2017 Potato Certification Advisory Committee

THREE RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER

Kennewick, WA 99336

Tuesday, Jan 24, 2016 at 10:00 AM

AGENDA

I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS – Rob Lane

Membership: See http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/advcom/potato/potatomembers.pdf

II. PRESENTING THE 2016 MINUTES

(see: http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/advcom/potato/potatominutes16.pdf)

III. PROGRAM UPDATES

A. Oregon Department of Agriculture

B. OSU - Crop Science & Seed Services Reports (Dennis Lundeen)

C. Oregon Seed Certification Service (Dennis Lundeen)

IV. REVIEW OF NATIONAL CERTIFICATION MEETINGS 2

V. PROPOSALS REQUIRING COMMITTEE ACTION

A. Tolerance for Off-type/Other variety at G1 2

B. Generation Terminology Update 3

C. Extension of G5 for Varieties in short supply 3

D. Latent Virus Testing and Requirements 4

VI. OSCS ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION 5

Item 1 – Review of Appeals granted in 2016

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

Item 3 – General Technology Updates/reminders

VII. Other Business

VIII. Election of new Vice Chair & Board Representative

IX. Adjourn

EXPANDED BACKGROUND INFORMATION

IV. REVIEW OF NATIONAL CERTIFICATION MEETINGS

Jeff McMorran, Scott Cheyne, Bill Brewer, Jim Carlson. PAA & NPC Minutes Available

(a) US and Canada Updates on PCN and Potato Wart

(b) UNECE report: Disease booklet, Inspection manual, Nina Z. taking over

(c) PVY Related Issues: SNHP & Necrotic Virus Management Plan update, Othello plots, 'Latent' variety listings, 'Required' PVY testing, 'Shipping point' inspections officially re-defined.

(d) Dickeya: Situation, Testing, Inspections, Official reporting (in Oregon Standards?)

(e) Soil-borne viruses (PMTV, TRV): Research and Management

(f) Mini-tuber imports into the US & Canada (Scotland): Site visits, Parallel testing.

(h) Symposium: "*Impact of Quarantined Pests on the Potato Industry*". Joint Plant Protection and Certification Section.

(g) APHIS Certification of Private Labs (for export)

→ reminder that in regards to BRR testing, Canadian-bound lots must be tested in an "APHIS Approved" lab (which HAREC is not).

(i) BRR spread in commercial transport trucks (Idaho, Alan Westra)

V. PROPOSALS REQUIRING COMMITTEE ACTION

A. Tolerance for Off-type/Other variety at G1

Summary: The tolerance for off-types at the Generation 1 class (i.e., Field Year 2) found during field inspections is 0%. This means that a single off-type, or other variety, found during the inspection will downgrade the lot, regardless of seed lot acreage. While this tolerance level may have been reasonable in the past when G1 lots were generally less than 0.1 acre, it seems overly restrictive now that G1 lots may be as much as 20 acres or more, especially in light of the fact that these plants are easily removed. Current OSCS practice requires that any G1 lots for which even a single OT/OV plant is found to be downgraded to G2 class, but then allowing the class to be restored to G1 class if the plant(s) are removed and a re-inspection takes place.

Proposal: Change the tolerance for 'Off-type / Other Varieties' in Table 5 of the Standards ("Tolerances - Field/Harvest Inspections" for G1 Class to be 0.01%.

Considerations: Currently 10 states have a 0% tolerance for OT/OV at the FY2 level, 7 (see Appendix A). The State National Harmonization Program simply states a 0.5% field tolerance for "Variety Mix" (any class).

B. Generation Terminology Update.

Summary: The class terminology for Field Year 1 (FY1) generation varies among states. Currently, 5 states use G1 for the first year in the field, with subsequent generations being labeled G2,G3, G4, etc.. Eight states use "Nuclear" for FY1 seed lots, with subsequent generations being labeled G1,G2, G3, etc., (see Appendix B). The lack of uniformity among states is confusing and can be misleading. The PAA Certification Section voted more than 10 years ago to promote the use of 'Generation 1' terminology for FY1 seed. The NPC has also requested that all states adopt this terminology as part of the State National Harmonization Program. This practice has been largely adopted among eastern states but not the western states. The PCAC of Oregon discussed this issue in 2001 and decided that the change could not occur until 'all or most states' adopted this change also (see Appendix C). Idaho, the state of primary concern in this regard, has not changed its terminology to date.

Proposal: Change the Oregon terminology for seed class to FY1 seed to be G1, FY2=G2, FY3=G3, FY4=G4, FY5=G5, and FY6=G6. The term "Nuclear" class would be reserved for mini-tuber or plantlets produced in protected environments (currently classed as "Pre-Nuclear") and the term "Pre-Nuclear" would be reserved for 100% tested material coming from a tissue culture laboratory (currently simply called "Entry Level" material with no formal class designation).

Considerations: This change would not affect the current class designation of material produced in 2016, but would be used for material produced in 2017. A note would be attached to all Final Reports and the North American Health Certificate explaining the class terminology change to mitigate any confusion arising from having, for example, source G1 material producing G1 class seed.

C. Extension of G5 for Varieties in short supply

Summary: OSCS has received a request for an additional year of certified production of a presently G5 class seed due to a shortage of supply. There is no provision in the Standards for "Generation 6" production in the Standards, nor is such a class provided for within our database.

Proposal: To allow for this production under the current EXC program, calling such material EXC3 class. This material would have to meet all the requirements and tolerances for EXC3 class production (see page 28 of the 2016 Potato Standards) except that a Winter Test would be required. This proposal would also require that the current description for EXC3 seed Part C-3 be modified to say "The Winter Test is required" (or simply remove the last line of page 28).

Considerations:

(1) States generally limit production of certified seed produced under the "Limited Generation System" to 6 field years. Though I could not find any requirement for such a limitation in the 'State National Harmonization Program' or the 'Necrotic Virus Management Plan', such an extension violates this principle.

(2) While use of the EXC3 class option is acceptable in Oregon, other states receiving this seed may not accept this material as certified in their state. Any grower of such material would be well advised to check with the receiving state to confirm that they would allow for commercial production of such lots in their state.

D. Latent Virus Testing – Allow for testing on Winter Grow-Out Sample

Summary: Latent virus testing for PVY is currently <u>required</u> for Nuclear and Generation-1 lots of specified varieties known to be symptomless to PVY as shown on XIII-B of the Standards. Some exemptions form this requirement apply (see pg. 17 of the 2016 Standards). The Standards currently <u>only</u> reference this sample as being taken from the <u>field</u>. Most PVY testing of lots is currently being done on the Winter Grow-Out sample which more closely represents the actual product sold in regards to virus contamination level.

Proposal: Revise the current Standards to stipulate that any required latent virus testing could be done on *either* the field plot or from the Winter Grow-Out sample.

This change would involve word changes in **XIII-A** as follows:

A. **Leaf Sampling & Latent Virus Determination**: Leaf samples will be taken in late August, **<u>or from the Winter Grow-Out sample</u>**, by Seed Certification personnel for virus determination. Applications for virus testing **<u>from the field</u>** must be made by **August 1**. A late fee will be charged for acreage applied for after August 1. **<u>Requests for latent virus testing of a lot from the Winter Grow-Out sample should be indicated at the time the WGO sample is delivered</u>**.

Pre-Nuclear lots must be tested for PVX, PVS, PVY, and PLRV. Testing for PVX is optional at all other classes. Nuclear* and Generation-1 lots of varieties known to be symptomless to PVY (see B below) or varieties of unknown symptom expression to PVY, must be laboratory tested for PVY. Nuclear* and Generation-1 lots known to be symptomless to PLRV (see C below) must be laboratory tested for PLRV. Testing for PVY or PLRV is optional for all other generations.

~~For varieties requiring testing,~~ **<u>In field testing,</u>** test results for Nuclear Class generation seed lots can be identified with specific sections of no more than 40 plants each. Only those sections with test results that exceed the tolerance will be downgraded. Any lot for which the % of removed blocks exceeds 7% will be sub-classed "Own Use Only" and not available for sale as certified seed.

<u>For Latent Virus Testing of WGO lots, all leaves, up to 400 per lot, will be sampled.</u>

* NOTE: *Nuclear Class seed for "own use only" is exempt from the requirement for latent virus testing provided a winter grow-out sample of at least 220 tubers is submitted.*

Changes would also have to be made to Table 6, footnote b under "Sampling Frequency" to say:

[b] Minimum number of plants to be samples is 100. **For WGO lots, all leaves, up to 400 per lot, will be sampled.**

Considerations/Notes:

Routine virus testing of all lots for PVY is not currently the practice in Oregon. Thus generating reliable data supporting the statement that a particular variety is not 'latent'(or symptomless) to the array of PVY strains now found in Oregon under the Winter Grow-out Greenhouse conditions, is problematic, especially for those varieties listed on the PAA 'Latent Virus List'. One possible solution to this dilemma would be to routinely sample and test 20 leaves from 'symptomless' plants in every lot not otherwise tested for PVY. If adopted a small fee increase to cover costs would be required.

VI. OSCS ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

Item 1 – Review of Appeals granted in 2016

A. Production of OUO material by another Oregon Grower (Shasta Seed Potato – Cal-Ore)

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

Item 3 – General Technology Updates/reminders

(a) On-line signup and mapping

(b) Use of iPad/maps for inspections

(c) Changes in Reporting (from database)

(d) Use of On-Line Certificates (usage, change for OUO)

Additional Reference Materials

Appendix A

Tolerance for OT/OV - State Summary

State	% Tol	FY2 %
AK	G0-3=0	0
CA	PreN&N=0, G1=0	0
CO	G1=0, G2=0.07 (OR=G1)	0.1
ID	N,G1=0, G2=0.01	0
ME	N1=0, All other generations =0.25	0.25
MI	F= 0.1	0.1
MN	Prim F, G1-G3=0	0
MT	N,G1=0	0
ND	N=0, G1=0.1	0.1
NE & WY	N=0, G1=0.2	0.2
NY	0.25 (all?)	0.25
OR	Pre-N, N=0, G1=0	0
PA	G1-2=0	0
UT	G1-3=0	0
WA	N-G1=0	0
WI	0.1 (all)	0.1
Canada	N=0, G1/PE=0	0

States with 0% at G1	10
states with > 0% at G1	7

Appendix B

Seed Class Terminology

	Field Year	
Agency	1	2
Alaska	G1	G2
California	G1	G2
Colorado	G1	G2
Idaho	N	G1
Maine	FY1	FY2
Michigan	FY1	FY2
Minnesota	G1	G2
Montana	N	G1
Nebraska / Wyoming	N	G1
Nevada	N	G1
New York	(U)G1	U(G2)
North Dakota	N	G1
Oregon	N	G1
Utah	N (G1)	G2
Washington	N	G1
Wisconsin	FY1	FY2
Canada	PE (G1)	E1 (G2)

Sum		
	G1	5
	N	8
	other	3

Appendix C – Past action by PCAC on Class Terminology

PCAC - 2001 Minutes

2. Changing Generation Terminology

Jeff McMorran presented a summary of the proposal to change the generation terminology for first year in the field as "Nuclear Class" to "Generation 1" in accordance with PAA Certification Section national standardization goals, directing the group to the supplemental handout "2. Changing Generations Terminology".

Concern was raised about the need for this change beyond the interest of the PAA Certifications Section goals (response: clear terminology with field year 1 = Generation 1, unified terminology for exports). Several present expressed opinions that Oregon could not proceed with this change until all or most of the other states changed. Jeff McMorran stated that even a clear indication of what the Oregon grower's intent in this regard would be useful. Steve James proposed that the minutes reflect that the committee supports the direction of the change but does not feel any official change in terminology should be made until other states have made this change.

A motion made by Doug Strebin, seconded by Al Mosley, *to remain with the current system, but review the situation in regards to other states at the next advisory meeting*, **passed** unanimously by voice vote.