

2016 Potato Certification Advisory Committee
THREE RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER
Kennewick, WA 99336
Tuesday, Jan 26, 2016 at 10:00 AM

AGENDA (as of 1-14-2016)

I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS – Reagan Grabner

Membership: See [1-PCFSPMAdvisory current.docx](#)

II. PRESENTING THE 2015 MINUTES

(see: <http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/advcom/potato/potatominutes15.pdf>)

III. PROGRAM UPDATES

- A. Oregon Department of Agriculture (Nancy Osterbauer)
- B. OSU - Crop Science & Seed Services Reports (Dennis Lundeen)
- C. Oregon Seed Certification Service (Dennis Lundeen)

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VII. Other Business

VIII. Election of new Vice Chair

IX. Adjourn

EXPANDED BACKGROUND INFORMATION

IV. REVIEW OF NATIONAL CERTIFICATION MEETINGS

Jeff McMorran, Scott Cheyne, Mike Macy.

- (a) Dickeya: Situation & APHIS request for Black Leg samples
- (b) Revised NVMP Review & Approval, Inspector Training in Othello
- (c) APHIS Certification of Private Labs (for export)
- (d) Simplot Innate Potatoes certification
- (e) UNECE Report (and Inspector disease booklet)
- (f) **Symposium:** *“Impact of Quarantined Pests on the Potato Industry”*. Joint Plant Protection and Certification Section.
- (g) International market implication for our certified seed program (Bill Brewer)

V. PROPOSALS REQUIRING COMMITTEE ACTION

A. BRR Testing - Update of ‘Protocol on File’

Summary: In 2014 the “Protocol on File” for what constitutes a positive result for Bacterial Ring Rot on samples collected by OSCS, was out of date in not reflecting current laboratory practices for detecting this pathogen. A committee consisting of Ken Frost, Phil Hamm, Robert Cating, Jeremiah Dung, and Jeff McMorran was formed to update this protocol to bring it more in line with current laboratory methods (see 2015 minutes Part V, section J).

Proposal: Revised Protocol attached (**Appendix 1**) - Approval needed

B. Revised “Plan for Potato Viruses that Cause Tuber Necrosis” (NVMP)

Summary: The “Plan for Potato Viruses that Cause Tuber Necrosis” or aka Necrotic Virus Management Plan (NVMP) was originally developed in 2004 as a means to prevent the occurrence of necrotic strains of PVY (or specifically PVYntn) from causing a quarantine situation between Canada and the United States with the subsequent disruption of trade. Since that time portions of this plan have been revised to make it more effective, some parts dropped (like the year 2 survey) and some added (like virus % limits on certified seed). Because this plan was an appendix of the original National Seed Potato Harmonization Plan, of which Oregon was a signatory, the original plan cannot be officially changed without the complete consensus of the original signatories.

Proposal: The most current revised NVMP is attached (**Appendix 2**). Sections that differ from the original have been highlighted in yellow. Some comments as to how the plan would specifically affect Oregon seed potato growers has been noted in *{ red italics }*. At this time OSCS proposes a discussion of the revised plan and a vote to approve or not approve the plan as written.

C. Update of Latent Varieties listed in Standards

Summary: The current Potato Standards list the following varieties as “**Latent PVY varieties**”:

CalWhite, Gem Russet, GemStar Russet, Shepody, all Russet Norkotah, and Winema

(See Part XIII-B “Latent PVY Testing” page 16, Table 7, page 18, and Appendix A “Varieties Eligible for Certification in Oregon” page 22).

The ramifications of being listed as a “Latent Variety” are two fold:

- (1) **Latent PVY Testing:** All varieties identified by the breeder/developer, or a seed certification agency, as not readily expressing PVY symptoms, or recognized as showing only very mild symptoms of PVY, or of unknown PVY symptom expression, must be lab tested by ELISA (or test of equivalent accuracy) for the presence of PVY through Generation-1. (Standards Part XIII-B.
- (2) **Tolerances - Winter Grow-Out:** Tolerance for “Latent PVY varieties” differs from “Other varieties” for the G4 class (only) with G4-other having a tolerance of 2.00% mosaic, and G4-Latent having a tolerance of 5.00% mosaic. (Standards Table 7, page 18).

The Potato Association of America’s listing “Varieties Found To Be Latent to PVY” (see **Appendix C**) shows many more varieties than those currently on the Oregon list. In addition, OSCS has found the varieties Pike, Sage, and LaRatte to be latent or near symptomless to some strains of PVY in field conditions but express well in the Winter Grow-Out.

Proposal: (1) Discuss the merits and disadvantages of having specific varieties labeled as “Latent” in regards to tolerance for PVY at G4 class. (2) To consider adding more varieties to the Oregon list for “Latent to PVY varieties”, specifically { *Committee to suggest varieties to add here* }

Considerations:

- (1) Latent Virus Testing, as noted above, is rarely practiced in Oregon anymore due to the exemption that lets growers opt out if they declare a lot is ‘own-use-only’ and submit a 220-tuber sample to the winter grow-out. Latent virus testing is available to growers on either field or greenhouse collected leaf samples (the latter is recommended) and several growers have opted for this test for all their lots. Many states require LVT of all varieties for recertification (and sometimes for entry into the state).
- (2) The PAA list only consist to observations made by the states listed under their environments with certain strains of PVY, not a guaranty that any particularly variety would, or would not, be latent for other strains of PVY grown under different environments. Thus the wording that testing is required for any variety “identified by the breeder/developer, or a seed certification agency” could be problematic if lack of testing on a lot is legally challenged based on the PAA list.
- (3) The revised NVMP does not allow PVY to exceed 2% for any lots to be considered for re-certification, thus allowing G4 seed to exceed 2% mosaic could only be allowed for in-state sales unless also marked “NOT ELIGIBLE FOR RECERTIFICATION”.

D. “Approved labs” - what constitutes lab 'approval'

Summary: The Potato Standards note that a list of “Approved Labs” shall be kept by OSCS in regards to plant disease diagnostics and virus clean-up of micropropagation material. However no criteria for what constitutes ‘approval’ is given. The specific sections that relates to his requirement are:

Part VIII-D (Latent Virus Testing, Page 17)

D. **Official Testing Laboratories:** The Seed Certification office shall keep a list of plant diagnostic laboratories that will be recognized for official testing of certified samples to determine eligibility of a seed lot. The Seed Certification office will select one or more labs for final diagnosis of the sample.

Appendix - D (EXE Program, Page 27)

4. If there is no suitable Entry Level material available for the variety or line as defined in “VII. MICROPROPAGATION - B. Testing Requirements for Entry Level on page 11 of the Potato Standards, Ten (10) typical tubers of the variety or clone **must be submitted during the first year of exemption to an approved lab for clean-up**, testing, and in vitro propagation for potential increase under the Limited Generation program.

Proposal: Place a note in the definition section of the Standards that for a laboratory to be considered ‘approved’ for disease diagnostic purposes or viral ‘clean-up’ it must meet any one of the following criteria: (1) Be a state or federal facility (including university labs, and those run by Crop Improvement Associations) whose primary purpose is diagnosis or testing of plant pathogens or viral cleanup of micropropagation material; (2) Be an APHIS approved lab for this same purpose; of (3) Be approved for this purpose by a sub-committee of at least 3 OSU plant pathologist.

E. Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV) - Application of Standards

Summary: In 2015 TSWV was observed and confirmed in several early generation seed lots resulting in downgrading of the lots. Symptoms are somewhat similar to those caused by severe *Alternaria alternata* leaf spotting (ALS) infections, though unusually in the tops of vines, not the lower leaves. Thus OSCS staff is not sure if this was unique occurrence caused by the warm temperatures this year or that infections with TSWV in the field are common but simply reported as ALS. The virus is spread by thrips from a broad host range. Nebraska certification reports that TSWV infections are fairly common in their area as the wheat crop begins to dry down. Brian Charlton reported seeing similar symptoms in commercial fields in the Klamath area (though not confirmed as TSWV). When Colorado sees TSWV symptoms they score it under ‘Total Visual Virus’. TSWV is spread by thrips and can also cause tuber symptoms.

Currently any finds of TSWV are classed under “Total Visual Virus” and lots are downgraded accordingly if confirmed to have this virus. OSCS has been using kits available from Agdia to confirm TSWV finds in the field.

Proposal: Discuss the way OSCS is handling the detection and reporting of this virus. Are any changes merited?

VI. OSCS ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

Item 1 – Review of Appeals granted in 2015

- A. No Skip Row OUO - Shasta Seeds
- B. PHT=ELISA Only - Macy, Madras Farms, Cal-Ore
- C. No PHT - Cal-Ore
- D. Seed storage containing commercial tubers - Shasta Seed

Item 2 – Winter Grow-Out Report (Terry Burr)

Item 3 – General Technology Updates/reminders

- (a) Changes in Reporting (from database)
- (b) Use of iPad/maps for inspections
- (c) Use of On-Line Certificates (usage, change for OUO)
- (d) Future - On-line signup and mapping

Item 4 – Having HAREC listed as an 'approved lab' by APHIS for virus and BRR testing

Additional Reference Materials

Appendix 1 - [Revised BRR Protocol](#)

Appendix 2A - [Revised Necrotic Virus Management Plan](#) (2012) - with notations

Appendix 2B - [Original Necrotic Virus Management Plan](#) (2004)

Appendix 3 - [Varieties Found To Be Latent to PVY](#) (PAA List)