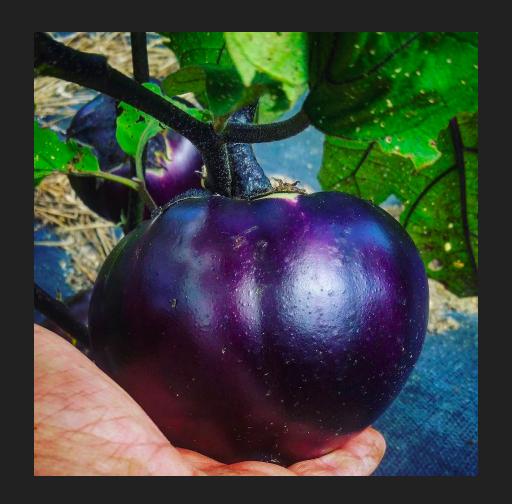




















THREATENED COMMUNITIES

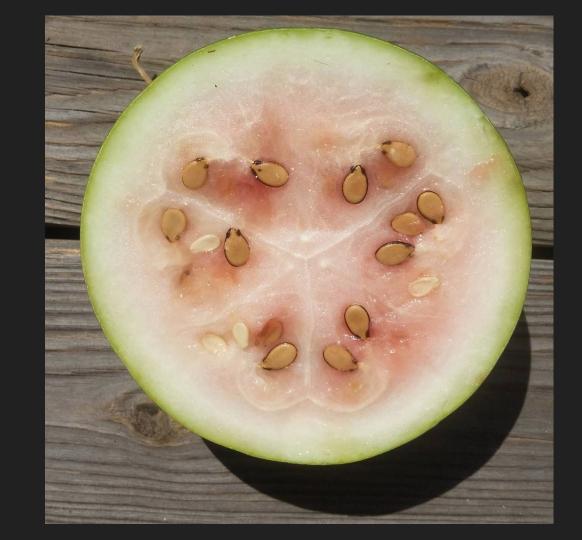














LANDRACE AGRICULTURE

What is a "landrace"?

"Dynamic population(s) of a cultivated plant that has historical origin, distinct identity and lacks formal crop improvement, as well as often being genetically diverse, locally adapted and associated with traditional farming systems."

Camacho Villa TC, Maxted N, Scholten MA and Ford-Lloyd BV (2005) *Defining* and identifying crop landraces. Plant Genetic Resources: Characterization and Utilization 3(3): 373-384.

"A landrace of a seed-propagated crop can be defined as a variable population, which is identifiable and usually has a local name. It lacks 'formal' crop improvement, is characterized by a specific adaptation to the environmental conditions of the area of cultivation (tolerant to the biotic and abiotic stresses of that area) and is closely associated with the traditional uses, knowledge, habits, dialects, and celebrations of the people who developed and continue to grow it".

Negri V (2007) "Towards a more comprehensive definition of 'landrace' than currently published." In: Del Greco A, Negri V and Maxted N (compilers) Report of a Task Force on On-farm Conservation and Management, Second Meeting, 19-20 June 2006, Stegelitz, Germany. Bioversity International, Rome, 20 pp.









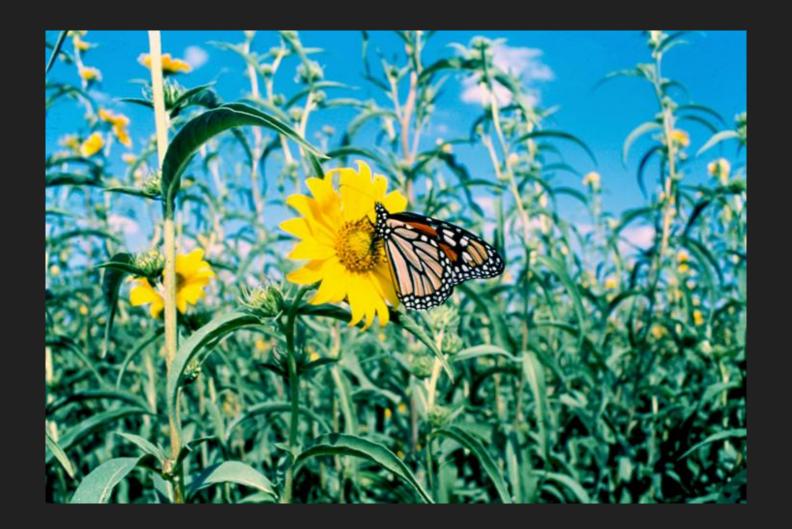
CIMMYT (International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre) image showing diversity of Turkish wheat landraces collected in 2012. (A. Morgounov/CIMMYT.)





'Kale Coalition' from Adaptive Seeds

CROP WILD RELATIVES







Helianthus exilis A. Gray



Helianthus annuus L.



Phaseolus acutifolius A. Gray

Phaseolus vulgaris L.



Aegilops columnaris Zhuk.

Triticum aestivum L.



Tripsacum dactyloides (L.) L.

Zea mays L.

CWR of the U.S. are valuable genetic resources



Salinity tolerance from Pecos sunflower (Helianthus paradoxus Heiser)



Western corn rootworm resistance from eastern gama grass (Tripsacum dactyloides (L.) L.)



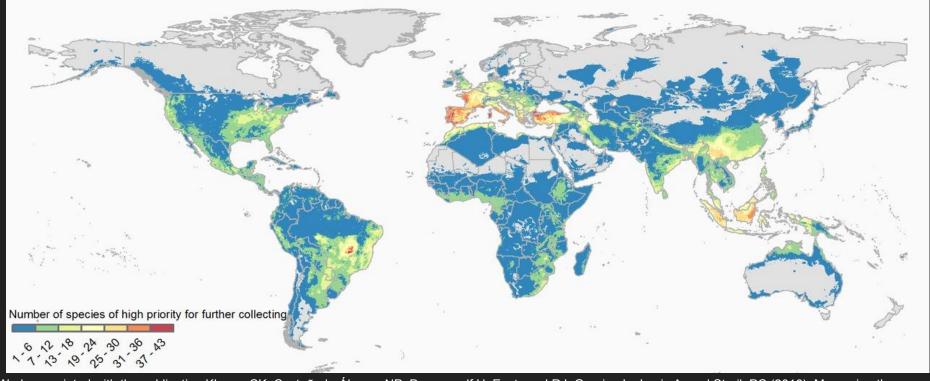
Eastern filbert blight resistance from American filbert (Corylus americana Marshall)



Rootstock from northern California walnut (Juglans bindsii (Jeps.) R. E. Sm.)

Khoury at al. (2013) Crap Scious 53(4): 1496.

How do breeders access these too-often rare plants? http://www.ars-grin.gov



Work associated with the publication Khoury CK, Castañeda-Álvarez NP, Dempewolf H, Eastwood RJ, Guarino L, Jarvis A, and Struik PC (2016). Measuring the state of conservation of crop diversity: a baseline for marking progress toward biodiversity conservation and sustainable development goals. Crop Wild Relatives project policy brief, 6 p. Available at: http://hdl.handle.net/10568/74483 - Colin Khoury

Global hotspots of distributions of crop wild relative species assessed as in urgent need of further collecting to improve their representation in genebanks. Areas colored yellow, orange, and red possess the highest concentrations of under-represented species

ACCESSING GOVERNMENT GERMPLASM









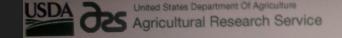












Germplasm Resources Information Network

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Go Enter Keywords Advanced Search Browse By Subject O Plant Germplasm Animal Germplasm O Microbial Germplasm O Invertebrate Germplasm ▶ About Us Products & Services ▶ People & Places ▶ News & Events

Germplasm Resources Information Network Welcome!

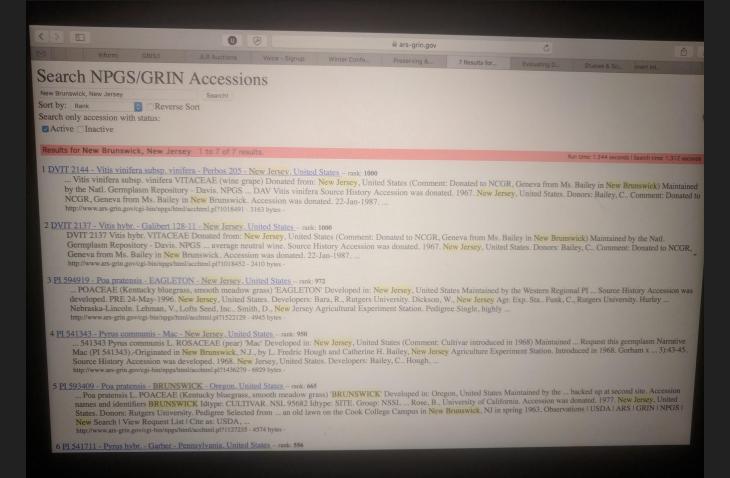
In 1990, the U.S. Congress authorized establishment of a National Genetic Resources Program (NGRP). It is the NGRP's responsibility to: acquire, characterize, preserve, document, and distribute to scientists, germplasm of all lifeforms important for food and agricultural production.

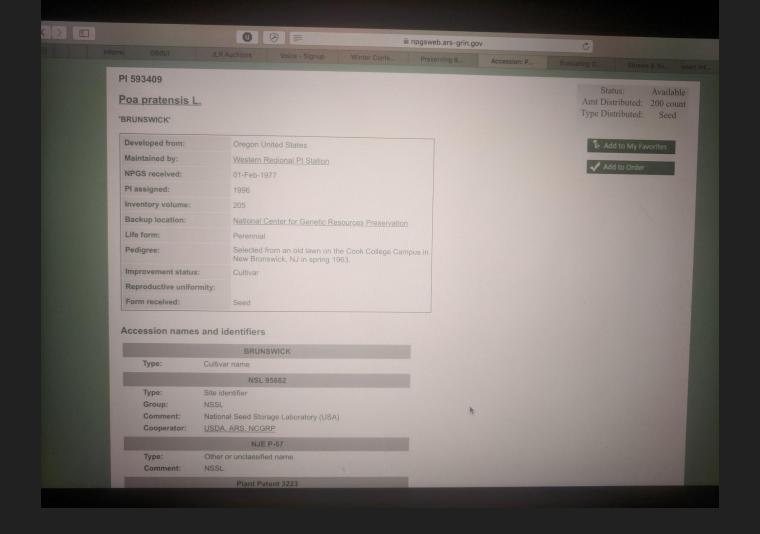
The Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) web server provides germplasm information about plants, animals, microbes and invertebrates. This program is within the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Research Service.

The National Genetic Resources Advisory Council (NGRAC) advises and makes recommendations to the Secretary and Director of the NGRP. The NGRAC responds to the important issues of the nation in respect to conserving and utilizing genetic resources for food and agriculture.

Click here, for a summary of the GRIN-Global project that is developing and deploying a new version of the GRIN system for plants.

Updated 28-Nov-2015





Type: Other or unclassified name

Group: PRE

Comment: Previously patented accession

Intellectual Property Rights

Crop Science Registration

Identifier: CV-15 Crop: BLUEGRASS. Date Issued: 01 Sep 1978.

• Reference: R.H. Bailey, B.L. Rose, W.A. Meyer, K.J. McVeigh, C.R. Funk. 1978. .. Crop Sci. (Madison) 18(5):912 Comment: CV-15

U.S. Plant patent

Identifier; Plant Patent 3223 Crop: 88.Herbaceous Ornamental Foliage Plants . Date Issued: 27 Jun 1972

Additional Availability Information

Seed available for distribution is a limited resource. The quantity of seed distributed is hopefully sufficient to conduct the intended research. If additional seed is required, the recipient is urged to grow and reproduce the seed. Repeated requests for seed of the same accession will not be honored.

Narrative

High degree of apomictic reproduction. Leafy, turf-type, medium green color, medium texture and moderately slow rate of vertical growth. Exceptionally aggressive, attractive, uniform, relatively weed-free, persistent. Excellent resistance to stripe smut disease. Moderately good resistance to leaf spot and crown rot disease. Moderately susceptible to powdery mildew and leaf rust. Adapted to most regions where Kentucky bluegrass is suited.

Source History

• Accession was donated. 1977. New Jersey United States

Donors:

- 1. Rutgers Universit
- Accession was developed. PRE 1977. Oregon United States

Developers

- 1. McVeigh, Kevin J., Willamette Valley Plant Breeders, In
- 2. Rose, Barbara L., University of California
- 3. Meyer, W., Pure Seed Testing, Inc.
- 4. Bailey, R.H., R.H. Bailey Seed Inc.
- 5. Funk, C.R., Hubbard Seed and Supply Compar

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- Rose, Barbara L., University of California
 Meyer, W., Pure Seed Testing, Inc.
- 4. Bailey, R.H., R.H. Bailey Seed Inc.
- 5. Funk, C.R., Hubbard Seed and Supply Company

Pedigree

Selected from an old lawn on the Cook College Campus in New Brunswick, NJ in spring 1963.

Observations

Click link below to see detailed observation data:

Detailed Accession Observation Page

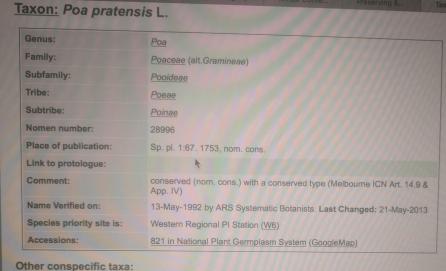
Characterization and Evaluation Data:

Category	COMMENT	MORPHOLOGY
Descriptor	General Type	100 Seed weight in grams
Value	T - Turf	0.035
Study/Environment	GRASS.TYPE.POA.PRATENSIS	GRASS SEEDWEIGHT WRPI









- Poa pratensis subsp. alpigena (1 accessions) • Poa pratensis subsp. angustifolia (89 accessions)
- Poa pratensis subsp. pratensis (9 accessions)

Common names:

- English meadow grass (Source: Aust PI Common Names) English
- Kentucky bluegrass (Source: World Econ PI) English • smooth meadow grass (Source: World Econ PI) - English
- pâturin des prés (Source: Dict Rehm) French
- Wiesenrispengras (Source: Dict Rehm) German
- erba fienarola (Source: Mult Glossary Crops) Italian
- nagahagusa (Source: F JapanOhwi) Japanese Rōmaji • capim-do-campo (Source: Dict Rehm) - Portuguese
- grama de prados (Source: Dict Rehm) Spanish
- poa común (Source: Dict Rehm) Spanish
- zacate poa (Source: Dict Rehm) Spanish
- ängsgröe (Source: Kulturvaxtdatabas) Swedish
- cao di zao shu he (Source: F ChinaEng) Transcribed Chinese
- wangpoapul (Source: F Korea) Transcribed Korean
- mjatlik lugovoj (Source: Mansf Ency) Transliterated Russian

• cao di zao shu he (Source: F ChinaEng) - Transcribed Chinese • wangpoapul (Source: F Korea) - Transcribed Korean • mjatlik lugovoj (Source: Mansf Ency) - Transliterated Russian **Economic Importance:** • Environmental: erosion control (as cover crop fide Cover Crop Database) • Environmental: lawn/turf (for turf fide Grass VarUSA) Environmental: soil improver (as cover crop fide Cover Crop Database) • Animal food: fodder (fide F Iraq; F Pak) • Animal food: forage (fide F Iraq; F Pak) • Weed: potential seed contaminant (fide Weed CIBA; Intermt F; Invasive PI Spec) Distributional Range: Native Africa Macaronesia: Portugal Madeira Islands; Spain Canary Islands o Northern Africa: Algeria ; Libya ; Morocco · Asia-Temperate o Arabian Peninsula: Saudi Arabia o Caucasus: Armenia ; Azerbaijan ; Georgia Middle Asia: Kazakhstan ; Kyrgyzstan ; Tajikistan ; Turkmenistan ; Uzbekistan o Mongolia: Mongolia • Russian Far East: Russian Federation-Far East Far East Siberia: Russian Federation-Eastern Siberia Eastern Siberia; Russian Federation-Western Siberia Western Siberia Western Asia: Afghanistan; Cyprus; Iran; Iraq; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Syria; Turkey · Asia-Tropical

o Indian Subcontinent: India; Pakistan

Europe

- Eastern Europe: Belarus ; Estonia ; Latvia ; Lithuania ; Moldova ; Russian Federation-European part European part; Ukraine
- Middle Europe: Austria; Belgium; Czech Republic; Germany; Hungary; Netherlands; Poland; Slovakia; Switzerland
- Northern Europe: Denmark; Finland; Ireland; Norway; Svalbard and Jan Mayen; Sweden; United Kingdom
- Southeastern Europe: Albania ; Bulgaria ; Croatia ; Greece ; Italy ; Romania ; Serbia ; Slovenia
- o Southwestern Europe: France; Portugal; Spain

Northern America

- Eastern Canada: Canada New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec
- · North-Central U.S.A.: United States Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin

o, massacriusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Ariode Island, vermont, West Virginia Northwestern U.S.A.: United States Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington Southeastern U.S.A.: United States Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia Southwestern U.S.A.: United States Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah Subarctic America: Canada Northwest Territory, Yukon Territory; United States Alaska Western Canada: Canada Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan Naturalized · Africa o Macaronesia: Portugal Azores o Southern Africa: Lesotho ; South Africa Australasia o Australia: Australia New Zealand: New Zealand · Northern America · Mexico · Pacific North-Central Pacific: United States Hawaii Southern America Southern South America: Argentina; Chile · Western South America: Colombia; Peru Cultivated Asia-Temperate o China: China • Europe · Europe • Northern America

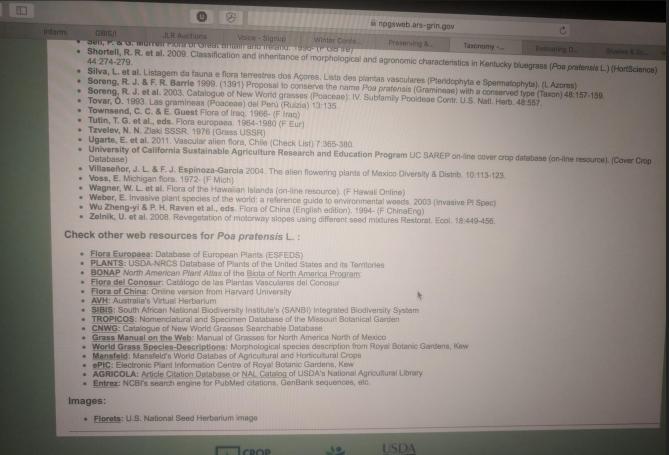
- Northern America
 - United States

References:

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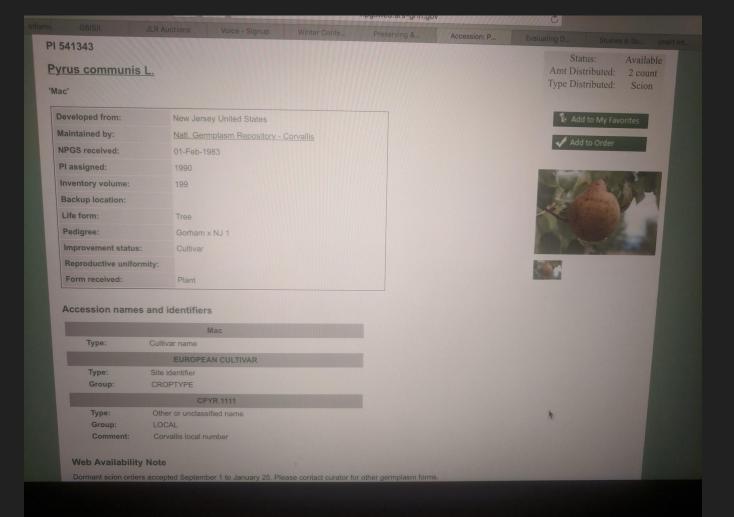




JLR Auctions Voice - Signup Preserving &... Display Image

Image for: Florets
Taken on: 29-Jan-2007
Comment: U.S. National Seed Herbarium imagel; (PI 126518) collected by G. Kettermann from Germany
[photographed by Steve Hurst*]





Web Availability Note

Dormant scion orders accepted September 1 to January 25. Please contact curator for other germplasm forms.

Narrative

Mac (PI 541343),-Originated in New Brunswick, N.J., by L. Fredric Hough and Catherine H. Bailey, New Jersey Agriculture Experiment Station, Introduced in 1968. Gorham x NJ 1. Cross made in 1950; first fruited in 1958; selected in 1958; tested as NJ 6. Fruit: size medium; acute-pyriform; skin straw yellow when tree ripened; flesh creamy white, texture fine, nearly buttery, no indication of astringency, quality good, comparable to Gorham; ripens with Gorham or 2 weeks after Bartlett; as resistant to fire blight as Kieffer, the best quality blight resistant variety selected so far. Tree: vigor below medium; central leader with open branching; not as productive as Lee or Star, pollen good, compatible with other varieties. -- Brooks and Olmo Register of Fruit and Nut Varieties.

Mac, tested as NJ 6, is from the cross of Gorhan x NJ 1. (NJ 1 was a fire blight resistant seedling identified by Professor M.A. Blake in the 1930's and was probably a hybrid between P. pyrifolia x P. communis). Mac first fruited in 1958. The fruit is acute-pyriform and only medium in size. It ripens to a straw-yellow on the tree. It ripens about with Gorhan, or two weeks after Bartlett. The flesh of Mac is creamy white and of a fine texture that is nearly buttery. The fruit quality is quite comparable to Gorham at its best. There never has been any indication of astringency in the skin of Mac as their may be with Gorham. The original tree is below medium in vigor. It has a central leader with open branching. It has good pollen. On the basis of Mac's performance both as a male and as a female parent in the hybridization program, it will be compatible with other varieties. Mac has not been as consistently fruitful as Star or Lee. Again, the original tree of Mac is not growing in a favorable site in the seedling orchard. The blight resistance has not been as thoroughly tested as that of Star and Lee; but it is apparently as resistant as Kieffer. Certainly, it is the best quality blight resistant pear variety that has been selected so far... -- L.F. Hough and C.H. Baily. 1968. Fruit Varieties and Horticlutural Digest 22(3):43-45.

Source History

Accession was developed. 1968. New Jersey United States

- 1. Hough, L.F., Rutgers University

Comment: Cultivar introduced in 1968

Accession was donated. 01-Feb-1983. West Virginia United States

Comment: Received from OARDC, Wooster, OH to Kearneysville, WV to NCGR-Corvallis.

Pedigree

Pathogen Test Information

Developers:

- Hough, L.F., Rutgers University
 Bailey, Catherine H.,

Comment: Cultivar introduced in 1968

- Accession was donated. 01-Feb-1983. West Virginia United States
 - - 1. Bell, Richard L., USDA, ARS

Comment: Received from OARDC, Wooster, OH to Kearneysville, WV to NCGR-Corvallis.

Pedigree

Gorham x NJ 1

Pathogen Test Information

Test	Material	Tested	Result	Needed	Started	Completed	Comments
Bioassay							
P. communis 'Bosc', graft inoculation	CPYR 1111 .001 PL		NEGATIVE				
P. communis 'Nouveau Poiteau'	CPYR 1111 .004 PL		NEGATIVE				
Pyronia veitchii			NEGATIVE				

Observations

Click link below to see detailed observation data: Detailed Accession Observation Page

Characterization and Evaluation Data:

Category	CYTOLOGIC			DISEASE		
Descriptor	PLOIDY LEVEL		FRUIT_SCAB	LEAF_SCAB	PSEUDOMONAS	RUS
Value	2x - diploid	1 - NO DAMAGE	7 - (1 = NO DAMAGE, 9 = SEVERE DAMAGE)	1 - NO DAMAGE	3 - (1 = NO DAMAGE, 9 = SEVERE DAMAGE)	

Study/Environment PYRUS.PLOIDY.2013 PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987 PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1988 PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987 PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987







Observations for accession PI 541343

Descriptor	Value	Study/Environment	Inventory ID
	CYTOLOGIC Descriptors		mironiory is
PLOIDY LEVEL	2x - diploid	PYRUS.PLOIDY.2013	CPYR 1111 .004 PL
	DISEASE Descriptors		
FRUIT SCAB	1 - NO DAMAGE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987	
FRUIT SCAB	7 - (1 = NO DAMAGE, 9 = SEVERE DAMAGE)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1988	
LEAF SCAB	1 - NO DAMAGE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987	
PSEUDOMONAS	3 - (1 = NO DAMAGE, 9 = SEVERE DAMAGE)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1988	
RUST	1 - NO DAMAGE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987	
	INSECT Descriptors		
BLISTER MITES	1 - NO DAMAGE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987	
	MORPHOLOGY Descriptors		
BLOOM DENSITY	3 - (1 = LOW, 9 = HIGH)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1987	
BLOOM DENSITY	8 - (1 = LOW, 9 = HIGH)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.1988	
CALYX	P - PERSISTANT	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
CALYX BASIN	N - NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
CARPEL NUMBER	5	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
CAVITY	N - NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
CORE BREAKDOWN	1 - NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
DOTS	O - OBSCURE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
FLAVOR	S - SWEET	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
FLESH COLOR	Y - YELLOW	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
FLESH TEXTURE	5 - (1 = FINE, 9 = COARSE)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
FRUITCORE	D - DISTANT	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
GRIT	5 - (1 = NO STONE CELLS, 9 = MANY STONE CELLS)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
GRIT SIZE	M - MEDIUM	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
GROUND COLOR	Y - YELLOW	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
LENTICEL_SIZE	1 - SMALL	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
LENTICELS	7 - (1 = FEW, 9 = MANY)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	
OVER COLOR	N - NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.STD	

		Winter Confe Preserving &	GRIN-Global Evaluating D
FRUITCORE	D - DISTANT	PYRUS CORVALUS ST	D. Standaring D.
GRIT	5 - (1 = NO STONE CELLS, 9 = MAN	Y STONE CELLS) PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	D
GRIT_SIZE	M - MEDIUM	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
GROUND COLOR	Y - YELLOW	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
LENTICEL SIZE	1 - SMALL	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
LENTICELS	7 - (1 = FEW, 9 = MANY)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
OVER COLOR	N-NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
OXIDATION	1 - NONE	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
PEDICEL ATTACHMEN	IL-LEVEL	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
QUALITY	5 - (1 = POOR, 9 = EXCELLENT)	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
RUSSET	5 - (1 = NONE, 9 = COMPLETELY RU		
RUSSET LOCATION	C - CALYX END	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
RUSSET LOCATION	P - PEDICEL END	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
TEXTURE TYPE	B-BUTTERY	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.ST	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	PHENOLOG	Y Descriptors	
FIRST BLOOM	94	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	86
FIRST_BLOOM	94	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	88
FIRST BLOOM	96	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	88
FIRST BLOOM	103	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	89
FIRST BLOOM	92	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.199	90
FULL BLOOM	96	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	87
FULL BLOOM	103	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	
FULL BLOOM	108	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	39
FULL BLOOM	96	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.199	
FULL RIPE	240	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	37
FULL_RIPE	248	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.199	
LAST BLOOM	105	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	37
LAST_BLOOM	111	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	
LAST BLOOM	116	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	39
LAST_BLOOM	100	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.199	
	PRODUCTIO	N Descriptors	
YIELD	3 - LOW	PYRUS.CORVALLIS.198	7









U.S. National Plant Germplasm System

About NPGS | Contact



Accessions

Descriptors

GRIN Taxonomy

About GRIN-Global

Help

Returning Member

Log In GRIN-Global User Name:

Password:

Remember me next time.

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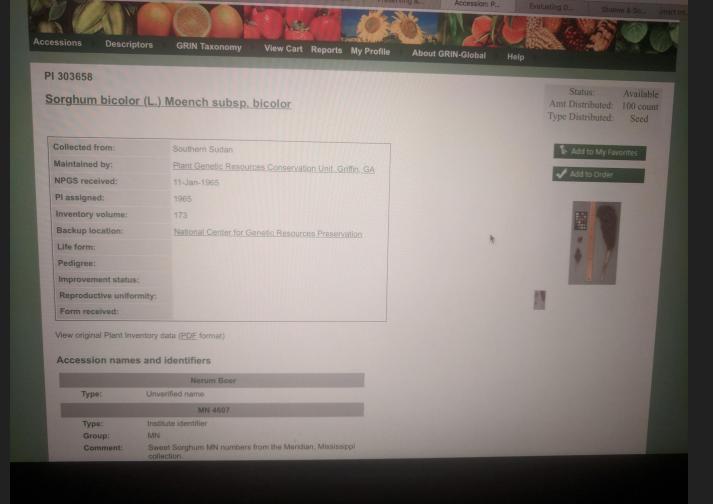
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Type:	Unverified nan	ne				
		MN 4607				
Type:	Institute identi	fier	HINE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Group:	MN					
Comment:	Sweet Sorghu collection.	m MN numbers from the Meridian, Missis	sippi			
Annotations						
Action	Date By C	old Name New Name				
NOM-CHANGE 06	Mar 2008 Sorg	hum bicolor Sorghum bicolor subsp. bicol	or			
Action Da	ate By Old I	Name New Name n dochna Sorghum bicolor				
THE OLIVED OF TO	5 2000 Congitut	n docina Gorgiam bicolor				
Source History						
Source History						
	vas collected. South	nern Sudan				
Locality: Ma	llakai			*		
Accession	was donated. 11-Ja	n-1965.				
Donors:						
1. Fore	eign Relations Depa	artment				
Observations						
Click link below	to see detailed ob on Observation Pag	servation data:				
	and Evaluation D			COMMENT	DIS	SEASE
Category		CHEMICAL	Sucrose	Desirability Rating	Anthracnose	1
Descripto		Brix	Sucrose			
	40.00	16.83	9.57	3	1.0 - Resistant	1.0 - Res
Value	16.22	BRIX SWEET.SORGHUM.GENETIC.DIVER	The state of the s	SE SORGHUM STC2006	SORGHUM.STC2006	
		THE PROPERTY OF METERS OF	CITY 2009 SORGHUM SUCRUS			

bservations for a	ccession Pl 303658		Preserving &	GRIN-Global	
naracterization and Eva	aluation Data:				
Descriptor	Value	-		EN BREEFER	
- Coorriptor		L Descriptors	udy/Environment	Invento	ory ID
rix	16.22				
Brix	16.83	SORGHUM.BRI			
			IUM.GENETIC.DIVER	RSITY.2009	
Sucrose	9.57	SORGHUM.SUC	CROSE		
		T Descriptors			
Desirability Rating	3	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658	02 SD
		Descriptors			
<u>Anthracnose</u>	1.0 - Resistant	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658	02 SD
Rust	1.0 - Resistant	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658	02 SD
	GROWTH	H Descriptors			
Height Uniformity	2.0 - (1.0 = Very uniform, 5.0 = Not unifor	m) SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658	02 SD
Plant Height	84	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658	02 SD
Plant Height	275	SWEET.SORGH	UM.GENETIC.DIVER	SITY.2009	
Vigor	5 - Average	SORGHUM.STC		PI 303658 I	02 SD
		Descriptors			
Fall Army Worm	9 - Susceptible	SORGHUM.FAW	/.1993		
		OGY Descriptors			
Basil Tiller	1	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658 0	2 SD
Inflorescence Exsertion	n3	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658 0	2 SD
Lodging	5 - 0 Percent	SWEET.SORGHI	UM.GENETIC.DIVERS		
Mid-Rib Color	2 - Green	SORGHUM.STC.	2006	PI 303658 0	
Nodal Tiller	2 - No	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658 0	
Panicle Erectness	1 - Erect	SORGHUM.STC	2006	PI 303658 02	
Panicle Length	11	SORGHUM.STC:	2006	PI 303658 02	
Plant Color	4 - Purple-red	SORGHUM.STC		PI 303658 02	
Sprouting Tendency	2 - No	SORGHUM.STC		PI 303658 02	
Stalk Juiciness	1 - Juicy	SORGHUM.STC:		PI 303658 02 PI 303658 02	
Stalk Waxiness	1 - Bloom	SORGHUM.STC		P1 303030 02	
	PHENOLO	GY Descriptors			
Flowering Rating	4 - Late (75-90 days)	SORGHUM.PHO	TOPERIOD.ZUUU	TY 2009	
Flowering Rating	5 - Very late (90+ days)	SWEET.SORGHU	JM.GENETIC.DIVERS	PI 303658 02	
Short Day Anthesis	56	SORGHUM.STC2			
		ON Descriptors SORGHUM.WEIG	SHTS	PI 303658 02 3	
SEED WEIGHT	2.836	SORGHUM.STC2		PI 303658 02 8	
Yield Potential	3 SUBSET	Descriptors			
	Seed/Panicle - Image of Seed/Panicle	SORGHUM.IMAG	E.SP41.2006		

Descriptor: Sucrose (SUCROSE)

Download list of accessions evaluated for this trait

Definition:	Sucrose percentage
Crop:	SORGHUM
Category:	Chemical composition descriptors
Status:	
Data Type:	Numeric descriptor
Maximum Length:	6
Data Format:	90.99
Responsible site:	Plant Genetic Resources Conservation Unit, Griffin, GA (S9)

Studies or environments for this trait

- SORGHUM.LITERATURE.REVIEW (1 Accessions) SORGHUM.SUCROSE (1211 Accessions)

Distribution of Values for Sucrose (SUCROSE)

Range	Number of Accessions
0.00000 - 1.37100	37
1.37100 - 2.74200	187
2.74200 - 4.11300	258
4.11300 - 5.48400	235
5.48400 - 6.85500	195
6.85500 - 8.22600	139
8.22600 - 9.59700	<u>89</u>
9.59700 - 10.96800	<u>57</u>
10.96800 - 12.33900	32
12.33900 - 13.71000) 4

U.S. National Plant Germplasm System

1 item in car

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Accessions

Descriptors

GRIN Taxonomy

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SORGHUM accessions with values between 12.33900 and 13.71000 for descriptor SUCROSE

	Accession	Plant Name	Species	Value
1	PI 648213	IS 8267	Sorghum bicolor subsp. bicolor	12.60000
2	PI 173120	8493	Sorghum bicolor subsp. bicolor	12.60000
3	Grif 16302	MN 4004	Sorghum intrans	12.80000
4	PI 666069	Roma	Sorghum bicolor subsp. bicolor	13.71000

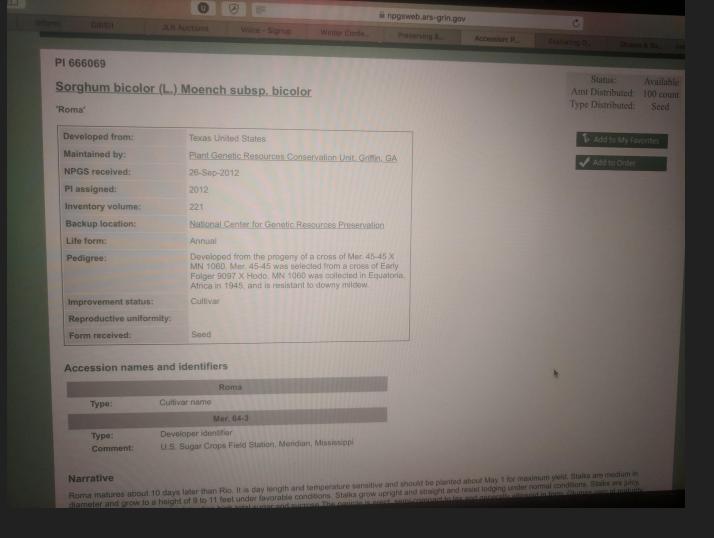






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Narrative

Accession: P...

Roma matures about 10 days later than Rio. It is day length and temperature sensitive and should be planted about May 1 for maximum yield. Stalks are medium in diameter and grow to a height of 9 to 11 feet under favorable conditions. Stalks grow upright and straight and resist lodging under normal conditions. Stalks are juicy, crush easily in milling and the juice has high total sugar and sucrose. The panicle is erect, semi-compact to lax and generally ellipsoid in form. Glumes vary at maturity from purplish to a bleached straw color; the glumes do not clasp the seed strongly at maturity. Seeds are basically white in color with an overwash of purple and frequently purple mottling in the portion not covered by the glumes. Point of attachment is typically dark purple to black and the apex is usually purple at the stylar scar. Resistant to downy mildew, anthracnose, red rot and rust. Roma is released as a higher yielding, later maturing companion with Rio as varieities for potential sugar production in Texas. Purity of juice was 75.08 (96% of Rio coefficient). Calculated sugar per acre was 3507 lbs. and per ton of stalks was 189 lbs.

Source History

Accession was developed. 13-Apr-1971. Texas United States

1. Broadhead, D. M., U.S. Sugar Crops Field Station

2. Rosenow, Darrell T., Texas A&M University

- 4. Coleman, Otto H., USDA, ARS
- 5. Smith, B.A., USDA, ARS
- 7. Cowley, W.R., Texas A&M University

Comment: Developed in cooperation by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Accession was donated. Mississippi United States

Pediaree

Developed from the progeny of a cross of Mer. 45-45 X MN 1060. Mer. 45-45 was selected from a cross of Early Folger 9097 X Hodo. MN 1060 was collected in Equatoria.

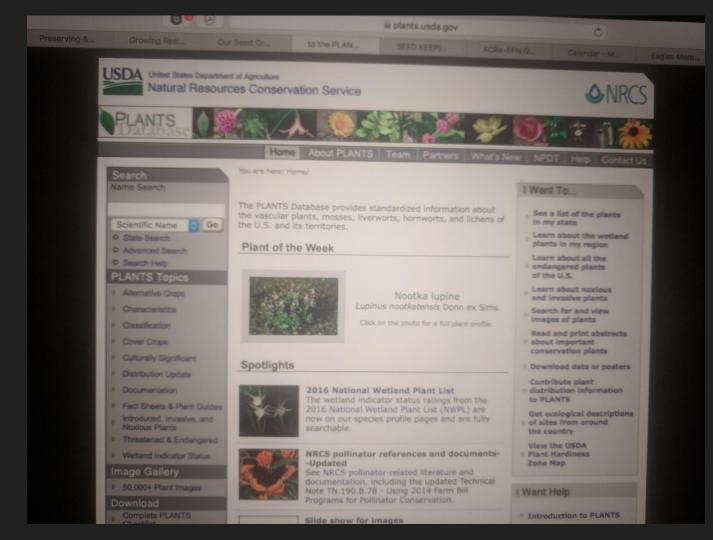
Observations

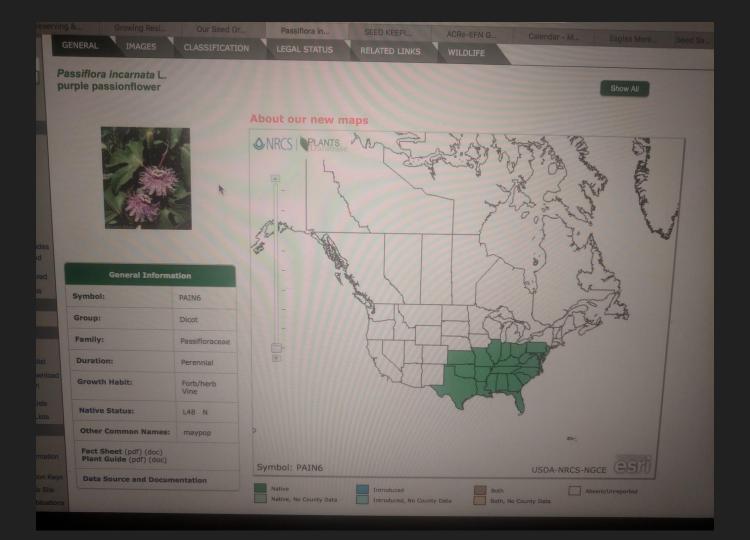
Click link below to see detailed observation data:

Characterization and Evaluation Data:

0-4	CHE	MICAL	PHENOLOGY	PRODUCTION
Category		Sucrose	Short Day Anthesis	SEED WEIGHT
Descriptor	Brix	Sucrose		2.61
Value	17.48	13.71	144	
tudy/Environme	nt SORGHUM.LITERATURE.REVIEW	SORGHUM.LITERATURE.REVIEW	SORGHUM.LITERATURE.REVIEW	

FINDING USEFUL WILD PLANTS



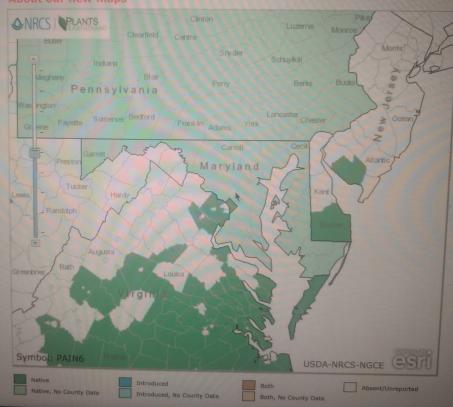


Passiflora incarnata L. purple passionflower





General Informa	LION
Symbol:	PAIN6
Group:	Dicot
Family:	Passifloraceae
Duration:	Perennial
Growth Habit:	Forb/herb Vine
Native Status:	L48 N
Other Common Names:	maypop
Fact Sheet (pdf) (doc) Plant Guide (pdf) (doc)	
Data Source and Docum	entation





Knapp, W.M., R.F.C. Naczi, W.D. Longbottom, C.A. Davis, W.A. McAvoy, C.T. Frye, J.W. Harrison, and P. Stango, III. 2011. Floristic discoveries in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Phytoneuron 2011-64: 1–26. Published 15 December 2011. ISSN 2153 733X

FLORISTIC DISCOVERIES IN DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA

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Delaware Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program
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Melothria pendula L. var. pendula

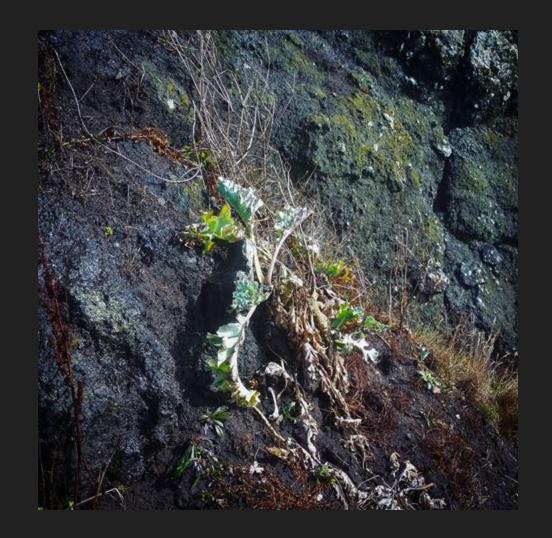
The collections cited below represent an addition to the flora of Delaware and the first report of this species from the Eastern Shore of Maryland (Maryland Natural Heritage Program pers. comm.). Both populations of this species are presumably non-native. The Delaware population is located along the base of a Mill Pond and the Maryland population is located in a heavily urbanized

Knapp et al.: Floristic discoveries in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia 5

area of Ocean City growing along a fence. Currently, *M. pendula* is extant to the south in Accomack and Northampton Counties, Virginia (V.B.A. 2010) and it is apparently expanding its range northward. In North America this species is ranges from Washington D.C., Maryland, and Virginia, west to Indiana, south to Florida and Texas (Weakley 2010).

Voucher specimens. DELAWARE. Sussex Co.: SW the town of Seaford at Craig's Mill Pond, at int. of Figgs Road and Craig's Mill Pond Road along edge of wooded swamp at base of dam, 30 Aug 2007, Longbottom 10343 (DOV). MARYLAND. Worcester Co.: Town of Ocean City at the W end of 83rd Street, growing along fence, 25 Jul 2007, Longbottom 9910 (DOV).



















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