

2020 Potato Certification Advisory Committee
THREE RIVERS CONVENTION CENTER
Kennewick, WA 99336
Tuesday, Jan 21, 2020 at 10:00 AM
AGENDA

I. WELCOME & INTRODUCTIONS – Mike Macy

Membership: See https://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/seedcert.oregonstate.edu/files/potato_members.pdf

II. PRESENTING THE 2019 MINUTES

(see: https://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/seedcert.oregonstate.edu/files/pcac_2019_minutes.pdf)

III. PROGRAM UPDATES

- A. Oregon Department of Agriculture (Elizabeth A. Savory)
- B. OSU - Crop & Soil Science & Seed Services Reports (Tom Chastain / Dan Curry – Andy will cover)
- C. Oregon Seed Certification Service (Andy Altishin)
- D. Winter Grow-Out Report (Terry Burr)
- E. Review of National Potato Certification Meetings (Jeff McMorran)

IV. OSCS ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

Item 1: Change in Generation Terminology (N, G1, G2, G3... to FY1, FY2, FY3 system)

Item 2: Removing Class Downgrades in the Winter Grow-Out

Item 3: Tolerance for Chemical injury in the Winter Grow-Out

V. OTHER BUSINESS:

Additional Items to Present (if time) for consideration in 2021

- A. Change in PVY testing & tolerances model for WGO
- B. Change Manner Varieties ‘latent’ to PVY are treated in the Standards

VI. Election of new Vice Chair & Board Representative

VII. Adjourn

EXPANDED BACKGROUND INFORMATION

IV. OSCS ISSUES & UPDATES FOR GENERAL DISCUSSION

Item 1: Change in Generation Terminology (N, G1, G2, G3... to FY1, FY2, FY3 system)

From 2018 Minutes:

Field Year System: At the end of the preceding seed grower’s meeting a discussion was held about the use of the Field Year System where FY1, FY2, FY3 (etc.) would replace the current terminology for class (i.e., Nuclear, G1, G2 (etc.) in Oregon. This system has been adopted by several other states (Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, see <http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/default/files/potato/PIE/paaequivalencytable.pdf> for the most current equivalency table).

Idaho is in the process of changing, but this will take about two years. McMorran related that one problem with the FY# system is that it can be a bit confusing when lots are downgraded, for example from FY1 to FY3 for exceeding tolerance for disease or off types. In such a case the “class” would be FY3 but the number of years in the field (which is listed on the NAHC) is only 2. He also noted that in some states that are currently using the FY# system (as well as some that use the “Generation system”) there is different class terminology reflecting the tolerances, such as “Foundation” “Registered” or “Certified” (Wisconsin) or “Class A” “Class B” (Colorado). Clear as mud?

No action was taken on this issue this year but McMorran promised to add it to the agenda for the 2019 {and then 2020} PCAC meeting.

From Alan Westra 4-22-2019

Dear Colleagues:

This email is to notify you that the change in Idaho’s seed potato generation nomenclature is in effect as of the end of the 2019 Idaho Legislative session (04/19/19). This change is in effect as a temporary rule subject to reauthorization by the Governor July 1st. The revised [Seed Potato Standards](#) and [Seed Potato Policies & Procedures](#) are available on the ICIA website www.idahocrop.com/standards and we will begin using the FY generation designation for the 2019 crop.

I have attached a revised version of the PAA “Field Planting Equivalency Table” for your reference.

Thank you,

Alan Westra, SE Area Manager, Idaho Crop Improvement Association

Question:

Should Oregon proceed with a FY system as being adopted by Idaho this year? If not, should some other system be adopted (see below).

Specific change (with “Idaho” system). The tolerances for the proposed classes would not change, only the terminology used. Thus the “Seed Categories” (Table 2 page 13) of the Standards would look as shown below. Similar editing of class terminology would occur throughout the Standards to reflect this.

Seed source	Class Produced*1	
	Current	New
TC Material	0-Lab	Pre-Nuclear (TC plantlets)
Greenhouse (Iso)*2	Pre-Nuclear	Nuclear (mini-tubers)
1 year in field	Nuclear	FY1
2 “ “	G1	FY2
3 “ “	G2	FY3
4 “ “	G3	FY4
5 “ “	G4	FY5 *3

*1 Maximum, may be less if previous lot down-graded

*2 If produced in an isolation GH as discussed in Part XI-A, and accordingly pathogen tested.

*3 May be extended 1 year for seed of varieties in very short supply as ‘special case’ with variety breeder/owner approval.

Other Systems Used: In some states the class nomenclature (FY1, FY2, etc.) is decoupled from the tolerances, as when there are only tolerances (% limits) listed for “**Foundation**” “**Registered**” or “**Certified**” classes. In these cases, the class listed is limited to no less than specific number of field years, i.e., “Foundation class” is limited to FY1 and FY2, “Registered class” is limited to FY3 and FY4, and “Certified class” limited to FY5 and FT6, unless a lot had been downgraded. In these systems a downgraded lot would maintain the sequential field year designation (FY1, FY2, FY3, etc.) but may have a lower class. So, for example a lot that was FY2 but did not meet the tolerances for Foundation class could be listed as FY2-Registered class, or FY2-Certified class. This system is similar to that found in Wisconsin and Colorado. Colorado has a similar system but uses a “Class A”, “Class B” terminology. Table 2 has an example of how this might work for Oregon.

Table 2 – Seed Categories – Class Produced

Seed Planted (source)	Field Year	Class Produced		
		Current	New	Possible “Class”
TC Material (lab)	0-L	(TC stock)	→ Pre-Nuclear	na
Lab *1	0-GH *2	Pre-Nuclear	→ Nuclear	Foundation1 (F1)
Greenhouse *2	1	Nuclear	→ FY 1	Foundation2 (F2)
FY1	2	Generation 1	→ FY 2	Registered 1 (R1)
FY 2	3	Generation 2	→ FY 3	Registered 2 (R2)
FY 3	4	Generation 3	→ FY 4	Certified 1 (C1)
FY 4	5	Generation 4	→ FY 5	Certified 2 (C2)
FY5	6	Generation 5	→ FY 6	Certified NR *4

Field Year System N FY1 | FY2 | FY3 | FY4 FY5 | FY6

Table 5 - Tolerances - Field/Harvest Inspections

Factor ^{a, d}	Generation										
	PN ^b		G1 ^b			G2		G3 &4		G5	
	PN ^b	N ^b	G1 ^b	1 st	2 nd						
Leafroll	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25
Mosaic	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
Other visible viruses ^g	0.00 ^e	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00
Total visible virus	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.20	2.00	1.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Blackleg ^c	0.00 ^f	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Chemical Injury	3% ^h (all classes)										
Variety mixture/ off type	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.10	0.50	0.25	2.00	0.50	2.00	0.50

Proposed Class Desig: F1 F2 | R1 | R2 | C1 C2 | C-NR

Foundation →

Registered →

Certified →

Item 2: Removing Class Downgrades in the Winter Grow-Out

Background: Rob Campbell (Cal-Ore Seed) has suggested that Oregon consider adopting the system Idaho and some (most?) other states have related to how mosaic scores found in the Winter Grow-Out (WGO) relate to the final class of the lot. In Oregon, there are class-specific tolerances for mosaic (and other scored diseases/conditions), meaning that a lot can be downgraded from one class to a lower class if it exceeds tolerances for the specified class. For example, if a G2 class lot is found to have 0.7% mosaic in the WGO test, it would be downgraded to G3 class because the tolerances for mosaic at G2 is only 0.5%.

In Idaho tolerance for mosaic is not class based. There is simply a 2% tolerance for “well defined mosaic” for re-certification (regardless of class). Most states also put a ‘cap’ on the amount of virus allowed for ‘tagging’ (i.e. lot considered certified but not eligible for re-certification) of 5 to 8% (i.e., Wisconsin, Colorado Maine). Idaho does not specify a maximum tolerance for ‘tagging’, it varies by year. Oregon currently tags lots of any % mosaic in the WGO but the lot is downgraded to G5 Buyer-Seller Agreement class.

Question: Should Oregon adopt a similar system to Idaho in regards to not downgrading lots in the WGO for % mosaic and only specify a tolerance for re-certification? If so, what should that tolerance be? * Should this policy of a single tolerance for re-certification be applied to other factors (PLRV, Variety mix, total virus) found on Table 7? Should Oregon adopt a maximum % mosaic tolerance for tagging purposes? If so, what should that tolerance be?

* Currently there is a maximum of 2% mosaic for re-certification purposes in Oregon (see footnote d in Table 7). Some states (i.e., North Dakota) are as low as 0.5% tolerance for re-certification purposes.

Possible modification to Standards: The columns in Table 7 would be replaced with two columns specifying maximum tolerances for (a) re-certification and (b) certification (aka “commercial”, “for tagging”) depending on what is decided above.

Table 7 – Tolerances – Winter Grow-out

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Nuclear</u>	<u>Gen 1</u>	<u>Gen 2</u>	<u>Gen 3</u>	<u>Gen 4</u>	<u>Gen 5</u>
Leafroll	0	0.25	0.30	0.75	1.0	BSA ^c
Mosaic						
- Other varieties	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	
- Latent PVY varieties ^d	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	5.00 ^e	BSA
Other visible virus ^c	0	0.25	0.75	2.00	2.00	BSA
Total visible viruses						
- Other varieties	0	0.50	0.75	2.00	2.00	BSA
- Latent PVY varieties ^d	0	0.50	0.75	2.00	5.00 ^e	BSA
Variety mixtures	0	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	BSA

There is a zero tolerance for **Spindle tuber viroid, Bacterial Ring Rot, and Root-Knot Nematode** at all classes. Protocol on file specifying what constitutes a confirmation of diagnosis for BRR.

a **BSA:** Acceptance of the seed lot will be based on buyer/seller agreement (see Part XVIII - 2 “Contract Grade”, Pg. 20)

b **Latent Varieties:** See definition on page 17, include (but may not be limited to) CalWhite, Gem Russet, GemStar Russet, LaRatte, Pike, Sage, Shepody, all Russet Norkotah, and Winema.

c **Other Visual Virus:** Includes diseases caused by phytoplasma organisms (i.e., Purple Top, Aster Yellow) and Zebra Chip (if confirmed). Does not include virus-infected plants showing no visual symptoms.

d **Virus Cap:** Only lots at or below 2% mosaic are eligible for recertification.

Table 7 (*REVISED*) – Tolerances – Winter Grow-out (% of sample)

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Visible virus</u>				<u>Variety mixtures</u>	<u>Chemical Injury ^{*b}</u>
	<u>Leafroll</u>	<u>Mosaic</u>	<u>Other ^{*a}</u>	<u>Total</u>		
For Recertification	0.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
For Certification	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	3.0

There is a zero tolerance for **Spindle tuber viroid, Bacterial Ring Rot, and Root-Knot Nematode** at all classes. Protocol on file specifying what constitutes a confirmation of diagnosis for BRR.

a- **Other Visual Virus:** Includes diseases caused by phytoplasma organisms (i.e., Purple Top, Aster Yellow) and Zebra Chip (if confirmed). Does not include virus-infected plants showing no visual symptoms.

b – when known not to be related to greenhouse conditions or effect of dormancy breaking compounds used

Item 3: Tolerance for Chemical injury in the Winter Grow-Out

Background: In regards to “Chemical Injury” the current Potato Standards do not specifically stipulate how chemical injury is to be ‘reported’ in the Winter Grow-Out (WGO). Table 5 “Tolerances – Field/Harvest Inspections” specify (footnote h) that any lot observed to be above 3% “Chemical Injury” in the field will be “*withheld from Certification pending Post-harvest Test results where the results will be noted in the final reports*”. However, Table 7 “Tolerances – Winter Grow-Out”, and the accompanying section, make no mention of how chemical injury is to be “reported” and if there is a ‘tolerance’ for chemical injury observed in the WGO.

Question: If chemical injury is observed in the WGO that is linked to chemical injury observed in the field the previous season, how is it to be reported (i.e. % observed, or simply noted as ‘scattered’, ‘many’, etc.). Does the 3% tolerance noted for the field inspection also apply to the WGO in regards to reporting and certification eligibility? If so, does exceeding the 3% tolerance mean the lot is no longer considered eligible for certification or simply downgraded to G5 (BSA) class? What are the reporting requirements for obvious chemical injury observed in the WGO when no such chemical injury symptoms were observed in the previous field season?

Consideration: The reason that observation of ‘chemical injury’ in the WGO was linked to injury observed in the field was because in past years, when the plants were grown in greenhouse soil, we occasionally observed chemical-like injury symptoms that we could not confidently say were not simply due to conditions encountered in the greenhouse (like a contaminated soil pocket) but unambiguously related to the seed lot. In fact, based on the distribution of the injury symptoms, at times it was obvious that this was the case. With the advent of the media-in-trays system, this type of situation has been eliminated for the most part, however we do at times see symptoms of what may be related to the gibberellic acid dip used to break dormancy, especially in some short dormancy varieties or lots that have had a long time between kill down and WGO submission.

Under the new ‘tray system’ OSCS policy is now to set aside the plants showing moderate to severe chemical injury for further observation. This allows us to see if/when they grow out of the condition, or to allow the grower to request that further chemical testing be done to determine the cause of the symptoms (at their expense).

Table 5 - Tolerances - Field/Harvest Inspections

Factor ^{a,d}	Generation								
	PN ^e	N ^e	G1 ^b	G2		G3 &4		G5	
				1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
Leafroll	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.20	0.10	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25
Mosaic	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00
Other visible viruses ^c	0.00 ^c	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	2.00	1.00	3.00	2.00
Total visible virus	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.50	0.20	2.00	1.00	4.00	3.00
Blackleg ^c	0.00 ^c	0.00	0.10	0.30	0.20	3.00	1.00	3.00	1.00
Chemical Injury	3%^a		(all classes)						
Variety mixture/ off type	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.20	0.10	0.50	0.25	2.00	0.50

{ intervening text deleted }

^a **Field withheld from certification pending Post-Harvest Test results where results will be noted on the final reports.**

Table 7 – Tolerances – Winter Grow-out

Factor:	Nuclear	Gen 1	Gen 2	Gen 3	Gen 4	Gen 5
Leafroll	0	0.25	0.30	0.75	1.0	BSA ^c
Mosaic						
- Other varieties	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	
- Latent PVY varieties ^b	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	5.00 ^c	BSA
Other visible virus ^c	0	0.25	0.75	2.00	2.00	BSA
Total visible viruses						
- Other varieties	0	0.50	0.75	2.00	2.00	BSA
- Latent PVY varieties ^b	0	0.50	0.75	2.00	5.00 ^c	BSA
Variety mixtures	0	0	0.25	0.50	1.00	BSA

There is a zero tolerance for **Spindle tuber viroid, Bacterial Ring Rot, and Root-Knot Nematode** at all classes. Protocol on file specifying what constitutes a confirmation of diagnosis for BRR.

a **BSA:** Acceptance of the seed lot will be based on buyer/seller agreement (see Part XVIII - 2 “Contract Grade”, Pg. 20)

b **Latent Varieties:** See definition on page 17, include (but may not be limited to) CalWhite, Gem Russet, GemStar Russet, LaRatte, Pike, Sage, Shepody, all Russet Norkotah, and Winema.

c **Other Visual Virus:** Includes diseases caused by phytoplasma organisms (i.e., Purple Top, Aster Yellow) and Zebra Chip (if confirmed). Does not include virus-infected plants showing no visual symptoms.

d **Virus Cap:** Only lots at or below 2% mosaic are eligible for recertification.

Note: Chemical damage observed in the Winter Test is reported on final reports only if linked to field symptoms observed in the previous field inspections.

V. OTHER BUSINESS:

Additional Items to Present (if time) for Consideration in 2021

- A. Change in PVY testing & tolerances model for WGO
- B. Change Manner Varieties ‘latent’ to PVY are treated in the Standards

VI. Election of new Vice Chair & Board Representative

From the 20019 minutes:

No immediate nominations were made by the committee and no one volunteered. Rob Lane reminded the group that it had agreed last year to rotate the chair **alphabetically by farm name** (as appears on the Seed Grower Contact List) provided the farm noted had (or would have) a voting member on the committee. He suggested we go ahead and proceed with this policy, and that he was willing to take the vice chair position next year if desired and then proceed alphabetically from there**. There was no objection to this motion, so Rob Lane was approved as the Vice Chair, with Mike Macy advancing to the Chair position for 2019.

This policy would mean that a representative from Madras Farms, **Mike Kirsch**, would automatically be the vice-chair for 2020-2021 unless there is any objections.

VII. Adjourn

Additional Items to Present (if time) for consideration in 2021

A. Change in PVY testing & tolerances model for WGO

Background: There has been discussions at the national level that tolerances for tuber necrosing PVY strains like PVYntn should be much stricter than for the non-necrosing PVY strains like PVY_o, PVY_c. Under such a system the maximum mosaic (or PVY) allowed for recertification is 2.0%, however it would much less for PVYntn (say only 0.5%).

Considerations:

Mandatory PVY Testing: To implement such a program mandatory lab testing for PVY and further stain analysis would have to be implemented. Under such a system all lots would be tested for PVY by ELISA or PCR, then any + PVY > 0.5% PVY would have to be further strain-tested for PVYntn. This would increase the cost of the WGO program, especially for lots with a significant level of PVY. It would also lead to a delay in determining recertification status in lots where PVY was detected in excess of 0.5%, and thus the Final Reports.

Standards Changes: Such a system would require: (1) the WGO tolerances in the Standards be changed from ‘mosaic’ to PVY (or Potyviruses); (2) separate tolerances be established for PVYntn for each class; and (3) a fee for such testing be established either as an add-on, or as an increase in the upfront fee for the WGO.

Problem: The term ‘necrosing strains’ and ‘non-necrosing strains’ of PVY is somewhat mis-leading. Even though PVYntn is more likely to cause tuber necrosis than other PVY strains, this is not always the case as shown the tables presented on: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/potatovirus>. Some varieties demonstrate tuber necrosis with PVY strains like PVY_n other do not show tuber necrosis with PVYntn. Furthermore, the number and types of PVY strains seems to be forever changing and thus defining stricter tolerances for a specific strains of PVY in the Standards (and not others) based on their ability to cause tuber necrosis may become confusing or ambiguous.

Question: Should Oregon have separate and stricter tolerances for necrosing strains of PVY for non-necrosing strains in the WGO?

B. Change Manner Varieties ‘latent’ to PVY are treated in the Standards

Background: Varieties deemed “Latent” to PVY (i.e., those that show little or no symptom expression when infected with PVY) are treated differently than ‘non-latent’ varieties in three places in the current potato standards, including:

A. Section XIII-B, Pg. 15 - The requirement for ‘latent virus testing’ in the field;

“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. “

B. Section XIV-F Table 7, Pg. 16 - Winter Grow-Out inspection tolerances at G4
 XIV.. **Winter Greenhouse Test Tolerance**

Table 7 – Tolerances – Winter Grow-Out (percent visible symptoms):

<u>Factor:</u>	<u>Nuclear</u>	<u>Gen 1</u>	<u>Gen 2</u>	<u>Gen 3</u>	<u>Gen 4</u>	<u>Gen 5</u>
Mosaic						
- Other varieties	0	0.25	0.50		1.00	2.00 BSA
- Latent PVY varieties	0	0.25	0.50		1.00	5.00 BSA

·See definition on page 10, includes (but may not be limited to) CalWhite, Gem Russet, GemStar Russet, Shepody, all Russet Norkotah, and Winema.

C. Section XIV-F (text)

Potato varieties showing no visual symptoms when infected by PVY (Latent Virus) may be serologically tested during the winter. The percentage of plants with Latent PVY infection will be reported to the Oregon seed grower but not become a part of the official certification report or seed directory.

The spread of novel strains of PVY in the US are making the distinction ‘latent’ and ‘non-latent’ varieties somewhat dubious. The expression “*unknown PVY symptom expression*” (found under Latent Virus Testing Part VIII-B of the Standards) may apply to most varieties infected with one of these ‘new’ strains of PVY. Researchers reporting on field and screen house trials using various strains of PVY have concluded that differing strains and isolates of PVY affect each variety differently. Symptom expression in some otherwise ‘latent’ varieties was observed, as well as lack of symptoms in varieties generally considered expressive by certification officials. Idaho and Washington state decision to test all their winter grow-out material for PVY by ELISA reflects this concern. The general consensus during PAA and WERA-089 discussions on this topic has been that the current visual-only based inspection system used in many state’s certification systems is not effectively controlling the spread of PVY (other than PVYo) and is one of the causes of the increase of the non-PVYo strains. At this time most states do far more PVY testing than does Oregon.

QUESTION: In light of the points made above: (1) Does the required PVY testing for “Latent Varieties” make any sense in the changing environment of PVY strains; and (2) Should the PVY ELISA testing program at N & G1 class be expanded to include all varieties? * (3) Should the distinction in the Standards of “latent” and non-latent varieties found in Tables 7 of the Standards be eliminated (this only affect tolerances for Generation 4 class production).

* **Note:** This testing can be done in the WGO, and in fact most FY1/FY2 lots are already being tested for PVY.

Specific changes to the Standards: (1) Eliminating the separate WGO tolerances for ‘Latent PVY varieties’ at G4 class in Table 7; (2) Eliminating the reference that only specified ‘latent’ varieties need PVY testing at the Nuclear and G1 level (FY1 FY2); (3) Require PVY testing of all varieties at the nuclear and G1 level.

Considerations: Should #3 be implemented, the standards would have to be changed so that the tolerance for ‘mosaic’ would be tolerance for PVY/PVA in lab tests. This is not the case now, PVY testing (even on ‘latent varieties’) is only used to determine if a lot is eligible for the “-PVY” subclass, or to confirm symptomatically positive plants. For example, a G1 lot that was visually ‘clean’ for mosaic during field inspections, but tested at say 10% + PVY in the latent virus testing, would still be eligible for G1 class certification, a situation that puts the whole program up for ridicule.

Additional Handouts

- 1. OSU/Seed Services/Seed Certification Updates
- 2. Fee Increase Charts
- 3. WGO Report (graph)
- 4. Review of National Certification Meetings

**OSU Update
7 January 2020**

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

Crop and Soil Science

Personnel

South Willamette Valley Crops Extension Professor of Practice – Will Jessie has resigned his position effective December 20 and has relocated to Indiana.

Dr. Jennifer Parke has retired from the department as Professor of Soil Biology effective December 31. She will continue for the rest of this year in a post-retirement appointment finishing research projects and other activities.

Department Head – Corvallis. The search process is continuing for the next CSS department head. Dr. Tom Chastain is continuing to serve as the Interim Department Head until a new one is identified.

College of Agricultural Sciences

Dr. Dan Edge has retired as Associate Dean. Jack Breen has been hired as the Chief of Operations for the college. The search for a new Executive Associate Dean is nearing completion.

Oregon State University

Dr. F. King Alexander has been named as the next President of OSU, replacing long-time President Dr. Ed Ray. Dr. Alexander was most recently the President and Chancellor of Louisiana State University. He will start his tenure as OSU’s President on July 1.

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**OSU Seed Services Update  
January 21, 2020**

Seed Services

- Two years ago the Tall Fescue Commission had requested some breeder K31 seed from Kentucky Foundation Seed (KFS). KFS sent 2 lbs. of endophyte K31 and 14 lbs. of endophyte-free K31 seed and it is being stored at the Hyslop cold room. It is possible that Certified K31 will be produced using these seed lots.
- The Ryegrass Commission asked a group of local folks to see if they can develop a small amount of breeder Gulf seed. The first year of a two-year project has finished. We hope to have a small amount of Gulf breeder seed by the fall of 2020.
- BDI research is continuing. BDI is a PCR test that may determine annual contamination within perennial ryegrass. An ISTA sub-committee is working on this method, trying to see if it will work on a majority of perennial ryegrass varieties.
- We are working with OSU Computer Science and Engineering students to develop a classification machine that uses computer vision of seed to try to classify seed into two fractions. This system, if perfected, may be able to help seed analysts during the busy harvest season get through more samples/hour.

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2019 Year in Review

Total Acres Certified of all Crops – 229,626

Total Acres of Grass Crops Certified – 192,751

Total Acres of Small Grains Certified – 24,130

Total Acres of Legumes Certified – 5,813

Total Acres of Misc. Other Crops Certified – 4,076

Total Acres of Potatoes Certified – 2,683

Total Acres of PVG Certified – 173

New Hires

- Jodi Keeling, Process Review Manager
- Mason McKinney, Office Specialist
- Emily Guzman, Seed Certification Aide (Sampler, Linn Co.)
- Amanda Alps, Seed Certification Aide (Sampler, Jefferson Co.)
- Open position, Seed Certification Aide (Sampler, Union Co.)

OSCS Staffing

- 4 Administrative staff
- 2 Information Technology Staff
- 7 Seed Certification Specialists
- 8 Part-time/seasonal Seed Certification Specialists
- 9 Seed Certification Samplers
- 1 Manager and Seed Certification Specialist

Programs Administered

- Oregon Certified Seed
 - o Part of the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (AOSCA)
- OECD Certified Seed
 - o Administered in Oregon for USDA - AMS

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Oregon Seed Certification Service  
 Oregon State University, 31 Crop Science Bldg., Corvallis, Oregon 97331  
 T 541-737-4513 | F 541-737-2624 |

OSCS Fee Updates Effective July 1, 2019 - POTATO PROGRAM

|                                                          | 7/2019 | (from) |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Potato winter grow out for fields <1 acre                | \$70   | \$60   |
| Potato winter grow out for fields 1-20.9 acres           | \$150  | \$135  |
| Potato winter grow out for fields 21-40.9 acres          | \$295  | \$270  |
| Potato winter grow out for fields 41 acres and over      | \$440  | \$ 405 |
| Potato crop inspection per acre                          | \$35   | \$30   |
| Potato greenhouse facility inspection                    | \$275  | \$250  |
| Potato greenhouse inspection of pre-nuclear class tubers | \$80   | \$60   |

**Potato Fees Summary (by year)**

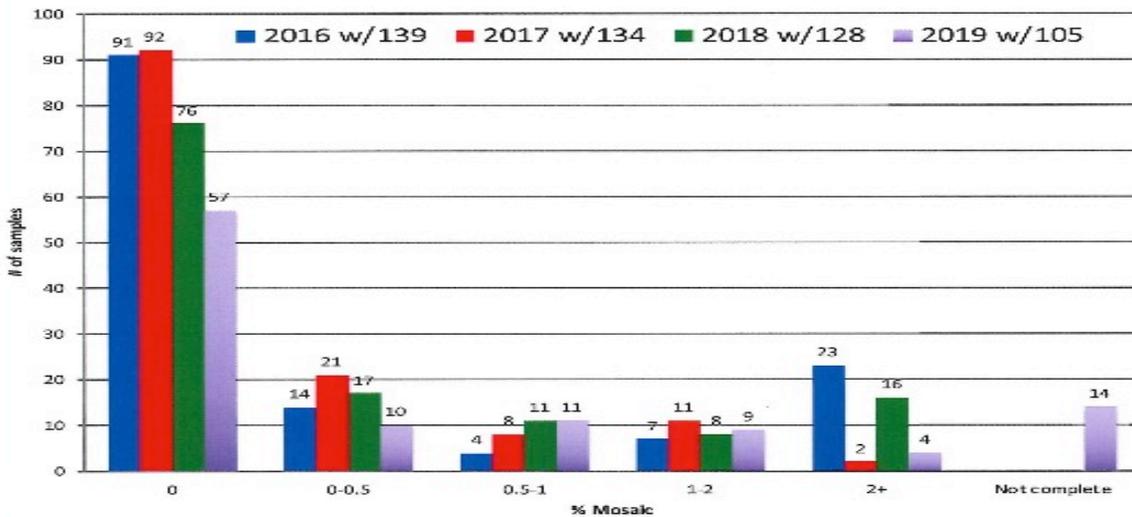
| Year | Field        |         | WGO              |         |          | GH (Pre-Nuclear) lots |  |
|------|--------------|---------|------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|--|
|      | Insp \$/acre | min     | fee              | min     | Facility | lot                   |  |
| 2000 | \$25.00      | \$40.00 | \$10.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2001 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2002 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2003 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2004 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2005 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$40.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2006 | \$27.00      | \$50.00 | \$11.00 \$/acre  | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2007 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$12.25 \$/acre  | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2008 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$12.25 \$/acre  | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2009 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 | *1       |                       |  |
| 2010 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2011 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2012 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2013 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2014 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2015 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2016 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2017 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 |          |                       |  |
| 2018 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | \$135.00 \$/400t | \$60.00 | *2       |                       |  |
| 2019 | \$30.00      | \$60.00 | 150 \$/400t      |         |          | \$250.00 \$75.00      |  |
| 2020 | \$35.00      | \$60.00 | 150 \$/400t      |         |          | \$275.00 \$80.00      |  |

\*1 fee system change in 2009 to one of charge per 400 tuber sample  
 \*2 - WGO system changed for in-soil to in-trays 2018, additional cost incurred.

| Acres           | Tubers | 2018  | 2019  | increase |
|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|
| <1 acre         | 220    | \$60  | \$70  | 17%      |
| 1-20.9 acres    | 400    | \$135 | \$150 | 11%      |
| 21-40.9 acres   | 600    | \$270 | \$295 | 9%       |
| = or > 41 acres | 800    | \$405 | \$440 | 9%       |

|          | 2019     | 2020     | increase |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Facility | \$250.00 | \$275.00 | 10%      |
| per lot  | \$75.00  | \$80.00  | 7%       |

**Potato Winter Grow-out Results**



As of 1/23/19 \* all of the lots are done

## **Review of National PAA/NPC Potato Certification Section Meetings – Ottawa, ON**

Combination of

- Canada-US Potato Committee (Government-Industry Group)
- NPC Disease Management and Seed Certification Sub-Committee (Ind.-Cert. group – US only)
- Potato Association of America Certification Section (Certification group US & Canada)

\* all have minutes of meetings, available

### **Major Topics of interest**

**Canadian Imports:** CFIA Web site for Import requirements (PCN, BRR, Wart, Varieties, etc.). Approved testing labs. Montana has sent out BRR Reference samples to all labs to affirm testing abilities, will this be annually? PCN --> revised protocol for de-listing areas approved (currently in comment period).

**Industry Competitiveness Meeting** (trucking, labor/guest worker programs, inspection of lots at borders & delays)

**National Harmonization Program** (Oregon off!) & NVMP – requires PHT of all seed shipped across state lines (not just those for re-certification); = Oregon

**Strategic Planning Committee Report** – Don Sklarczyk) Survey of growers wants and needs, prioritizing what Seed Certification should be looking for in seed lots, Direct Tuber Testing in the WGO (MYT, Wisconsin, NY piolet programs), sequential sampling of tubers ( ), week 1, week 2). Fall vs Winter sampling of tubers. “It All Starts with Seed” topic as EXPO (history of cert, survey results, farmers perspective). Potato sequencing (variety id), How do various levels of infection impact the final crop (detections of pathogen vs disease levels) ... do the current tolerances make sense, especially the zero tolerances for some pathogens detected by PCR (etc.).

**UNECE Report** (Nina) On-line version of Disease Guides (Spanish, English, French, Russian). Mobile app available.

**Harvest date on NAHC:** Desire from US Potato Board to include for overseas shipments.

**Generation terminology discussion:** Switch to FY system for class terminology (ND (2020) Idaho, Neb (2021). NOT Montana. Concern from US Potato Board that FY terminology not reflecting class..... confusing to customers.

**Powdery scab study** (~ all ‘soilless media’ was found to have PS, sometimes PMTV) way to kill or not kill (see minutes of NPC meeting). Had to autoclave 2x to kill spores. Hoagland solution; Bioassays (effective but costly and timely) Do not reuse potting mixes! PMTV has a wide host range, many varieties are sensitive hosts,



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To: Potato Certification Advisory Committee  
From: Jeffrey P. McMorran, Secretary  
Subject: January Meeting – ‘Heads up’ & Call for Agenda Items

A meeting of the Potato Certification Advisory Committee is scheduled for the morning of **Tuesday, January 21 from 10:00 to 12:00 AM at the Three Rivers Convention Center**, 7016 W Grandridge Blvd, Kennewick, WA 99336. As required by the bylaws, it is being held in conjunction with the 2020 Washington-Oregon Potato Conference.

This meeting will be immediately preceded by the **Oregon Seed Potato Growers** meeting starting at 9:00 AM in the same room.

Information on the conference as a whole the can be found at the conference web site: <http://www.potatoconference.com/> or by calling (509) 737-3700.

**Agenda Items:** A preliminary agenda for this meeting, and some background materials, has been attached. Additional agenda items will be accepted through **January 9th**. All proposed motions should be as concise as possible; contain some background information, a purpose statement, and source of origination.

The 3-year terms of the committee members expire at the *end* of the advisory meeting for the year posted, and generally two terms are allowed before replacement. The current roster is enclosed. I have extended those that expired after the last meeting. Please advise me of any changes or errors.

A copy of the 2019 PCAC minutes can be found at: [https://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/seedcert.oregonstate.edu/files/pcac\\_2019\\_minutes.pdf](https://seedcert.oregonstate.edu/sites/seedcert.oregonstate.edu/files/pcac_2019_minutes.pdf)