

2011 Potato Certification & Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Advisory Committee
THREE RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER
Kennewick, WA 99336

AGENDA

I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS – Mike Macy

II. PRESENTING THE 2010 MINUTES

(see: <http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/advcom/potato/potatominutes10.pdf>)

III. PROPOSALS REQUIRING COMMITTEE ACTION

Background Info (Pg)

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- 2. Proposal to Treat Powdery Scab as Grade Issue (only) - Klamath District 1

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- Item D – Review of Out-of-State Requirements for seed shipped at Harvest 4

V. PROGRAM UPDATES

- Review of items at National Certification Meetings Bill Brewer/Jeff McMorran
- Winter Grow-out Report Terry Burr
- Oregon Department of Agriculture Nancy Osterbauer
- Oregon Foundation Potato Seed Project* Solomon Yilma
- OSU & Crops Science * Russ Karow/Dan Curry
- Oregon Seed Certification Service Dennis Lundeen, Dan Curry

** Handout in packets*

VI. OTHER BUSINESS

VII. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

VIII. ADJOURN

2011 PCFSPM ADVISORY COMMITTEE - BACKGROUND SECTION

III. PROPOSALS REQUIRING COMMITTEE ACTION

1. Change in WGO sample size for 1-11 acres

Background: – The Necrotic Virus Management Plan calls for a WGO sample size that is not in concordance with the number of tubers required for the Oregon WGO (220 tubers + 20 tubers/acre). The national plan situates that:

The post harvest test will be conducted on a sample of 400 tubers per lot collected at random on the farm following harvest. If the lot is less than 1.0 acre, the sample size is 200 tubers. Seed lots shipped and planted for commercial production in areas outside of seed production before a PHT can be completed are exempt from the PHT.

Proposal: Should the Oregon PHT sample requirements for 1-11 acres be changed to bring them in concordance with the national norms?

2. Proposal to Treat Powdery Scab as Grade Issue (only) - Klamath District

Background:

☞ see also “[References to Powdery Scab in Standards and Policy Sheets](#)”, & “[Related Information on Reporting and scoring for Powdery Scab](#)”, attached)

Proposal:

Considerations:

(OSCS) – While most states treat Powdery Scab as a grade issue only (i.e. does not appear in their Standards other than in the grade standards) it is also true that Oregon is one of the few states that let growers determine the grade and where full ‘Shipping Point Inspections’ (grade inspections by state agency) are not required.

2011 PCFSPM ADVISORY COMMITTEE - BACKGROUND SECTION

IV. ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

Item A – Review of Appeals granted in 2010

1. Cheyne Brothers – Downgrading of lot in WGO due to mosaic (May 2010)- granted.

Cheyne Brothers requested that the seed they receive from **Wayne Megli** of Carrot River, Saskatchewan, be considered eligible for G3 production despite being scored for 0.51% mosaic in the special winter grow-out conducted on Canadian lots not subjected to a winter grow-out in their state of origin. No virus was detected in this lot in ELISA testing on 400 tubers done in Canada by Phytodiagnostic. Cheyne Brothers appeal was based on the fact that the average of the two readings (Oregon’s WGO and the Canadian testing) falls within the tolerance for G2 seed, and in any event the lot only exceeded the tolerance by only 0.01% (likely well within the margin of error for such a sample size). They were not asking to sell his lot, but only have it be eligible for G2 class production in 2010. **Granted without restriction.**

2. Bill Teeter – To allow an early generation lot not entered into the program in 2010 be eligible for production of certified seed in 2011 – granted.

Bill Teeter grew some very early generation material for ConAgraFoods/Lamb Weston but due to significant staffing changes at ConAgraFoods/Lamb Weston these lots were not signed for certification. Mr. Teeter made a special request that a lot of Yukon Gem seed planted in 2010 for from Pre-nuclear class minituber seed be allowed into the program in 2011 on a 'special case' exemption. OSU Certification was able to confirm the seed source documentation and the existence of the plot, as well as confirm that it seemed to be well cared for, but it was not inspected as early generation material. The appeal was granted as '**own use only**' (i.e. only Mr. Teeter could plant this material as eligible for G1 production) with the provision that a **300 tuber Winter Grow-out test** be submitted and that the lot meet specified tolerances for this class.

No further appeals in 2010.

Item B – Inspection of large G-I Class Fields

Background: G1 Class fields have traditionally been inspected at a “100% - row 4 scan basis” meaning the entire field was examined 4 rows at a time. This policy was implemented at a time when G1 potato lots were rarely larger than an acre or two due to the process by which they were created. It was also practiced at a time when all G1 lots were required to be tested for PVX, resulting in grower requested downgrades due to the high cost of this testing for G1 material.

With the increased use and development of tissue culture, production of large amounts of very early generation material is not only possible, but in the case of many newly released lines, economical. Within the last few years fields planted with Nuclear class seed in Oregon have been as large as 26 acres. The per acre charge for Nuclear and G1 lots (\$30/acre min \$60) is no different than higher generation lots which are not inspected at the 100% level, thus inspection of such large lots 4 rows at a time is prohibitively expensive. In addition, due to the relatively small size of the Oregon potato program, OSCS cannot maintain an adequate number of trained inspectors to inspect such large G1 fields at a 100% level.

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Solution: In 2010 OSCS began a modified inspection program for large G1 fields (see Table A4 below). Under this system fields larger than 2 acres may be inspected in alternating blocks of 4 rows with each 4 row block inspected at 100%, but any ‘counts’ observed in alternating 4 row blocks flagged by only scored as “out of count”. Lots of 2-5 acres may be read in 4 row blocks with 8 rows not directly scored between. Lot of Greater than 10 acres would be read at 4 times the minimum requirements, i.e. at 400 plants per acre.

Table A1 – [Size of G1 lots over time](#)

Table A2 – [Cost of virus testing G1 lots.](#)

Table A3 – [Time requirement for inspection of G1 fields](#)

Table A4 – [G1 Class Field Inspections](#) – modified 2010

Item C - PVY Survey - Plans for 2011 (discussion only)

2011 PCFSPM ADVISORY COMMITTEE - BACKGROUND SECTION

Item D – Review of Out-of-State Requirements for Seed Shipped at Harvest

For any lots shipped off farm at harvest there are the following considerations:

1. Cellar Inspections: OSCS only inspect cellars that are in-state or near the state line. Cellar inspection are not required to have potato seed certified, but are considered educational and help document the condition of your storage at the time of filling should a need arise. Having cellars in another state independently inspected would be the responsibility of the grower if so desired.
2. Winter grow-out samples: If you desire to have a lot eligible for recertification the next season, be sure to take your winter grow-out sample prior to shipping!
3. Appropriate Forms – All certified seed ship off farm must be accompanied by appropriate ‘official’ certification paperwork to maintain certified status. When shipped at harvest, the use of a “Shipping Certificate” (from the booklets) is most appropriate, though a tag could be requested. **Lots shipped off-farm without being accompanied by a Shipping Certificate (or tag) are no longer considered certified.** In addition, the Harvest Inspector or Certification Office must be informed as to the exact destination of the material shipped (i.e. storage location, and map of storage if used for multiple lots).
4. Necrotic Arc Inspections: The Necrotic Virus Management Plan requires that all potato seed lots shipped out-of-state be inspected for internal necrotic arcs after at least two months of storage. Lot shipped out of state are not exempt from this requirement, but it will be up to the receiver of this seed to have it so inspected and to inform the seller and OSCS if necrotic arcs are found in excess of the tolerances (0.5% to be eligible for re-certification, 2.0% for certified seed).
5. Phytosanitary requirements of destination states/countries. Various states and countries have imposed particular phytosanitary requirements in excess of the OSCS Certification requirements. For example Colorado requires an additional Late Blight test of the tubers be conducted, and Nebraska has a nematode requirement. You would be advised to contact the Seed Certification Agency of the destination state to inquire of any such requirements BEFORE shipping (or contact OSCS for assistance). Seed headed to Canada must be tested for Bacterial Ring Rot and contain a statement that the farm used to produce the seed was free of potato cyst nematodes (see <http://www.inspection.gc.ca/english/plaveg/protect/dir/d-98-01e.shtml> for specific Canadian requirements. **All aspects of requirements involving a Phytosanitary Certificate are the domain of the Oregon Department of Agriculture. Contact Nancy Osterbauer or call 503-986-4620 for specific information.**

Additional Reference Materials

1. References to Powdery Scab in Standards and Policy Sheets”
2. Related Information on Reporting and scoring for Powdery Scab”
3. Table A1 – Size of G1 lots over time
4. Table A2 – Cost of virus testing G1 lots.
5. Table A3 – Time requirement for inspection of G1 fields
6. Table A4 – G1 Class Field Inspections – modified 2010
7. Oregon Foundation Potato Seed Program - Progress Report – Year for 2010-11
8. CSS Update - January 11, 2011
9. Notice of change in how potato variety stains/selections are represented in the Oregon Seed Potato Directory

Reference to Powdery Scab in Standards and Policy Statements

Potato Standards - XVI. SORTING REGULATIONS (Pg 17)

D. **Scab:** A general infection of common scab will disqualify a lot for Blue tag, though it may be allowed by buyer-seller agreement in the Contract Grade. If powdery scab is found, seed will not be eligible for Blue tag and it will be reported on the inspection report, for buyer information, however, a single tuber found in a samples of 400 or more tubers will not be scored against the lot.

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**OSCS POTATO PROGRAM – Policy Statement (#9)**

**January 13, 2011**

### **Occurrence of Powdery Scab in a Seed Lot**

#### **Background**

As of 2009, a semi-tolerance has been established for the presence of Powdery Scab (PS) in a seed crop. Prior to this time, ANY confirmed PS found in a seed lot rendered it ineligible for Blue tags, and the following statement had to appear on the growers Final Report: **"POWDERY SCAB PRESENT - BUYER MUST BE NOTIFIED. - Not eligible for Blue Tag (US#1 Seed Grade), eligible for Yellow Tag (Contract Grade)"**

In 2009 the Potato Standards were amended to allow for a single PS tuber in samples of 400 or more. In such lots if the incidence of PS is found to be less than 1 tuber (showing any PS) in 400 tubers PS will not be scored against the lot but be simply will be treated as an 'observation', similar to out-of-count observations during field inspections.

#### **Procedure**

Tubers are not normally counted during Harvest Inspections. Thus should a inspector find a single PS tuber during an inspection they would not be able to be sure it fell within the less than 1/400 standard. To resolve this situation, the inspector is instructed as follows:

Should the inspector encounter a tuber they think MIGHT have PS, they must then estimate the number of tubers observed **from that point forward** that do not have PS. If the number of PS observed is less than 1 tuber per 400 tubers observed, simply note the presence of PS on the report in the comment section. This process should be done in at least two other locations in the field. Not that an estimate of the number of tubers will be sufficient (you need to actually count them) unless the lot is near the 1/400 threshold.

Lots with > 1 tuber in 400 showing PS are not eligible for Blue Tag and the following statement will appear on the Final Certificate: **"POWDERY SCAB PRESENT - BUYER MUST BE NOTIFIED. - Not eligible for Blue Tag (US#1 Seed Grade), eligible for Yellow Tag (Contract Grade)"**

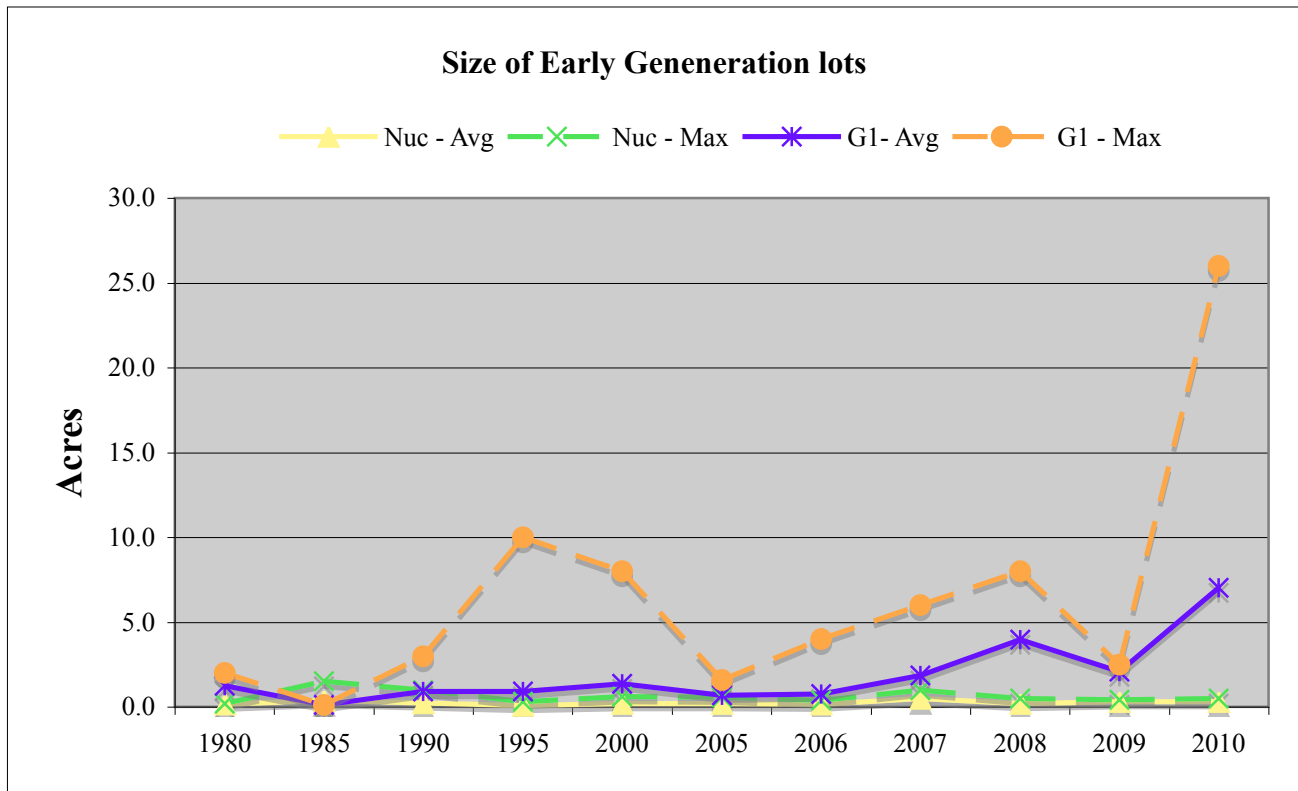
It will be the grower's obligation to inform any potential buyers of the presence of this disease. Because Powdery Scab is a known vector for Potato Mop-top Virus, the presence of this disease may be more of an issue this year than it was in previous years. The confirmation of PS can be done via the BIOREBA PS test strips, or by sending to the Plant Clinic.

# PCAC 2011 - Table A1

## Size of Oregon Nuclear and G1 lots over time

| Year    | Nuclear |      | G1  |      |
|---------|---------|------|-----|------|
|         | Avg     | High | Avg | High |
| 1980 *1 | 0.2     | 0.2  | 1.2 | 2.0  |
| 1985    | 0.4     | 1.5  | 0.1 | 0.1  |
| 1990    | 0.2     | 1.0  | 0.9 | 3.0  |
| 1995    | 0.1     | 0.3  | 0.9 | 10.0 |
| 2000    | 0.2     | 0.6  | 1.4 | 8.0  |
| 2005    | 0.2     | 0.6  | 0.7 | 1.6  |
| 2006    | 0.2     | 0.4  | 0.8 | 4.0  |
| 2007    | 0.5     | 1.0  | 1.8 | 6.0  |
| 2008    | 0.2     | 0.5  | 4.0 | 8.0  |
| 2009    | 0.3     | 0.4  | 2.1 | 2.5  |
| 2010    | 0.3     | 0.5  | 7.0 | 26.0 |

\*1 N= 1st FY, G1 = Second fild year





**Related Information on Reporting and scoring for Powdery Scab**

**Survey of Powdery Scab Reporting Among States**

- A. None allowed - WA, NE\*<sup>2</sup>
- B. 2% (“scab”) - MN
- C. Tol = US#1 Grade - ND, CO, WI, MT, ID\*<sup>3</sup> MI\*, ME\*, CA\*

Oregon = class not affected, Yellow tag only

\* Based on review of Standards 2008;

\*<sup>2</sup> Rule changes being proposed;

\*<sup>3</sup> =US#1 except only 1/5 surface area (“scab”)



**E. United States Standards for Grades of Seed Potatoes**

**751.3002 Tolerances (FOR SCAB)**

NOT more than 6 percent for external defects of at least 20 pounds of tubers (a sample).

**§51.3006 Classification of defects.**

(a) Brown discoloration following skinning, dried stems, flattened depressed areas (showing no underlying flesh discoloration), greening, skin checks and sunburn do not affect seed quality and shall not be scored against the grade.

**(b) Table I -- External Defects.**

x-indicates method of scoring unless otherwise noted.

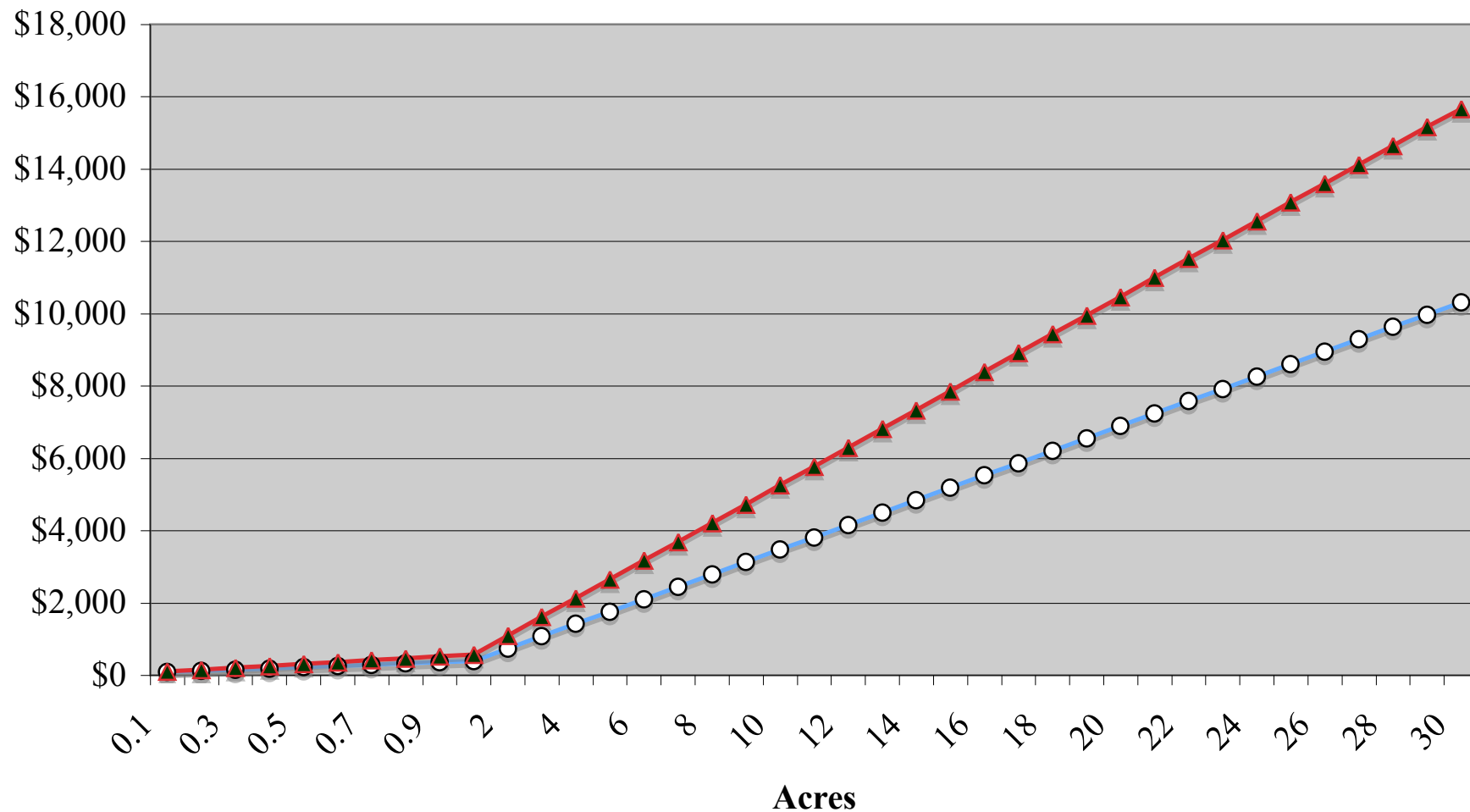
| Defect             | Damage                                                       |                                                                                            |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                    | When materially detracting from the appearance of the potato | or<br>When removal causes a loss of more than 5 percent of the total weight of the potato. |
| Scab, pitted.....  | X.....                                                       | X                                                                                          |
| Scab, russet.....  | When affecting more than 1/3 of the surface.....             |                                                                                            |
| Scab, surface..... | When affecting more than 5 percent of the surface            |                                                                                            |

<sup>1</sup> - Definitions of damage and serious damage are based on potatoes that are 2-1/2 inches (63.5 mm) in diameter or 6 ounces (170.10 g) in weight. Correspondingly lesser or greater areas are permitted on smaller or larger potatoes.

PCAC 2011 - Table A2

### Cost to Virus Test G1 lots

○ Single Virus    ▲ PVY + PVX

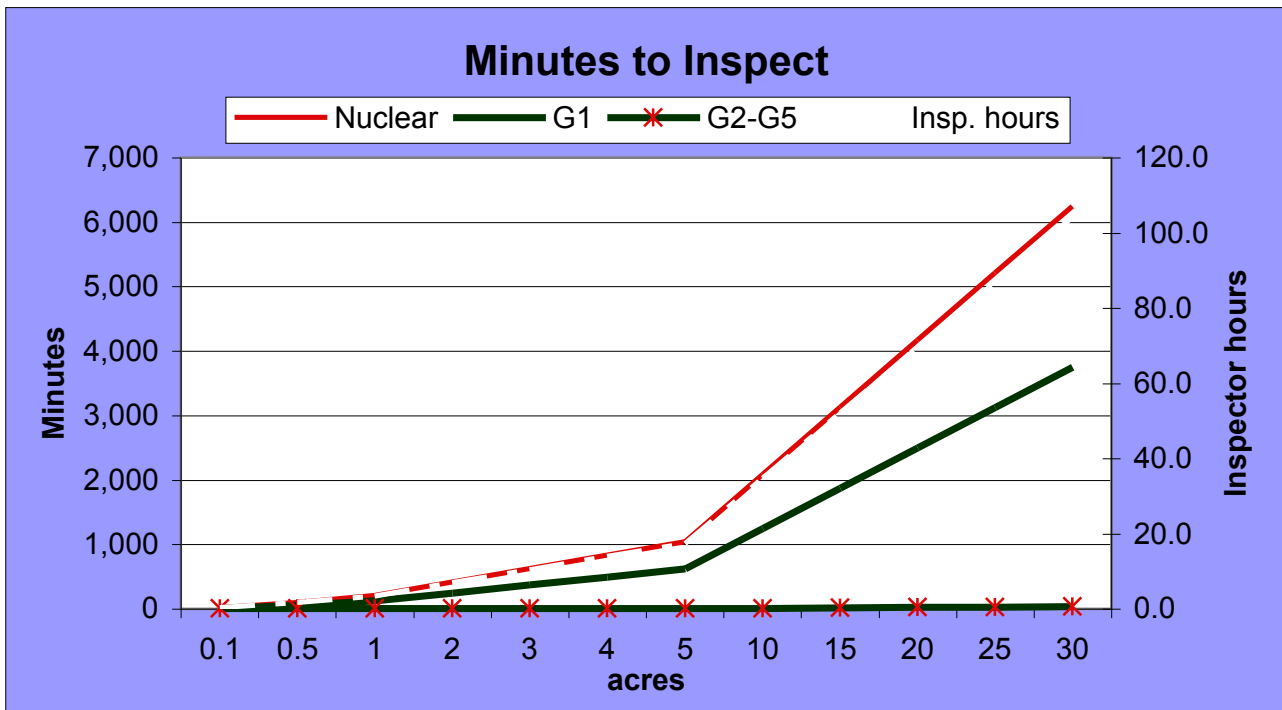


**PCAC 2011 - Table A3**

**Potato Inspection - Labor vs. Class**

**Inspector Hours**

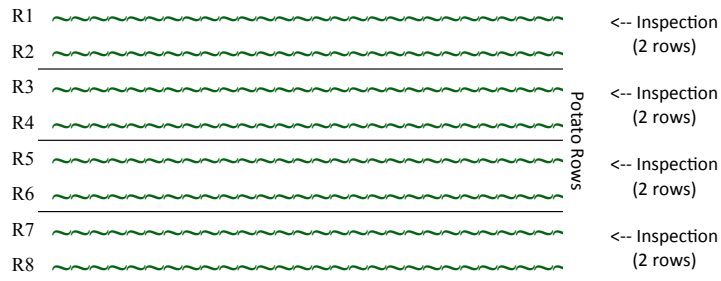
| acres | Nuclear |         | G1    |         | G2-G5 |      |
|-------|---------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------|
|       | hours   | cost*1  | hours | cost    | hours | cost |
| 0.1   | 0.3     | \$14    | 0.2   | \$8     | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 0.5   | 1.7     | \$69    | 1.0   | \$42    | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 1     | 3.5     | \$139   | 2.1   | \$83    | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 2     | 6.9     | \$278   | 4.2   | \$167   | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 3     | 10.4    | \$417   | 6.3   | \$250   | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 4     | 13.9    | \$556   | 8.3   | \$333   | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 5     | 17.4    | \$694   | 10.4  | \$417   | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 10    | 34.7    | \$1,389 | 20.8  | \$833   | 0.2   | \$9  |
| 15    | 52.1    | \$2,083 | 31.3  | \$1,250 | 0.3   | \$13 |
| 20    | 69.4    | \$2,778 | 41.7  | \$1,667 | 0.4   | \$18 |
| 25    | 86.8    | \$3,472 | 52.1  | \$2,083 | 0.6   | \$22 |
| 30    | 104.2   | \$4,167 | 62.5  | \$2,500 | 0.7   | \$27 |



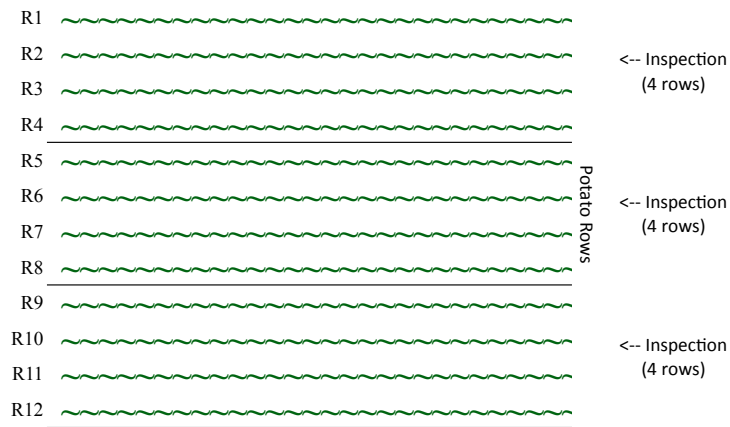
\*1 - Cost based on time in the field (only) at \$40/hr

**Inspection System for Early Generation plots (adapted 2010)**

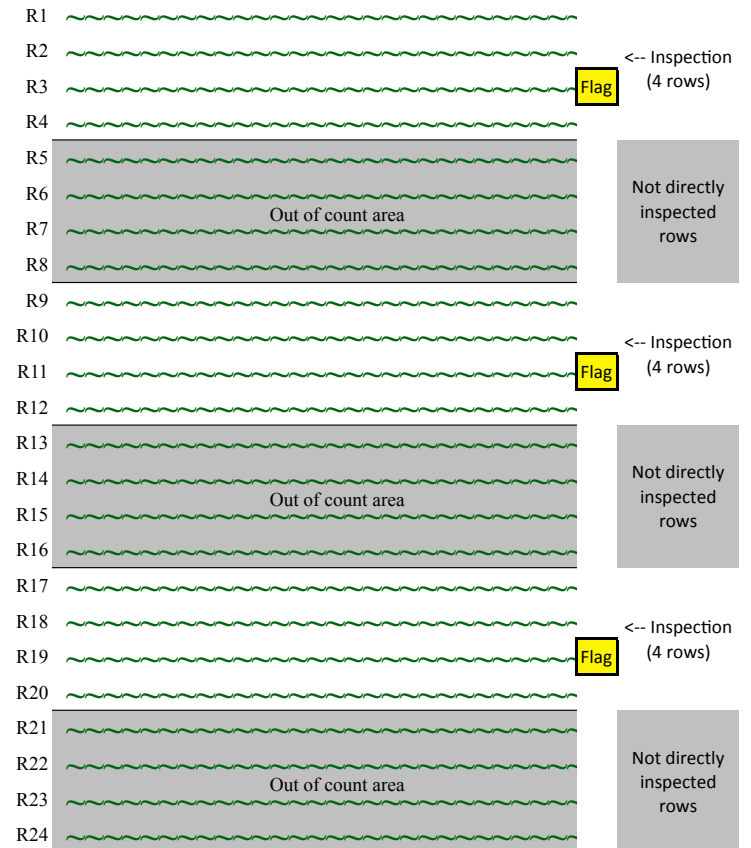
**Nuclear** - 2 rows / pass; 100 % plant count (based on 15,000 plants/acre)



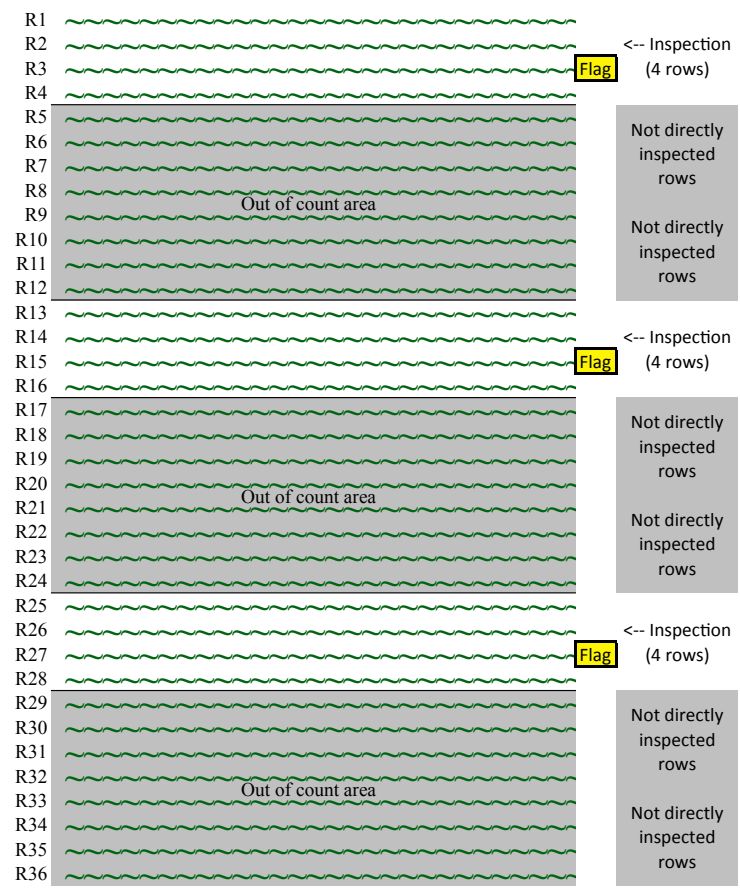
**G1 Class** <2.0 acres: 4 rows / pass; 100 % plant count (based on 15,000 plants/acre)



**G1 Class** 2-5 acres: - 4 rows / pass; skip every other 4 row block; 50% plant count (based on 15,000 plants/acre) - Rows inspected marked; anything observed in off rows flagged



**G1 Class 5-10 Acres:** - 4 rows / pass; read 1 of 3 4-row block; 33% plant count (based on 15,000 plants/acre) - Rows inspected marked; anything observed in off rows flagged but recorded as 'Out of Count'



**G1 Class Greater than 10 acres:** Read using a 'normal' diagonal pattern but at 4 times the minimum count requirements, i.e. at least 400 plants per acre.

## Progress Report – Year for 2010-11

**TITLE:** Oregon Foundation Potato Seed Program

**PROJECT LEADER:**

Solomon Yilma, Department of Crop and Soil Science, Corvallis, OR

**COOPERATORS:**

J. Reed, R. Smith, J. McMorran, and T. Burr, Department of Crop and Soil Science, Corvallis, OR

B. Greenwalt and C. Onstott. Department of Crop and Soil Science, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

**Summary**

Due to budget constraints and changes in overall potato program operations, the Oregon Foundation Potato Seed Program will no longer be producing certified minitubers or tissue culture plantlets. In 2010 the OFPSP program maintained 85 potato accessions in the disease-free clone bank and produced ~300 lbs of disease-free minitubers for research purpose. In order to help the breeding efforts and to have a back up of tri-state releases and elite breeding clones the OSU campus will maintain clone bank in tissue culture. The University of Idaho Potato Tissue Culture Lab will take over the production of pre-nuclear minitubers for potato growers in the region. The Lab has Tri-state released varieties and many commercial varieties available to order. The same licensing and MTA requirements that have been in effect for Oregon will be in place for material ordered from Idaho.

Lorie Ewing is the manager of the Idaho Potato Tissue Culture Lab. She is now accepting orders for spring 2012 delivery. She can be contacted at:

*Lorie Ewing, Manager*

*Potato Tissue Culture Lab*

*Plant, Soil and Entomological Sciences*

*University of Idaho*

*Moscow, Idaho 83843-2339*

*(phone) 208.885.6663; (fax) 208.885.7760*

*email: [lewing@uidaho.edu](mailto:lewing@uidaho.edu)*

**CSS Update**  
**January 11, 2011**

The following are highlights of activities over the past months in Crop and Soil Science (CSS) and the College of Agricultural Sciences (CAS) as they affect clientele groups affiliated with CSS.

1. **College of Ag Sciences** – Departmental reorganizations are underway in CAS. A merger between Crop and Soil Science and Horticulture is in progress with the goal of better aligning these two units. This merger can provide a unified voice to the many agricultural groups involved with these units and should create opportunities for faculty to work even more broadly across field crop, vegetable and other horticultural crop systems. Our intent is to streamline operations to make it as easy as possible for faculty to continue and further enhance their successful work with students, clientele groups and their colleagues. In addition to the CSS/HORT merger, Animal Sciences and Rangeland Ecology and Management will be merged into a single department. General Ag and Ag Education will be merged with the College office of Academic Affairs. Other possible mergers are being discussed at the College level.
2. **OSU Extension** - The OSU Extension Service has also proposed organizational changes. Moving to an area administration model for faculty extension faculty is the most significant among the proposed changes. <http://extension.oregonstate.edu/internal/organizational-transformation> provides background Information. Bill Braunworth, Ag Extension Program Leader, is also working on both short-term and long-term staffing plans for ag extension.
3. **State Budgets** – State funding for the Ag Experiment Station, Extension and teaching activities at OSU is an unknown. Program funds for this current fiscal year will likely not be cut further, but prospects for the next biennium are grim. In teaching activities at OSU, student and out-of-state student numbers were up significantly in the past school year and we have another record enrollment – @23,700 students – in the current year. These increases, as well as increases in tuition, have off-set many of the cuts faced in the teaching budgets of the university. However, the Ag Experiment Station and Extension service do not have the same capability to off-set budget reductions with student income and so are faced with significant challenges. This disparity between sectors of the university will become even more obvious in the next biennium. The 2009-11 state budget has one-time federal stimulus funds built into it as a revenue source and we also know that insurance and retirement system increases are coming in 2011. There was also a change in income tax withholding that will increase revenue for the current biennium but decrease it for the next. Unless something magical happens in the state economy, an additional 20-25% budget reduction is projected for agricultural research, extension and forest research lab programs. Given that budgets in these program are 90% or more salaries for faculty and support staff, there will be major changes in assigned duties for faculty, long-term program holes when faculty retire from or leave the university, and likely some layoffs. We will know more as the legislature begins their discussions but final budget outcomes are not likely until May.
4. **Federal budgets** – Congress has passed a Continuing Resolution (CR) that goes into March and some believe the government may operate under a CR for the entire fiscal year. Under a CR, the budget increases received last year in National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) would be continued. Most of this funding is for competitive research grants rather than base funding. While many OSU scientists have been successful in competitive grant funding, there are often restrictions on the research areas in which funds are available, i.e., there is no grant category in which a scientist working in weed science can apply for specific funding. NIFA Director Beachy has been apprised of this concern and will hopefully make some program changes in the coming year. Some special grants (earmarks) that have funded a number of programs in the College of Ag and CSS have been proposed in the regular USDA budget and others eliminated. Grass seed (though at a significantly reduced level) and dryland cropping

systems (STEEP) research would be funded. Support for barley and meadowfoam work has been discontinued. However, under a Continuing Resolution, funding for special grants is not provided so even those where funding was earlier proposed within the USDA budget may not receive funding. Tristate potato research work was moved to a line item in the USDA FFY10 budget and should continue even under a CR. There is talk in Congress of rolling budgets back to 2008 levels. Such an action would likely have a significant negative effect on ag research budgets.

5. **Wheat breeding position** – Dr. Bob Zemetra has been hired as the new leader for the OSU wheat breeding program. Dr. Zemetra is a Professor of Plant Breeding at the University of Idaho. He has significant experience with the PNW wheat industry and has worked with a number of faculty at OSU on plant breeding related projects. He will begin full time work at OSU on May 23.
6. **Cereal Biotechnologist and Potato Breeder leave OSU** – Drs. Oscar Riera-Lizarazu and Isabel Vales, OSU Cereal Biotechnologist and Potato Breeder, respectively, began work at the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) on July 1. Given the current budget unknowns and the College of Ag freeze on additional tenure-track position hires, the likelihood of refilling their positions in the short-term is slim. Jeff Leonard, long-time research associate in the Riera-Lizarazu program will lead a transition team to assure completion of current year research activities and coming year grant funded work in that program. A statewide potato variety development transition program is also being developed with Solomon Yilma (research associate in the campus-based potato program), Brian Charlton (Klamath County Extension Faculty member) and Fahrettin Goktepe (recently hired Central Oregon researcher) as program co-leaders.
7. **Hart and Young Retire and Continue on Half-time Appointments** – Drs. John Hart and Bill Young both retired as of December 31 and will work on half-time appointments for the next three years. OSU offered this retirement option to faculty as an incentive to encourage those considering retirement to move into retirement. Salary savings from their positions will help off-set budget shortfalls in extension and the Agricultural Experiment Station. Both John and Bill have been tasked with continuing to provide some support to their colleagues with whom they have current projects but to spend most of their time writing up findings from their decades of work at OSU that have not yet been published. They will work on web-based storage systems that allow materials to be available on a permanent basis with cataloging that provides for on-demand retrieval. We sincerely appreciate the excellent work that Bill and John have done over the years and look forward to working with them as they move into another phase in their lives.
8. **Ag Research Foundation** - Most of Oregon's commodity commissions route their research funds through the Agricultural Research Foundation. For over 30 years they have worked with Dorothy Beaton on funding policies and procedures in her role as Executive Director of ARF. Dorothy also retired at the end of the year. Ms. Cynthia Cox, who had been Finance Manager with ARF, was hired to fill the Executive Director position after an external search done by the ARF Board. We welcome Cynthia to her new role.

Despite all the budgetary difficulties and changes taking place, good things are happening in Crop and Soil Science and the College. The annual newsletter for CSS can be found at the website <http://cropandsoil.oregonstate.edu/alumni/newsletter>. This newsletter provides highlights of happenings in the Department over the past year. You are also invited to subscribe to the College's news magazine "Oregon's Agricultural Progress" (<http://oregonprogress.oregonstate.edu/index.php>) and to the College's monthly newsletter ("The Source") for highlights of recent activities (<http://agsci.oregonstate.edu/news/newsletters>).



**Notice of potential change in how potato variety strains/selections are represented in the Oregon Seed Potato Directory.**

Following the lead of several other states, OSCS is considering adding the sub-heading “Source represented as .....” to the way strains or selections of potato varieties are listed in the Potato Seed Directory. ‘Selections’ that are approved as separate varieties from the original variety via PVP or University Variety Release Committee will continue to be listed as varieties (for example most selections of Russet Norkotah).

OSCS certifies varieties not strains or selections and will continue to do so. Only the variety names will be represented on the tag. However, if the official certification agency-issued seed source documentation received with the seed (tag or shipping certificates) list a strain or selection, the strain designation will be shown in the Seed Directory under the sub-heading “**Source represented as .....**”. For example, the ‘Red Norland’ strain of Norland would be simply tagged as ‘Norland’ but would appear in the Seed Directory under the main heading of NORLAND and the sub-heading of “Source represented as Red Norland”.

**NOTE: THIS CHANGE WILL TAKE PLACE FOR THE 2010 SEED DIRECTORY UNLESS WE HEAR ANY MAJOR OBJECTIONS TO THE CHANGE FROM A POTATO SEED GROWER.** If there are any major objections, the change will not take place until the Potato Certification Advisory Committee has had a change to discuss the potential change in Jan 2011.

Some examples of varieties that would be affected by this policy change include:

| Strain or selection name | Main Listing    | Sub listing ‘Source represented as...’ |
|--------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------------|
| Amisk                    | RANGER RUSSET   | Amisk                                  |
| Dark Red Norland         | NORLAND         | Dark Red Norland                       |
| Norland (Nebraska)       | NORLAND         | Norland – Nebraska strain              |
| Red LaSoda (NY)          | RED LASODA      | Red LaSoda NY selection                |
| Red Norland              | NORLAND         | Red Norland                            |
| Russet Norkotah 3SPL     | RUSSET NORKOTAH | Russet Norkotah 3SPL selection         |
| Russet Norkotah LT       | RUSSET NORKOTAH | Russet Norkotah LT strain              |
| Sangre 11                | SANGRE          | Sangre selection 11                    |