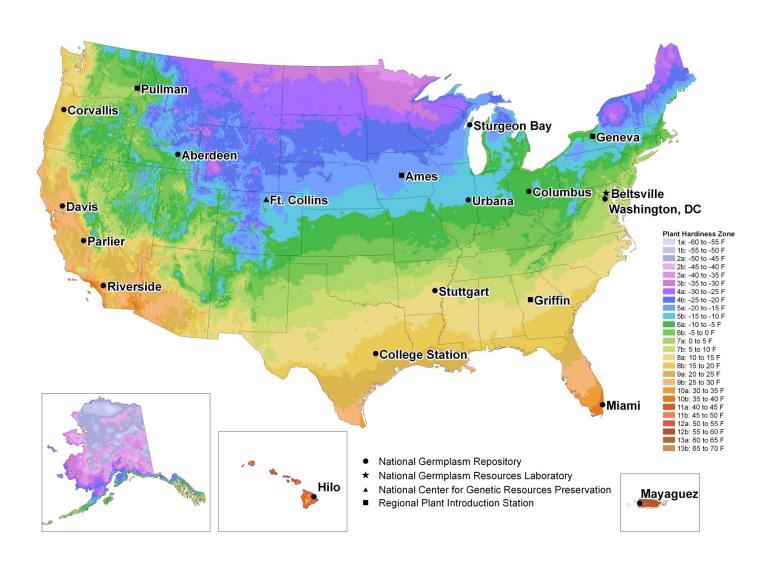
The National Plant Germplasm System: 2018 Status, Prospects, and Challenges

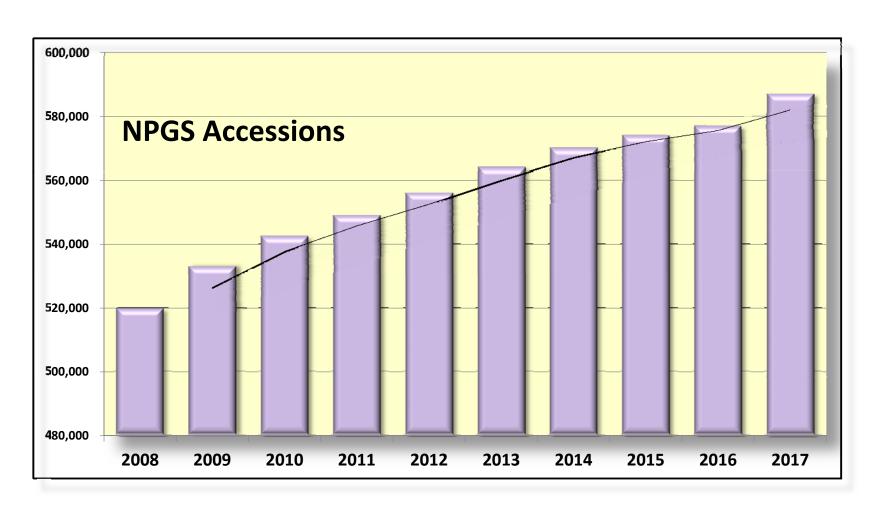
Peter Bretting
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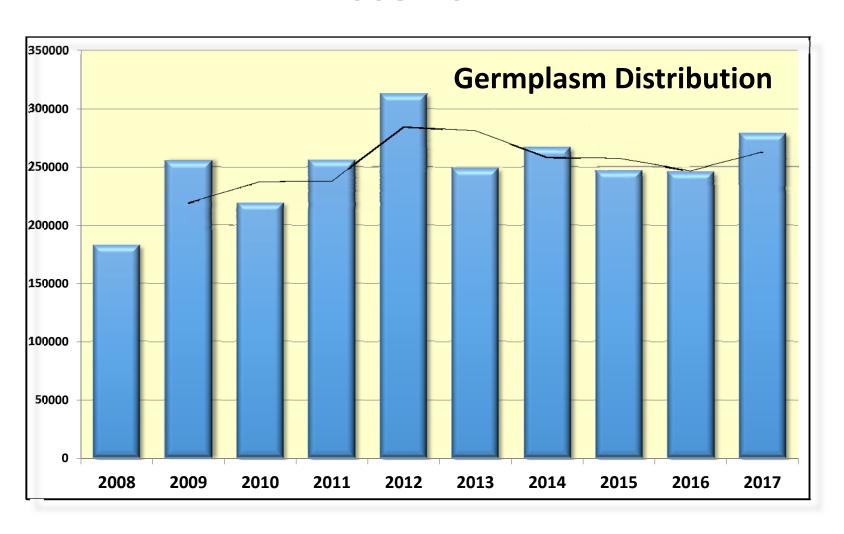
USDA National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS)



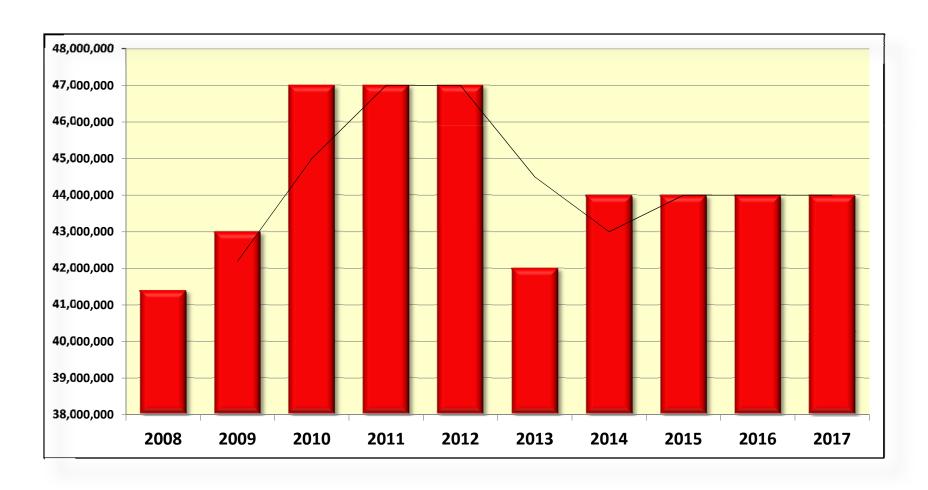
NUMBER OF NPGS Accessions 2008-2017



DEMAND FOR NPGS GERMPLASM 2008-2017



ARS NATIONAL PLANT GERMPLASM SYSTEM BUDGET 2008-2017



Some key challenges for the NPGS

- Managing and expanding the NPGS operational capacity and infrastructure to meet the increased demand for germplasm and associated information.
- Recent and upcoming NPGS personnel retirements.
- Developing and applying cryopreservation and/or in vitro conservation methods for clonal germplasm.
- BMPs and procedures for managing accessions (and breeding stocks) with GE traits and the occurrence of adventitious presence (AP).
- Acquiring and conserving additional germplasm, especially of crop wild relatives.

Genetic Resource Management Priorities

- Acquisition
- Maintenance
- Regeneration
- Documentation and Data Management
- Distribution

- Characterization
- Evaluation
- Enhancement
- Research in support of the preceding priorities



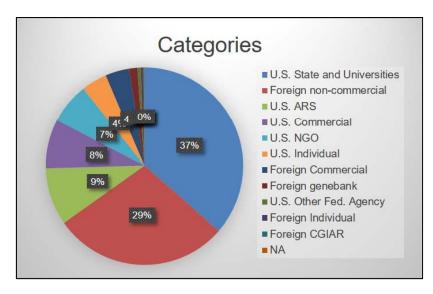
How are NPGS goals achieved?

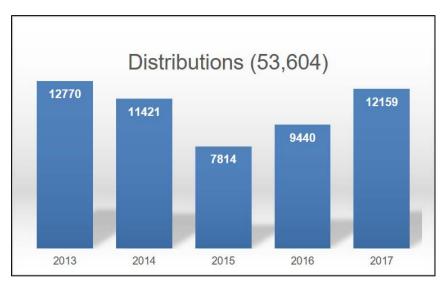
- Project Plans developed, approved, implemented
- Acquisition, propagation, distribution, RESEARCH
 - Research focuses on effective management
 - Characterization, evaluation, genetic integrity and diversity, viability and long-term storage, geneflow, ...
- Curators are crop managers (Plant Scientists)
 - Horticulture, Agronomy, Plant Physiology, Entomology, Pathology, Soil Science, Systematics, Botany, Genetics, Molecular Biology, ...
- Database information management
- Effective communication

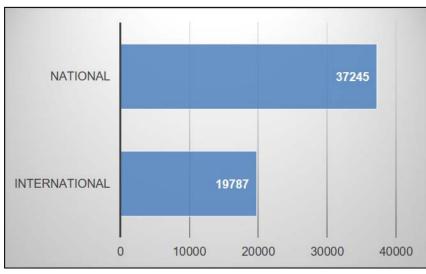
NPGS forage statistics

Very difficult to determine exactly how many 'forage' germplasm accessions are actually conserved in the NPGS

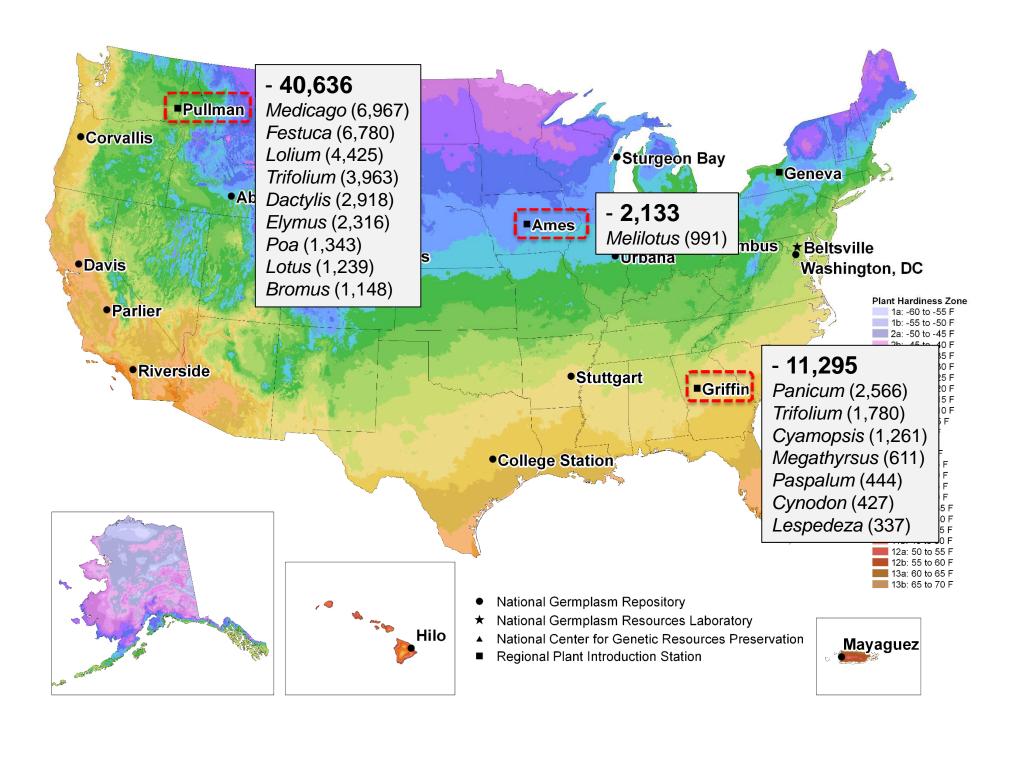
- Conservative estimate ~ 50,000
- Many plants are traditionally used as forage/fodder, but many more have the potential as forages
- Some forages used for other purposes including cover crops
- Alfalfa is primarily a forage, but also has human food use*







Endress/Wiersema





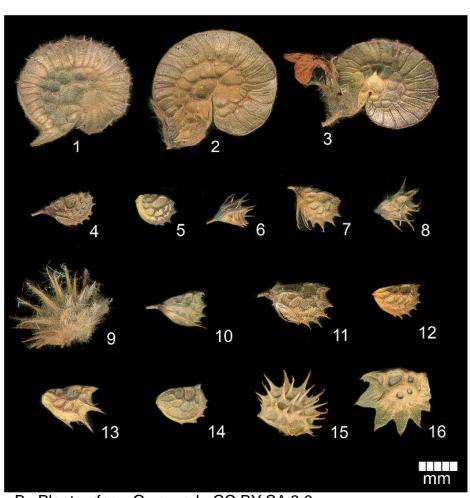
Pullman - Vicia and Lathyrus spp.



- Common vetch
 - Vicia sativa (765)
- Hairy vetch
 - Vicia villosa (184)
- Other vetches
 - V. monantha and V. pannonica
- Grasspea
 - Lathyrus sativus (295)

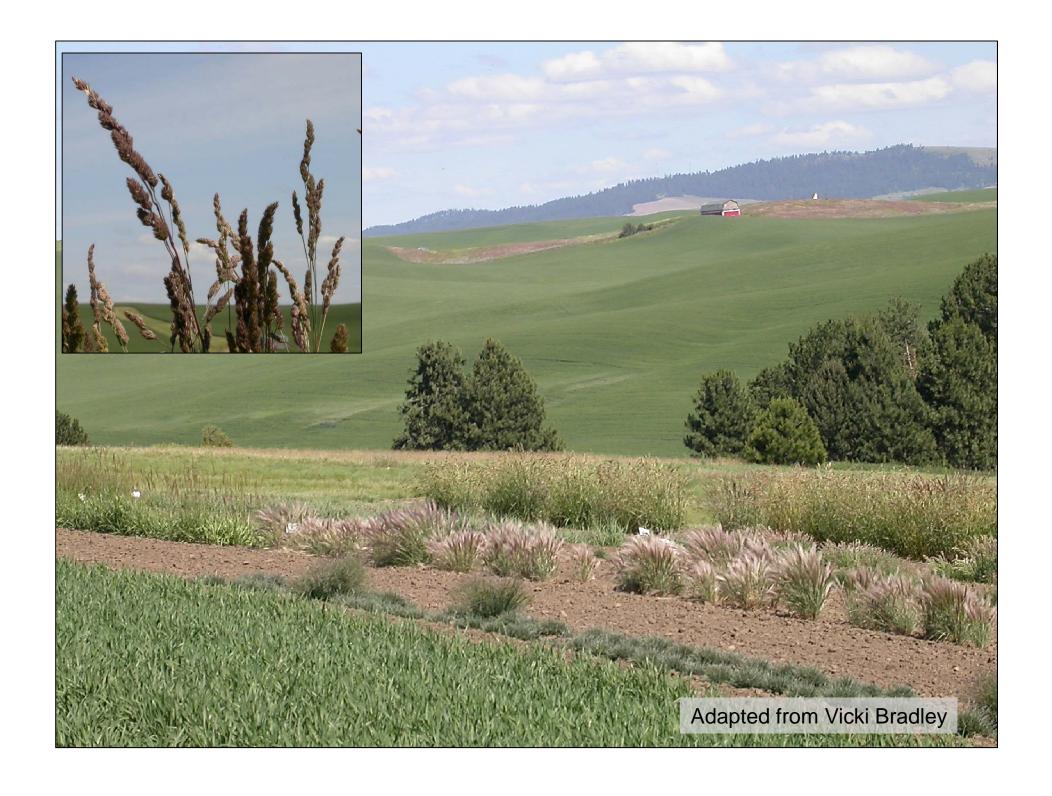
'AU EarlyCover' hairy vetch was derived from a composite of PI 561945, PI 561946, and PI 561947

Pullman - Onobrychis and Astragalus spp.



By Plantsurfer - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0

- Onobrychus spp. (650)
- Sainfoin
 - O. viciifolia (188)
 One of the oldest U.S. cultivars 'Lutana' was derived from PI 66515
- *Astragalus* spp. (1,116)
- Cicer milkvetch
 - A. cicer (127)
 'Redmont' foundation cultivar has a pedigree of 16 PI accessions





Ames - Melilotus spp.



- Sweetclovers
 - Melilotus officinalis (1,004)
- Important forage crops and used in nitrogen fixing green manure in the corn belt
- Potential as a winter covercrop since it is cold tolerant and can function as a winter annual

Rust resistance in 'Silver River' derived from PI 678795

Adapted from David Brenner





Pullman/Prosser – alfalfa, clover and trefoil

- Medic Medicago (8,634)
 - M. sativa (4,086)
 - M. truncatula (406)
- Clover Trifolium (3,757)
- Trefoil *Lotus* (983)
- 'Trail blazer' a potato leafhopper resistant cultivar derived from alfalfa PIs and three perennial *Medicago* wild relatives - sources of glandular hairs







Stakeholder involvement/contribution

- Participate in specific CGCs and in any other NPGS or genetic resource forums
- Collaborate directly with NPGS SYs
- Provide feedback and interact with Curators
 - Quality of germplasm (viability, integrity)
 - Donate unique/improved germplasm
 - Data on germplasm in characterization/evaluations to be associated with accession in GRIN-Global
- Support service of NPGS by acknowledgement
 - Presentations (research/policy), publications, reports

