

MINUTES
16th RICE GERMPLASM COMMITTEE MEETING
BEAUMONT, TEXAS
FEBRUARY 14, 1995

The 16th meeting of the Rice Crop Germplasm Committee (formerly Rice Crop Advisory Committee) was held at the Texas A&M Rice Research and Extension Center near Beaumont, Texas. Members present were: Kent S. McKenzie (Chairman), John Bernhardt, Harold Bockelman (Small Grains Curator), Mark Bohning (CGC Facilitator), Anna McClung, Shannon Pinson, Ken Gravois, Jim Stroike, Chris Deren, and Farman Jodari. The meeting was open and several other interested parties were in attendance and contributed to the discussion. The meeting business is summarized as follows:

Reports

1. Minutes of the 15th meeting mailed out in June, 1994, were approved - Stroike and Pinson (motion and second).
2. Curators Report on Rice Working Collection. Harold Bockelman reported on the rice working collection. A listing of new accessions as of February 1995 and the assigning of quarantine numbers (Q#) was discussed. He will check on how and when Q# are assigned. The Chairman was asked to write a letter to permit holders encouraging them not to over-tax the system with large requests, to avoid duplicates, enter introductions in the Rice Working Collection, and explore possible information entry into GRIN. Information on Dilday's screening for alleopathy will be added in next week. Interest was expressed in adding in blast data as well as salinity or other disease information.
3. A one page report from the Plant Germplasm Quarantine Office PGQO was provided by Bruce Parlman and distributed (Appendix I). A large number of accessions from Dr. Dilday are being introduced by PGQO as space permits at a lower priority.
4. Mark Bohning provided a written report on GRIN (Appendix II). He discussed on-line access as well a future development possibilities (IRRI links and Images). PC GRIN version is still available and updated annually.
5. Dr. Rutger had given an evening presentation on the National Rice Germplasm Center to the group earlier. Ground breaking is scheduled for summer of 1995.
6. Chairman's report recalled the discussions of CAC Chair Workshop in June, 1994. The conclusion was there is confusion, concern, and a consensus that germplasm exchange will be affected.

SAMPLES OF RICE SEED FOR EXPERIMENTAL GROWING PURPOSES

1. This permit is not valid for the importation of Oryza longistaminata, O. punctata, or O. rufipogon. *(Keep as is.)* the progeny of
2. The rice seed is to be selected from an apparently disease-free and pest-free source, securely packaged to prevent loss in transit, and mailed to the Plant Germplasm Inspection Station (PGIS) at Beltsville, Maryland, using the enclosed green and yellow labels. Instructions for their use are on the reverse of the labels. *(Keep as is.)*
3. Only the minimum amount of seed necessary for research purposes will be admitted. *(Keep as is.)*
4. The seed should be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country. *(Keep as is.)*
5. Fungicidal or insecticidal dusts, powders, slurries, etc., should not be applied to the seeds before shipment. *(Keep as is.)*
6. Upon arrival at the PGIS, the rice seeds will be inspected and if found to be apparently free from exotic pests, diseases, noxious weeds, soil, and other prohibited matter, will be hot-water treated (56°C for 15 minutes), dried, and then forwarded to the PGQO in Beltsville/Glenn Dale, MD. The PGQO staff will assign a quarantine number to each accession and collect source, identification, and characterization data for the National Plant Germplasm System. After this data has been entered into the Germplasm Resources Information Network, the seeds will be repackaged and forwarded to the permittee. *(Keep as is.)* (8-10%
MOISTURE)
7. Prior to use, the seeds are to be labeled "Quarantine material - to be used only in accordance with Departmental Permit No. _____," and are to be stored in a locked cabinet or other secure place under the control of the permittee, to prevent pilferage and unauthorized use. *(Keep as is.)*
8. The imported rice seeds are to be *dehulled and* surfaced sterilized with a 0.525% sodium hypochlorite solution, or a similarly effective sterilant, insuring that all seed surfaces are thoroughly wetted. *(Note Change.)*

9. *Will read "The imported rice seeds are to be germinated on unacidified PDA or NA media in glass or plastic culture plates..."*

Note: Agar media will allow even small bacterial and fungal population to better express themselves and be detected.

"The imported rice seeds are to be germinated on blotters moistened with water and enclosed in containers capable of transmitting light, such as glass or plastic culture plates." The seeds should be equidistant from each other and there should be no more than 20 seeds per 9 cm. culture plate. The plants should be incubated under near ultra violet light or fluorescent light with a light/dark cycle of 12 hours. The incubation temperature should be 20 +/- 2°C. The germinating seeds should be examined periodically in culture over a period of 8 days, after which healthy seedlings can be selected for *release* and any diseased seeds and seedlings are to be destroyed by incineration or autoclaving.

Plants will be released at this stage except under the following conditions:

- 1) Red bran rice will need to be grown out in quarantine to determine species.*
- 2) Plants from Surinam, South America will be continued to be grown out under quarantine to detect viral infections.*

Item 10 will be deleted under most cases.

10. The seedlings produced as described in #9 above are to be planted and the plants grown under the permittee's direction in the greenhouse facilities of the

Access to the greenhouse must be limited to those who need to care for the plants. The plants are to be examined periodically by the permittee for evidence of plant diseases. Any plants showing evidence of plant diseases are to be immediately rogued and destroyed by sterilization in an autoclave or incineration. Also, plants that show the characteristics of propagating by rhizomes and/or shattering of the seed head are to be rogued and sterilized in an autoclave.

11. The laboratory or greenhouse facilities, as well as seeds and plants, are subject to inspection by a representative of Plant Protection and Quarantine. *(Keep as is.)*
12. Foreign seeds imported under this permit *(and plants derived from these seeds)* will be considered as under quarantine and will not be removed from the location designated on this permit without prior written approval from Plant Protection and Quarantine. *(Section in parenthesis will be deleted.)*
13. *The seedlings produced from sterile seeds* may be released subject to inspection by the permittee as prescribed. All *other* vegetative parts of the rice plants produced from the imported seeds are to be destroyed by incineration or autoclaving.
(Note Changes.)

Old Business

1. Fleet Lee presented a report prepared by the rice pathologists on quarantine procedure revisions (Appendix III). A long discussion of procedures was held. The objective of revising the procedure was to streamline, update, and improve, if necessary, methods. Labor requirements for hot water treatments by APHIS are high and this subject discussed. Some alternative method for nematodes were discussed (microwave, freezing). These did seem to have problems. The pathologists did recommend against any direct grow out of introduced material in the field in the U.S. The recommendation after minor editing will be forwarded to APHIS for consideration. The St. Croix experimental grow out were discussed by Bob Dilday and reported to not be a feasible system at this time due to soil, site, and related production problems.

New Business

1. Ken Gravois, CSSA C852 committee member, reported on the new "announced category" for registration being implemented by CSSA. After a discussion by the group, it was voted that the Rice Crop Germplasm Committee go on record opposing this policy. The Chairman was asked to forward a letter to CSSA and Dr. Shands stating our position.

2. Chris Deren put for a proposal to have a "major objective" category to identify unique trait for introduction. He will discuss the idea with Harold Bockelman and others about its feasibility.

3. Jim Stansel was unavailable, due to illness, to discuss hybrid rice in the U.S. and IRRI. Anna McClung provided a capsule summary in Jim Stansel's absence. Jim Stroike provided Rice Tecs perspectives and invited visitors to see the IRRI's hybrids at their facility. Because of the scope and complexity of the subject (including rice quarantine), Anna McClung was appointed to a Hybrid Rice Evaluation Committee to further investigate the situation, needs, and make recommendations to the group. Anna will select and appoint committee members later.

Other Business

Bob Dilday reported on the gaps in the rice working collection.

99 counties represented
80% from 10 countries
80% from earlier than 1972
Some missing species

It was agreed that a small number of seeds (e.g. 10 seeds) of accessions with little seed production (wild species) could be distributed instead of 5 grams.

The next Rice Germplasm Committee meeting will be held at the RTWG in February, 1996.

Meeting was adjourned.