Sustaining the Future of U.S. Plant Breeding

Plant Breeding Coordinating committee (PBCC)

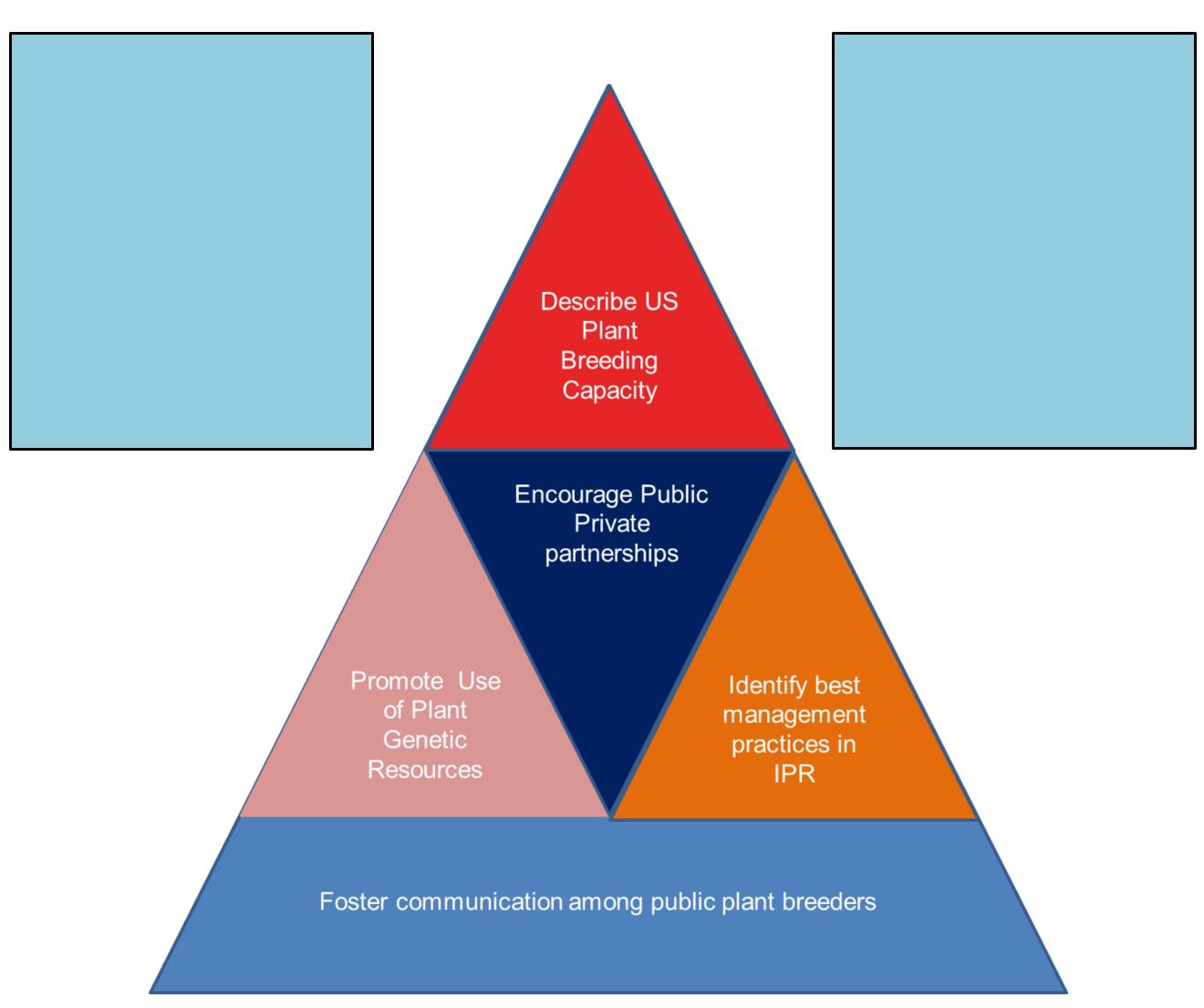
Plant breeding is essential to the long-term sustainability of agricultural production to supply the world with food, feed, fiber, fuel, green space, and shelter. The PBCC was established in the federal-state partnership in 2006, to support plant breeding "to solve problems that concern more than one state" (SAES Directors et al., 2006). PBCC's core membership are representatives of State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) that have plant breeding programs. PBCC seeks to bolster long-term SAES plant breeding programs to (1) educate plant breeders of the future; (2) contribute to breeding methods and germplasm enhancement; and (3) develop cultivars, especially for specialty and commodity crops. PBCC fills unique roles as a working committee and in communicating with USDA and other federal agencies on issues of national importance concerning plant breeding as a voice of the states.

Long term food security, improved nutrition, improved textiles **Decreasing Agriculture Increase in Food Production** due to Agriculture Funding Funding (Alston et al., 2009; Pardey et al., 2016) (Alston et al., 2009; Pardey et al., 2016)

Value of Public Plant Breeding

Current five year PBCC goals Take some post-it notes and tell us in which pie chart sector(s) you think these activities are appropriate

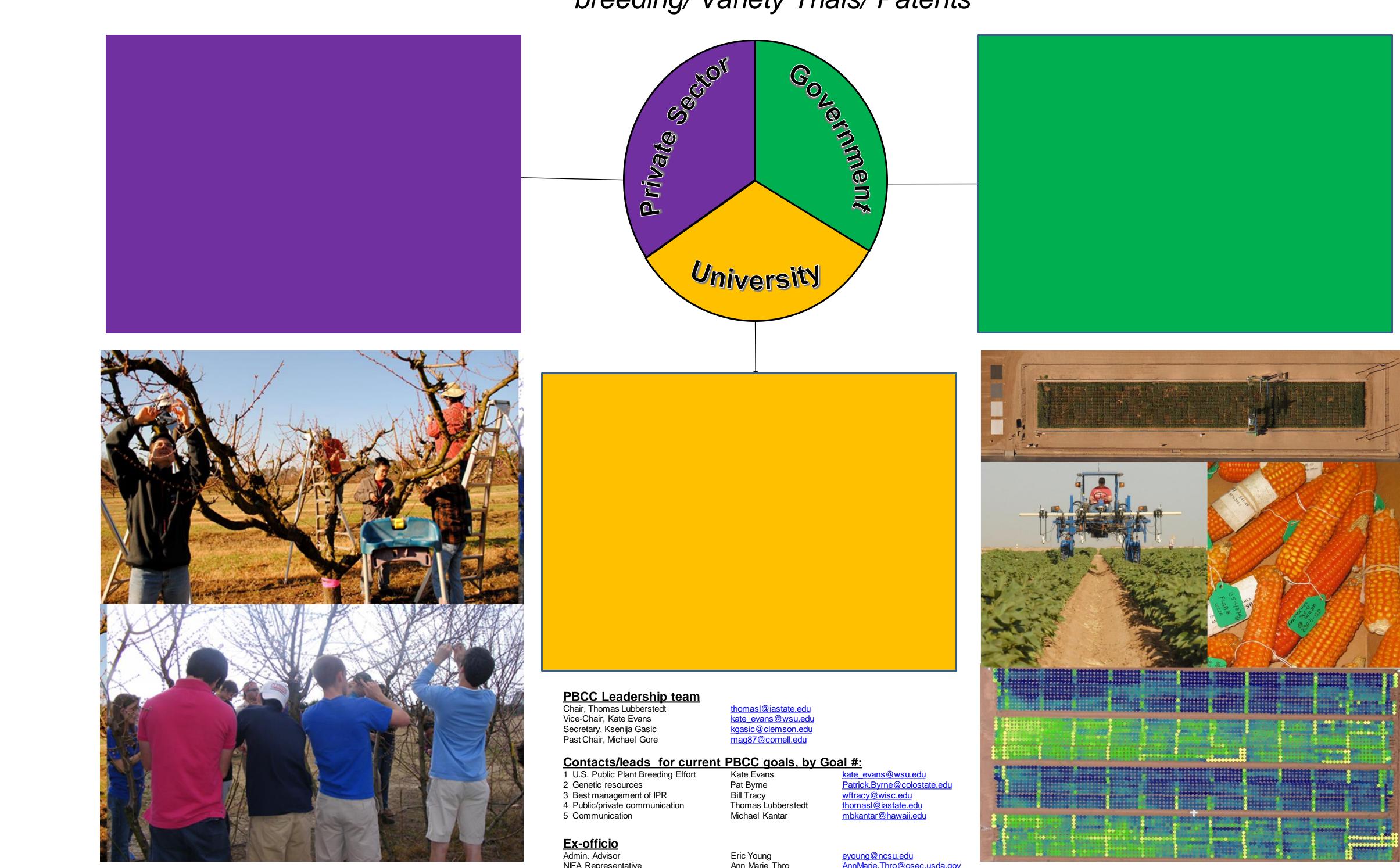
Take some post-it notes and tell us what you want objectives to be?





Where would terms like these belong?

Education/ Germplasm Release/ Basic Genetics/Applied Genetics/ Germplasm Conservation/ Production/ Variety Release/ Prebreeding/ Variety Trials/ Patents



Get More Involved and Tell Us Your Story

https://www.plantbreeding.org/content/pbcc

Plant breeding sustains life. Breeding provides diverse new plant varieties with higher yields, improved qualities, and greater resistance to diseases, pests, and environmental stresses. Advances in plant breeding are needed more than ever as the global population rises rapidly, extreme climate events occur more frequently, and the availability of land and water changes.

Acknowledgments

Multistate research projects, including coordinating committees (CCs), enable research on high-priority topics among State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES) in partnership with USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), other research institutions and agencies, and the Cooperative Extension Service (CES), through opportunities and problem-solving abilities beyond the scope of a single SAES (Guidelines for Multistate Research Activities. SAES Directors, USDA (NIFA), and Experiment Station Committee on Organization & Policy (ESCOP), 2013. See: Agricultural Research, Extension, & Education Reform Act of 1998 (AREERA) amendments to the Hatch Act of 1887).

the SCC-80 https://www.nimss.org/projects/view/mrp/outline/17576

To learn more about the Multistate Research Program or the Impact Writing Initiative that produced this Impact Statement, www.multistateresearchimpacts.org.



Alston, J. M., Beddow, J. M., & Pardey, P. G. (2009). Agricultural research, productivity, and food prices in the long run. Science, 325(5945), 1209-1210. Pardey, P. G., Chan-Kang, C., Dehmer, S. P., & Beddow, J. M. (2016). Agricultural R&D is on the Move. Nature, 537, 301-303