

Germplasm Resources

David Francis
The Ohio State University, OARDC
Horticulture and Crop Sciences
1680 Madison Ave.
Wooster, OH 44691
francis.77@osu.edu

Why do we need diverse germplasm?

Resistance/tolerance to new and emerging diseases

Resilience to heat, cold, draught, flood

Variety of shapes, sizes, colors

Perception of flavor quality

Renewed interest in niche markets (growers and seed suppliers)

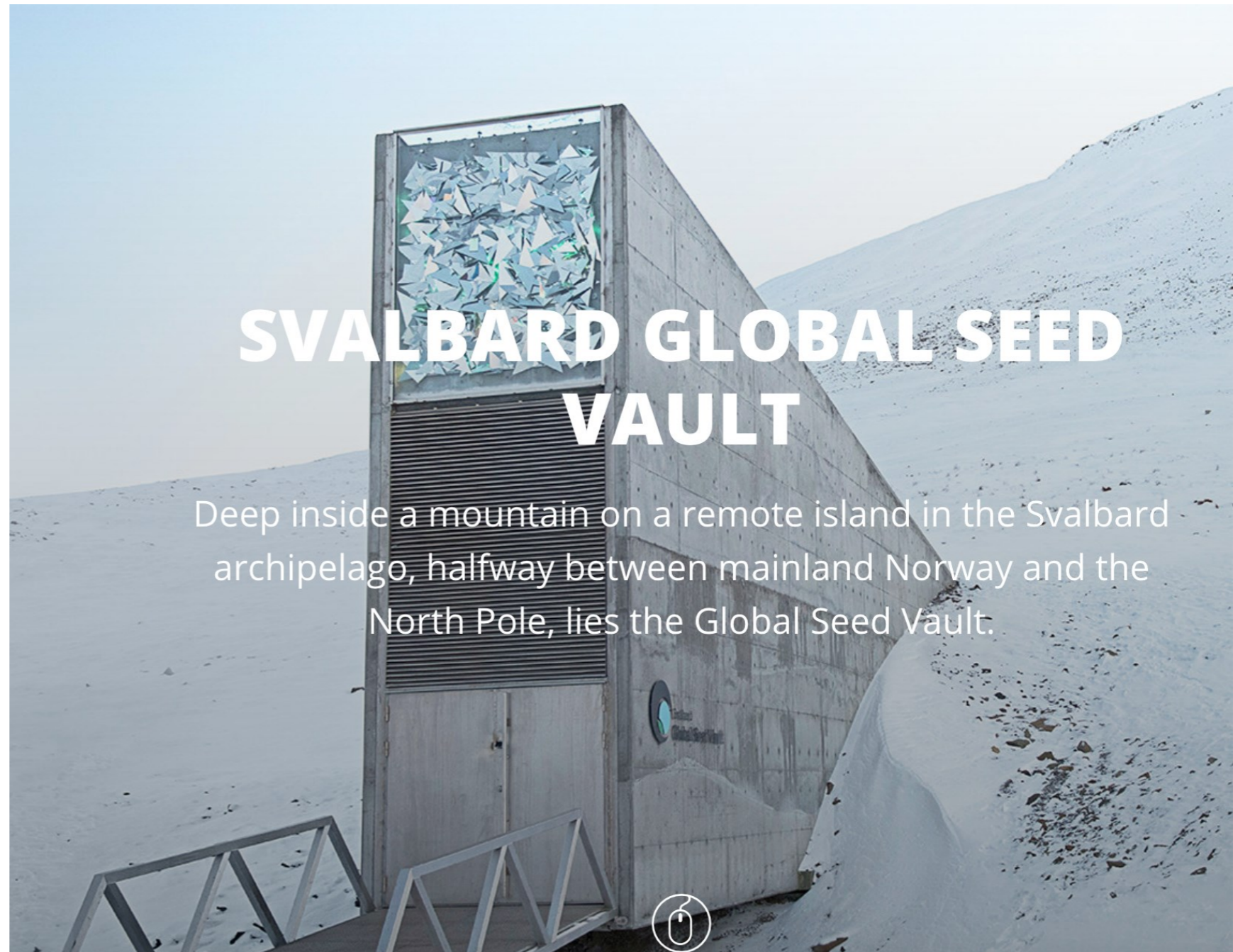


Where to go for “lost” varieties or new varieties

Getting resources from
living collections

NPGS
OSSI

Maintaining the integrity of
a variety (vs creating a
new variety as in hacking
hybrids)



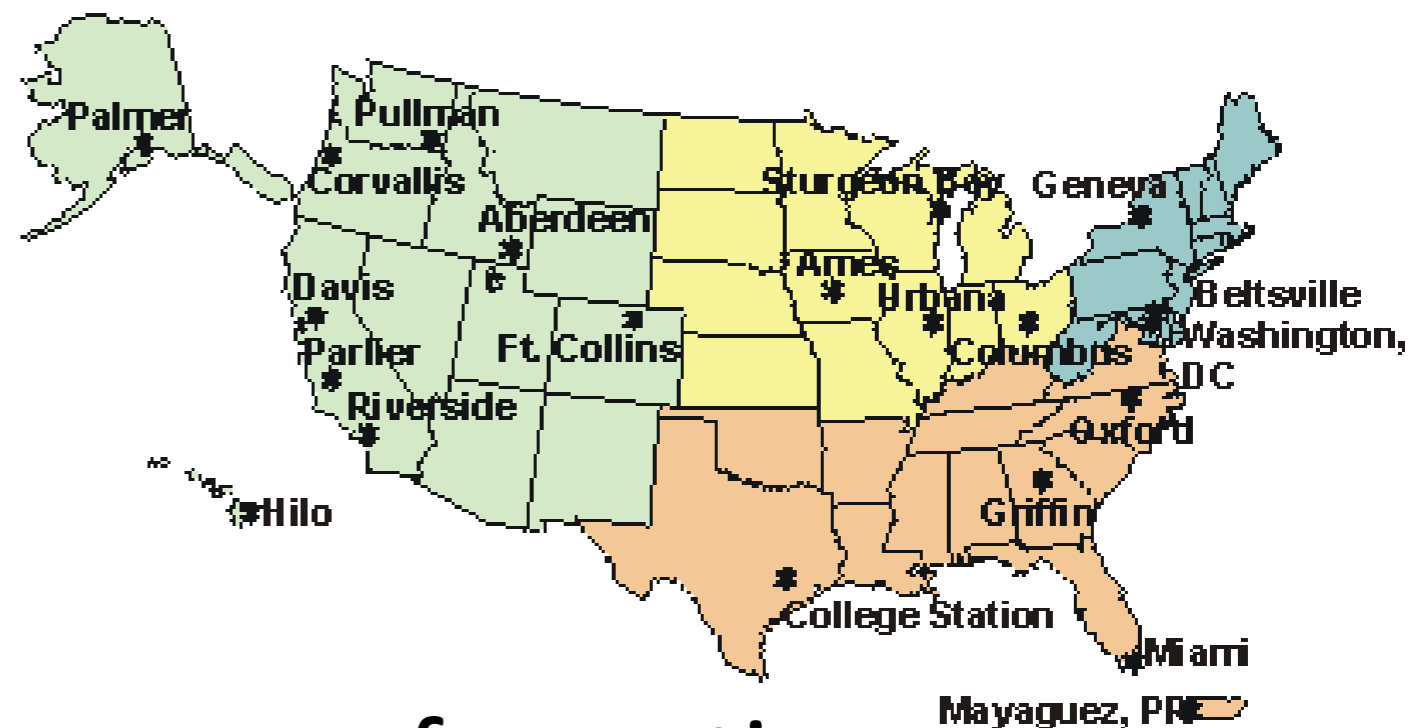
Germplasm is a collection of genetic resources. Germplasm is living tissue from which new plants can be grown. It can be a seed or another plant part – a leaf, a piece of stem, pollen or even just a few cells that can be turned into a whole plant.

National Plant Germplasm System

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Research Service

| Home | Collections | Search GRIN | Request Germplasm | pcGRIN |

National Germplasm Repositories



Ex Situ collections

Where do we look for sources of genetic variation available to the public?

Related Topics

- > [NPGS Collections](#)
- > [Crop Germplasm Committees](#)
- > [Repository Home Pages](#)
- > [PI Books volumes 1 through 217](#)
- > [Links](#)

National Plant Germplasm System

Global food availability and security is based on intensive agricultural production. Over the past century, this intensification has relied heavily on producing crops with increasing genetic uniformity. Although these practices have benefits, they also include the risks of increasing the vulnerability of crops to pests, diseases, and environmental stress.

Plant breeding and associated scientific research is essential to meet the ongoing challenges of producing plants for food, fiber, animal feeds, industrial and medicinal purposes, and for landscape and ornamental uses. It is important to collect and conserve living plant material, both to help solve immediate agricultural production problems as well as safeguard plant genetic diversity for future needs. This mission is more essential than ever because the loss of genetic diversity is accelerating with threats from many factors including global urbanization, habitat changes associated with climate, and changes in land use related to population growth and economic development.



Example of Crop-Specific Germplasm Repository (TGRC):

The screenshot shows a Mozilla Firefox browser window displaying the Tomato Genetics Resource Center (TGRC) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL <http://tgrc.ucdavis.edu/>. The website header includes the text "C.M. Rick TGRC Tomato Genetics Resource Center" and a yellow tomato flower logo. A search bar with the text "Search TGRC" is located below the header. The main content area features a paragraph describing the TGRC as a genebank of wild relatives, monogenic mutants, and miscellaneous genetic stocks of tomato, established by Dr. Charles M. Rick. A link is provided for more information: [\[Click here for more information on the TGRC\]](#). Below this, there are two main sections: "Stock Maintenance Guidelines" and "Seed Catalogue". The "Stock Maintenance Guidelines" section includes links for "Seed germination", "Growing & reproducing wild species", "Key to the tomato species", "Identification of trisomics", "GA, ABA, thiamine mutants", and "Maintenance of Solanum species by grafting". The "Seed Catalogue" section includes "TGRC Stock Lists from [TGC](#)" and three PDF files for download: "Download Wild Species [33KB PDF file]", "Monogenic Mutants [960KB PDF file]", and "Miscellaneous Genetic Stocks [201KB PDF file]". Below the "Seed Catalogue" section, there are links for "Database Queries", "Accessions", and "Geographic Data on". A photograph of Dr. Charles M. Rick is shown on the right side of the page, with a caption: "Dr. Charles M. Rick (1915-2002) Biography [by](#)". The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows several open applications: "*Unsaved Document 1...", "Tomato Genetics Reso...", and "Untitled 1 - OpenOffice...".

Example of Germplasm Repository Functions (TGRC)

What do centers do? Seed amplifications



Example of Germplasm Repository Functions (TGRC): amplify, store and distribute

Seed cleaning



Seed storage



Distribute

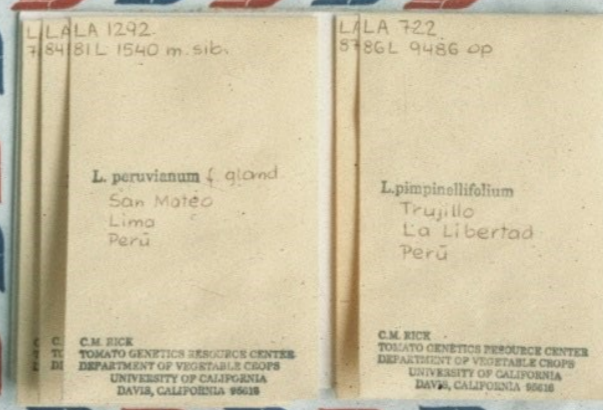
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLOWERING AND REPRODUCING WILD TOMATO SPECIES

Species	Daylength Preference	Sowing Date (Davis)*	Mating System	Pollination Method	# Plants Seed Incr.	# Plants per gal. pot	Notes
<i>L. cheesmanii</i>	short day	Nov - wk 4	autogamous (self)	self	10	2	seed produced in winter (low light) is of poor quality
<i>L. chilense</i>	short day						
<i>L. chmielewskii</i>	day neu						
<i>L. esculentum</i> var. <i>cerasiforme</i>	day neu						
<i>L. hirsutum</i> f. <i>glabratum</i>	short day						
<i>L. hirsutum</i> f. <i>typicum</i>	short day						
<i>L. parviflorum</i>	day neu						
<i>L. pennellii</i>	day neu						
<i>L. peruvianum</i>	mostly neutral						
<i>L. pimpinellifolium</i> (selfing)							
<i>L. pimpinellifolium</i> (outcrossing)							
<i>S. juglandifolium</i>							
<i>S. lycopersicoides</i>							
<i>S. ochranthum</i>							
<i>S. rickii</i>							

A METHOD FOR IMPROVING SEED GERMINATION OF SOLANACEOUS SPECIES

C. M. Rick and F. H. Borgnino
Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California, Davis

Our most notorious problem is with *L. cheesmanii*, seeds of which will not germinate for us without pretreatment, no matter what the age of seeds, temperature regime, soil mixture, or other conditions of sowing. Seeds of certain accessions of *L. chilense*, *hirsutum*, *peruvianum*, *S. lycopersicoides*, and *juglandifolium* are also



Programs

NPGS

Search

You are here: [GRIN Home](#) / [NPGS](#)

Related Topics

- > [NPGS Collections](#)
- > [Crop Germplasm Collections](#)
- > [Repository Home Page](#)
- > [PI Books volumes](#)
- > [Links](#)

Accession

Descriptors

Taxonomy

[Advanced Query of Species](#)

[Simple Query of Species](#)

[Families and Genera](#)

[World Economic Plants](#)

[Crop Wild Relatives](#)

[About GRIN Plant Taxonomy](#)

[Plant Variety Protection](#)

[Original Plant Inventory Volumes](#)

Searching by

Taxonomy

Characteristics

Origin

Name

PVP Status (including expired)

Germplasm Resource Information Network (GRIN) National Plant Germplasm System (NPGS)

[Login](#) for returning member. Don't have an online profile? [Register Now](#)

U.S. National Plant Germplasm System



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[NPGS Home Page](#) > [Descriptors](#) > [Descriptors](#)

Choose Crop:

SUGARBEET
SUGARCANE
SUNFLOWER
SWEET-CLOVER
SWEETPOTATO
SWITCH GRASS
TARO
TARWI
TEFF
TOBACCO
TOMATILLO
TOMATO
TREE-TOMATO
TREFOIL
TRIADENUM
TRIGONELLA
TRITICALE
UMBELS-MISC
VACCINIUM
VANILLA

[New Search](#)



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[NPGS Home Page](#) > [Descriptors](#) > [Descriptors](#)

Choose Crop: [TOMATO](#) (Click this link to go to crop page)

TOMATO  [New Search](#)

Choose descriptor(s): [Clear Descriptor Choices](#)

General information (COMMENT)

[Choose All Comment Descriptors](#) [Clear All Comment Descriptors](#)

[BULLETIN](#) [GENESTK](#) [TABLENUM](#)

Growth descriptors (GROWTH)

[Choose All Growth Descriptors](#) [Clear All Growth Descriptors](#)

[GROWTH](#) [HABIT](#) [PLANTSIZE](#) [PLANTSIZE2](#) [VINEGROWTH](#)

Morphological descriptors (MORPHOLOGY)

[Choose All Morphology Descriptors](#) [Clear All Morphology Descriptors](#)

[CRACKC](#) [FRTSHAPE1](#) [MAXDIAM3](#) [MINDIAM2](#) [MINLOCS](#)
 [CRACKR](#) [FRTSHAPE2](#) [MAXFASC](#) [MINDIAM3](#) [PEDICEL](#)
 [ENDSCARCON](#) [FRTSHAPE3](#) [MAXFRDIAM](#) [MINFASC](#) [PUFFINESS](#)

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[NPGS Home Page](#) > [Accessions](#) > [General](#)

Query Criteria:

Search String: Tomato AND Ohio

Search For: Match All Terms Retrieve:

Accessions: Include unavailable Include historic With images With NCBI link With genomic data

Advanced Search Criteria

Return up to accessions

Allow Multiple Lines

▼

Select: All, None, Inverse, Highlighted Options: Show items << < of 95 > >> Export...

Group By:							
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Plant ID"/>	Plant Name	Taxonomy	Origin	Material	Maintained By	Availability
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 644760	Ohio Crack Resistant Red	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645269	Heinz 14451 VF	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645270	E S 58 (FST)	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645271	Heinz 14456 VF	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645272	Heinz 15489	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645273	Heinz 1630	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645407	Ohio 736	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645408	Ohio 7663	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 634845	Ohio 7681	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Ohio	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart

Searching for Heirlooms

Examples (using C Male's description):

Commercial Heirloom

Gold Ball (Livingston's)

Family Heirloom

Brandywine

(Sudduth/Quisenberry)

Created Heirloom

Green Zebra


Mystery Heirloom

Ananas Noire



Alexander
Livingston





The
Heritage Farm
Companion

MEMBERSHIP PUBLICATION OF SEED SAVERS EXCHANGE  SPRING 2017



Livingston's 'Main Crop Pink,'
*accession 125776—acquired from
Craig LeHoullier, who first acquired
it from the USDA—was reviewed
and confirmed. Its fruit is a good
match to historic descriptions of the
tomato, first introduced in 1941.*

U.S. National Plant Germplasm System




Query Criteria:

Search String: Solanum lycopersicum
'country of origin' Country equals United States
'accession plant name' contains 'Livingston'

Search For:  Match All Terms Retrieve: 

Accessions: Include unavailable Include historic With images With NCBI link With genomic data

Advanced Search Criteria

Return up to  accessions

Allow Multiple Lines 

Select: All, None, Inverse, Highlighted Options: Show  items << <  of 2 > >> Export...

<input type="checkbox"/>	Group By: <input type="text" value="Plant ID"/> 	Plant Name	Taxonomy	Origin	Material	Maintained By	Availability	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645030	Livingstons Stone 3049	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645085	Livingstons Magnus	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	

Show  items << <  of 2 > >>

U.S. National Plant Germplasm System



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Query Criteria:

Search String: Solanum lycopersicum
 'country of origin' Country equals United States
 'accession plant name' contains 'Gold'

Search For:  Match All Terms Retrieve: 

Accessions: Include unavailable Include historic With images With NCBI link With genomic data

Advanced Search Criteria

Return up to  accessions

Allow Multiple Lines 

Select: All, None, Inverse, Highlighted Options: Show  items << <  of 19 > >> Export...

Group By:		Plant Name	Taxonomy	Origin	Material	Maintained By	Availability	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Plant ID"/> 							
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 644800	Minigold	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Minnesota	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 634834	Golden Glory	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 644931	Golden Nugget	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645077	Golden Beauty	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 633487	Isbells Golden Colossal	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 634838	Golden Jubilee	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645101	Ponderosa Golden	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 645122	Golden Bison	Solanum lycopersicum	United States, Wyoming	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 647469	Golden Tomboy F1	Solanum lycopersicum	United States	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 234254	Gold Ball	Solanum lycopersicum	United States	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart	

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Query Criteria:

Search String:
 'taxonomy common name' equal to 'tomato'
 'accession plant name' contains 'Black'

Search For:  Match All Terms Display: 

Accessions: Include unavailable Include historic With images With NCBI link With genomic data

Advanced Search Criteria

Return up to  accessions

Alternative Search method using a list of accession identifiers 

▼

Select: All, None, Inverse, Highlighted Options: Show  items << <  of 3 > >> Export...

Group By:		Plant Name	Taxonomy	Origin	Material	Maintained By	Availability	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text" value="Plant ID"/> 							

<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 270217	Blackhawk	Solanum lycopersicum	United States	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 639207	Black Cherry	Solanum lycopersicum var. lycopersicum	United States, Florida	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart
<input type="checkbox"/>	PI 639208	Black from Tula	Solanum lycopersicum var. lycopersicum	Russian Federation, Tula	Seed	NE9	Add to Cart

Show  items << <  of 3 > >>

PI 639207

Solanum lycopersicum L. var. lycopersicum

'Black Cherry'

Developed from:	Florida United States
Maintained by:	<u>Northeast Regional PI Station</u>
NPGS received:	29-Sep-2004
PI assigned:	2005
Inventory volume:	214
Backup location:	
Life form:	Annual
Pedigree:	
Improvement status:	Cultivar
Reproductive uniformity:	
Form received:	Seed

Status: Available
Amt Distributed: 50 count
Type Distributed: Seed

 Add to My Favorites

 Add to Order

Accession names and identifiers

Black Cherry

Type: Cultivar name

04PG2

Type: Site identifier

Narrative

Indeterminate. Days to maturity: 65. Heirloom variety. Described as looking like beautiful large, dusky purple grapes; they have that rich flavor that makes black tomatoes famous. Market growers report that this fruit picks clean from the stem and is produced in abundance on vigorous, tall plants. Very unique and delicious.

Accession Details

Black Cherry is also available at the TGRC where the focus is on the gene conferring the “black” fruit character

LA4451

Status: Active

Available for international shipment: Yes

Taxon (*Lycopersicon*): *L. esculentum* *cerasiforme*

Taxon (*Solanum*): *S. lycopersicum*

Name: Black Cherry

Donor(s): Cornelius Barry

Mating System: Autogamous-SC

Sporophytic Chromosome Number: 24

Categories: Monogenic

Accession year: 2010

Genes: [qf⁴](#)

Take home message:

You will need to use different search strategies to find what you are looking for (and, it is probably there, though finding it may require persistence).

The USDA's National Plant Germplasm System Collection
Contains:

5,880 Tomato Accessions

4,863 Pepper Accessions

3,790 Corn Accessions (from just the U.S.)

etc..

A source of new material without “IP”

Open Source Seed Initiative <http://osseeds.org/seeds/>



OSSI ‘Freed’ Seed

The following varieties have been designated as Open Source by the people who bred them. OSSI does not sell seed of these varieties but seed is available from our [Seed Company Partners](#). Sources of seed for each variety are listed here.

New Category! Bred for Organic Systems. Varieties that have been bred on land managed using organic practices (certified and uncertified) are labeled as ‘Bred for Organic Systems’ above the variety description. You can also select ‘Bred for Organic Systems’ to search for these varieties.

Note: If you select ‘commercially available’ you will only see varieties that are being sold commercially. If you select ‘finished varieties’, breeding populations will be excluded.

Variety Name	Crop	Plant Breeder	Seed Company Partners
Bred for Organic Systems	Commercial Availability	Finished Varieties	

Open Source Seed Initiative <http://osseeds.org/seeds/>

Note: If you select 'commercially available' you will only see varieties that are being sold commercially. If you select 'finished varieties', finished varieties will be excluded.



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Variety Name

Crop

Plant Breeder

Seed Company Partners

Bred for Organic Systems

Commercial Availability

Finished Varieties

1 - 19 / 19



Estate



Crop: Tomato

Latin name: *Solanum lycopersicum*

Plant Breeder: Frank Morton, Wild Garden Seed

Date Pledged: 1/30/2017

Bred for Organic Systems

This comes from the crossing of three varieties that worked for us over the years. Stupice x Homestead was later crossed to Peron Sprayless when we lived in the cold hills. Peron provided a smooth round lushness that is very upscale in appearances. Terrific full tomato flavor, large juice-filled locules, and a meaty heart. Grows to about 6-7' with fruits 3-3½". Farm Original Variety!

'Home Stoop'



Crop: Tomato

Latin name: *Solanum lycopersicum*

Plant Breeder: Frank Morton, Wild Garden Seed

Date Pledged: 1/30/2017

Bred for Organic Systems

'Stupice' was introduced to the US by Abundant Life Seed Foundation along with a number of other East European varieties circa 1980, and immediately found a home on every mountain homestead in the Northwest. Damp hardy and cool adapted, it delivered great flavor and results in marginal situations, but the fruits were small. 'Homestead' was once a commercial variety in Florida, an exact opposite of the Northwest climate and soil. It came to us as a free seed packet with a subscription to National Gardening

Once you've found that special variety (lost Heirloom or new) , how do you maintain genetic purity?

(Distinct, Uniform, and Stable features of a cultivated type)

Important Considerations:

Reproductive biology of the plant (relative degree of inbreeding and outbreeding)

Flower structure

Self-incompatibility

Pollen dispersal (wind, insect)

Corn is “monoecious”: there are separate male and female flowers on the same plant (enforces out-breeding) and bagging is used to preserve integrity



Other examples of bagging





diatex.com agrotextile
bluemaize.net
Jill Henderson (c)



Presentation Credit: Dr. David Francis, The Ohio State University

Seed cleaning



Treat seed to minimize spread of seed-borne pathogens (viruses and bacteria).

Acid (HCl), Bleach, TSP, heat...

Storage: Dry and Cool; exclude rodents and insects

Drying tomato seeds



Packing Storage



Conclusions:

There are readily available sources of germplasm (old and new)

Knowing something about the botany (flower structure, mating system, etc...) of your crop is important to preserve the integrity of a variety. If outcrossing is a possibility, use bags or screens to exclude outcrossing.

Hands-on Session:

Harvest seed at physiological maturity

Seed treatment may be important for reducing seed-borne diseases

Proper seed storage (dry and cool) is important

May need to protect seed from rodents and insects



Questions,
comments,
discussion?



Dr. David Francis
The Ohio State University
francis.77@osu.edu