

Minutes of the 12th CAC Meeting
1/27/91
Crowley, LA

The 12th meeting of the RTWG Germplasm/Rice Crop Advisory Committee was held at Crowley, LA on January 27, 1991. Members present were H. Bockelman (Curator), R. Dilday (Chairman), D. Groth, D. Kanter, S. Linscombe, T. Marchetti, S. Pinson, and J. Stroike. Other participants were K. Gravois, D. Jones, B. Parliman, P. Rohman, R. Westbrooks.

1. Minutes of 11th meeting: The minutes were approved as written.
2. GRIN: update information on the GRIN system was presented on a handout.
3. Noxious Weeds - Randy Westbrooks from APHIS: permits, procedures and facilities.

The purpose of APHIS is to assist in the protection of U.S. agriculture. It can prevent the introduction of pest organisms into the U.S., but has no jurisdiction over interstate transfer of organisms once they are introduced. Assistance with eradication efforts is available from APHIS if local public support warrants.

APHIS attempts to prevent the introduction of noxious weeds. By definition, noxious weeds are plants containing characters that are not desirable in cultivated crops. *Oryza rufipogon*, *O. longistaminata*, and *O. punctata* are considered noxious weeds due to their red bran, seed dormancy, and shattering. *O. longistaminata* and *O. rufipogon* are also known to reproduce by rhizomes. *O. rufipogon* has both an annual and perennial form. A population of perennial *O. rufipogon* in Florida is currently undergoing APHIS assisted eradication.

Prevention of these three species from becoming commercially important pests is accomplished by disallowing any red-bran contaminants of rice introductions. Two potential inefficiencies of this method were discussed: 1) this may prevent the intentional introduction of *O. sativa* lines with red bran, and 2) this does not prevent the inadvertent introduction of lines of *O. rufipogon* that have brown bran color.

APHIS inspects seed introductions at the point of entry for insects, diseases, and weed seeds. Seeds are subjected to 56°C water for 15 minutes to eliminate fungi, bacteria and nematodes. Treated seed is forwarded to Bruce Parliman to be grown in quarantine. Researchers requesting imported seed actually receive the progeny of the imported seed. If the recipient of the seed has both quarantine facilities and a permit, the quarantine lab does not grow out the seeds but takes samples on which to collect data (subject to approval by the recipient), then forwards the imported seed to the recipient. Permit no. 588 allows researchers to directly receive all *Oryza*

species other than those classified as noxious weeds. Permit no. 526 is required to obtain and grow out noxious weeds. Procedures for obtaining these permits were provided on handouts. Requirements for quarantine facilities were also presented on handouts.

4. Quarantine Procedures - Bruce Parlman: details provided on handout.

Seeds for quarantine are dehulled, sterilized, germinated on PDA, and grown in an environmentally contained greenhouse. Seed recipients are notified when seeds arrive at the quarantine lab.

The number of seeds dehulled and germinated was discussed. Currently, 25 seeds are dehulled, often providing fewer than 10 plants from which to obtain seed for the recipient. It was concluded that this number is sufficient for pure lines but not for germplasm known or suspected to be segregating. Bruce will modify the standard procedure to ask recipients if they wish to establish a minimum number of seedlings from which to obtain seed through quarantine.

Other subjects that Bruce will clarify with the recipients at the time of notification include: 1) expected bran color, 2) whether special isolation distances are required, and 3) whether seed size variation is expected, should be culled, or should be planted and packaged separately at the quarantine lab.

Collection of GRIN descriptors by the quarantine lab was discussed. General feeling was that collection of information and entry into the GRIN system was primarily the responsibility of the seed recipient rather than the quarantine lab. However, some data is taken by the quarantine lab for their own purposes, and this information could be forwarded to GRIN.

The quarantine lab is in the process of computerizing their communication process to improve follow-up contact with seed recipients after the seed has entered the quarantine grow-out process.

Committee: A committee was assigned to work with Bruce in establishing guidelines for seed quarantine and dissemination, adequate representation of genetic resources and control of potential weeds. Committee members are Toni Marchetti-Chairman, Harold Bockelman, Bob Dilday, Don Groth, Steve Linscombe, and Jim Stroike.

5. Rejuvenation - Bob Dilday:

About 4,000 accessions will be rejuvenated at Stuttgart, AR in 1991. Florida and South Texas are under consideration as possible sites to rejuvenate the extra-long season (maturity groups 8 and 9) accessions. An additional 2,000 accessions that have never been evaluated or characterized are being grown at Stuttgart in 1991 and the 11 basic plant characters will be obtained.

6. Rice Collection - Harold Bockelman:

A list of recent PI assignments was handed out.

Processes for obtaining PI numbers were clarified:

1. PI numbers are obtained through the Crop Science Registration process. At time of registration, researchers are requested to send samples to the National Seed Storage Lab. It is best to also send a sample to Harold Bockelman at this time.
2. PI numbers can be requested and assigned prior to the registration process.
3. Lines under Plant Variety Protection automatically get PI numbers. Samples of these lines are not automatically forwarded from PVP to the small grains collection.
4. PI numbers are assigned to plant introductions as they exit the quarantine system.

7. Updating Rice Handbook:

Bob Dilday asked if the CAC members were interested in updating the ARS series handbook entitled "Rice in the U.S.: Varieties and Production" last revised was in 1973. It was decided that those who wish to participate in the revision process will do so. Louisiana will be updating their handbook specifically for their area this year which might be of assistance in updating the U.S. handbook. It was suggested that a revised version contain chapters on regulatory processes, germplasm, and GRIN. ✓

8. Randy Westbrooks suggested that legislation controlling inter-state transfer of noxious weeds could be introduced if it sufficiently concerns us. The first step in this process would be to have the CAC or USDA announce an official position on the subject.

Minutes taken by Shannon Pinson and submitted by the Chairman of the Rice CAC.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural
Research
Service

Southern Plains Area

Rice Production And
Weed Control Research
P.O. Box 287
Stuttgart, AR 72160

January 9, 1991

Subject: Minutes of the 11th RTWG Germplasm/Rice Crop Advisory Committee meeting.

To: J.L. Bernhardt
H.E. Bockelman
M.A. Bohning
T.T. Chang
P.J. Fitzgerald
D.E. Groth
K. Grubenman
N.I. James
C.W. Johnson
D.G. Kanter
E.E. King
F.N. Lee
S.D. Linscombe
M.A. Marchetti
C.F. Murphy
B.J. Parlman
S. Pinson
M. Price
D. Ranney
J.F. Robinson
J.N. Rutger
H.L. Shands
A.K. Stoner
J.E. Stroike
D.G. Wesenberg

From: R.H. Dilday *Bob*
Chairman, Rice CAC

Enclosed are the minutes of the 11th RTWG Germplasm/Rice Crop Advisory Committee meeting that was held October 22, 1990 at San Antonio, TX.

Please review the minutes and advise me of any corrections.

The 12th meeting of the Rice CAC will be held at the Rice Experiment Station Crowley, LA at 1:00 p.m., February 27, 1991.

A list of topics to be cover at the 12th CAC meeting will be mailed to each of you in late January or early February 1991. Please advise me of any topics that should be discussed at the meeting.