Key access and utilization descriptors for pearl millet genetic resources

This list consists of an initial set of characterization and evaluation descriptors for pearl millet genetic resources utilization. This strategic set of descriptors, together with passport data, will become the basis for the global accession level information portal being developed by Bioversity International with the financial support of the Global Crop Diversity Trust (GCDT). It will facilitate access to and utilization of pearl millet accessions held in genebanks and does not preclude the addition of further descriptors, should data subsequently become available.

Based on the comprehensive list 'Descriptors for Pearl millet [*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.]' published by ICRISAT and IBPGR (now Bioversity International) in 1993, the list was subsequently compared with a number of sources such as 'Descriptors for PMILLET' (USDA, ARS, GRIN), 'Establishment of a pearl millet [*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.] core collection based on geographical distribution and quantitative traits' (Euphytica (2007) 155:35–45), 'Pearl millet germplasm at ICRISAT genebank – status and impact' (ICRISAT, Vol. 3, Issue 1., 2007), 'Guidelines for the Conduct of Test for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability on Pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.)' (PPV & FRA, 2007), as well as with those descriptors that were awarded funds for further research by the Global Crop Diversity Trust in 2008 Evaluation Award Scheme (EAS). The initial list was further refined during a crop-specific consultation meeting held at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR, India) in June 2009. It involved several scientists from the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millet (AICRP-Pearl Millet).

A worldwide distribution of experts was involved in an online survey to define a first priority set of descriptors to describe, to access and to utilize pearl millet genetic resources. This key set was afterwards validated by a Core Advisory Group (see 'Contributors') led by Dr Prem Mathur of Bioversity International, Dr I. S. Khairwal, Project Coordinator, AICRP-Pearl Millet and Dr Hari D. Upadhyaya of International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).

Biotic and abiotic stresses included in the list were chosen because of their wide geographic occurrence and significant economic impact at a global level.

Numbers in parentheses on the right-hand side are the corresponding descriptor numbers listed in the 1993 publication. Descriptors with numbers ending in 'letters' are either modified or new descriptors that were added during the development of the list below.

PLANT DATA

Plant height [cm]

From the ground level to the tip of the spike. At dough stage

Number of productive tillers

Number of spikes which bear seed at dough stage. Spikes younger than the dough stage are not counted

(4.1.6)

(4.1.1)

Green fodder yield per plant [kg] At flowering	(4.1.10)
Days to 50% flowering Number of days from field emergence to when 50% of plants flower. Stigma emergence main spike is considered as flowering	(4.2.4) gence on the
Spike length [cm] At dough stage	(4.3.1)
Spike thickness [mm] Maximum diameter of the spike, excluding bristles. At dough stage	(4.3.2)
Spike densityAt maturity3Loose5Intermediate7Compact	(4.3.3)
Grain colourAfter threshing. Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) colour codes are given in parent descriptor states1Ivory (yellow-white group 158A)2Cream (orange-white group 159A)3Yellow (yellow group 8C)4Grey (grey group 201)5Deep grey (black group 202B)6Grey brown (brown group 199)7Brown (brown group 200)8Purple (purple group 79B)9Purplish black10A mixture of white and grey grains (on the same spike)	(4.4.1) heses beside
1000-seed weight [g] At 12% moisture content	(4.4.5)
Grain yield per plant [g]	(4.4.9)
ABIOTIC STRESSES	

(7.1)

Reaction to drought

BIOTIC STRESSES

Downy mildew (Sclerospora graminicola) (8.1.1)(8.1.X)

Blast (Pyricularia grisea)

CONTRIBUTORS

Bioversity is grateful to all the scientists and researchers who have contributed to the development of this strategic set of 'Key access and utilization descriptors for pearl millet genetic resources', and in particular to Dr I. S. Khairwal, Dr Prem Mathur and Dr Hari D. Upadhyaya for providing valuable scientific direction. Adriana Alercia provided technical expertise and guided the entire production process.

CORE ADVISORY GROUP

Prem Mathur, Bioversity International, India

- I. S. Khairwal, All India Coordinated Research Project on Pearl Millet (AICRP-Pearl Millet), India
- Hari D. Upadhyaya, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India
- S. K. Gupta, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India Melanie Harrison-Dunn, United States Department of Agriculture, National Plant Germplasm System (USDA, NPGS), USA
- Tom C. Hash, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India
- Bettina I. G. Haussmann, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), Niger
- Luís Gustavo Asp Pacheco, Ministry of Agriculture, Brazil
- K. N. Rai, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India
- K. Narismha Reddy, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), India
- A. Seetharam, Ex-Project Coordinator, All India Coordinated Research Project on Small Millets, India
- C. Tara Satyavathi, Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), India

REVIEWERS

Ethiopia

Asfaw Adugna, Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)

Germany

Ulrike Lohwasser, Leibniz Institute of Plant Genetics and Crop Plant Research Heiko K. Parzies, University of Hohenheim, Institute of Plant Breeding

India

B. Gopal, Zuari Seeds Limited

A. K. Jayalekha, Bayer Bioscience Pvt. Ltd.

Thimma M. Reddy, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) R. P. Thakur, International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) Shailendra Warathe, Syngenta India Ltd.

Senegal

Ousmane Sy, Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles (ISRA)

Tunisia

Mohamed Loumerem, Institut des Régions Arides

USA

Xinzhi Ni, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS)

Jeffrey P. Wilson, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service (USDA-ARS)

Zimbabwe

Marco Mare, Crop Breeding Institute (CBI)