

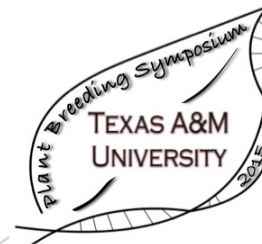


Dr. Russ Jessup

TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

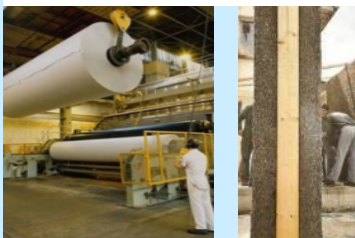
DEPARTMENT OF SOIL & CROP SCIENCES



Biofuels



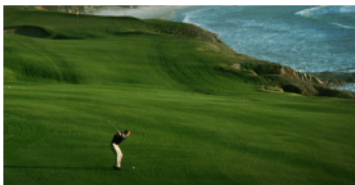
Bioproducts



Forages



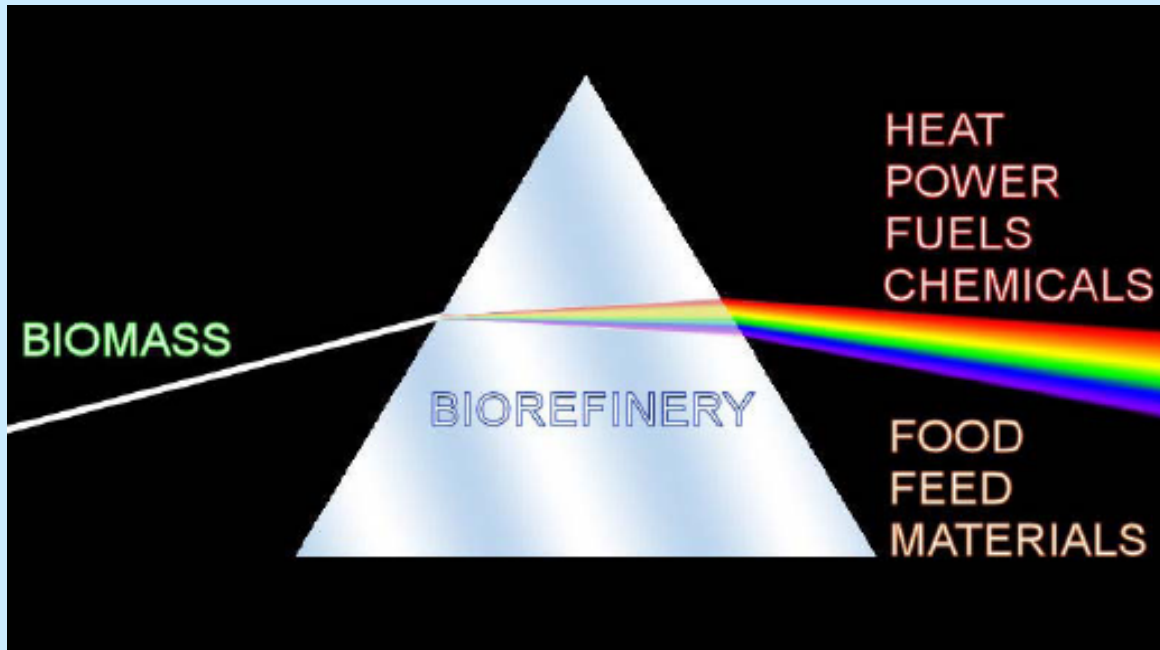
Turfgrass



Ornamentals



Biorefining Perennial Grasses:



Sustainability via Disruptive Breeding

Russ Jessup

Industrial

Corrosion inhibitors, diesel control, boiler water treatment, gas purification, emission abatement, specialty lubricants, hoses, seals

Transportation

Fuels, oxygenates, anti-freeze, wiper fluids, molded plastics, car seats, belts, hoses, bumpers, corrosion inhibitors

Textiles

Carpets, Fibers, fabrics, fabric seatings, foam cushions, upholstery, drapes, lycra, spandex

Safe Food Supply

Food packaging, preservatives, fertilizers, pesticides, beverage bottles, appliances, beverage can coatings, vitamins

Environment

Water chemicals, flocculants, chelators, cleaners and detergents

Communication

Molded plastics, computer casings, optical fiber coatings, liquid crystal displays, pens, pencils, inks, dyes, paper products

Housing

Paints, resins, siding, insulation, cements, coatings, varnishes, flame retardants, adhesives, carpeting

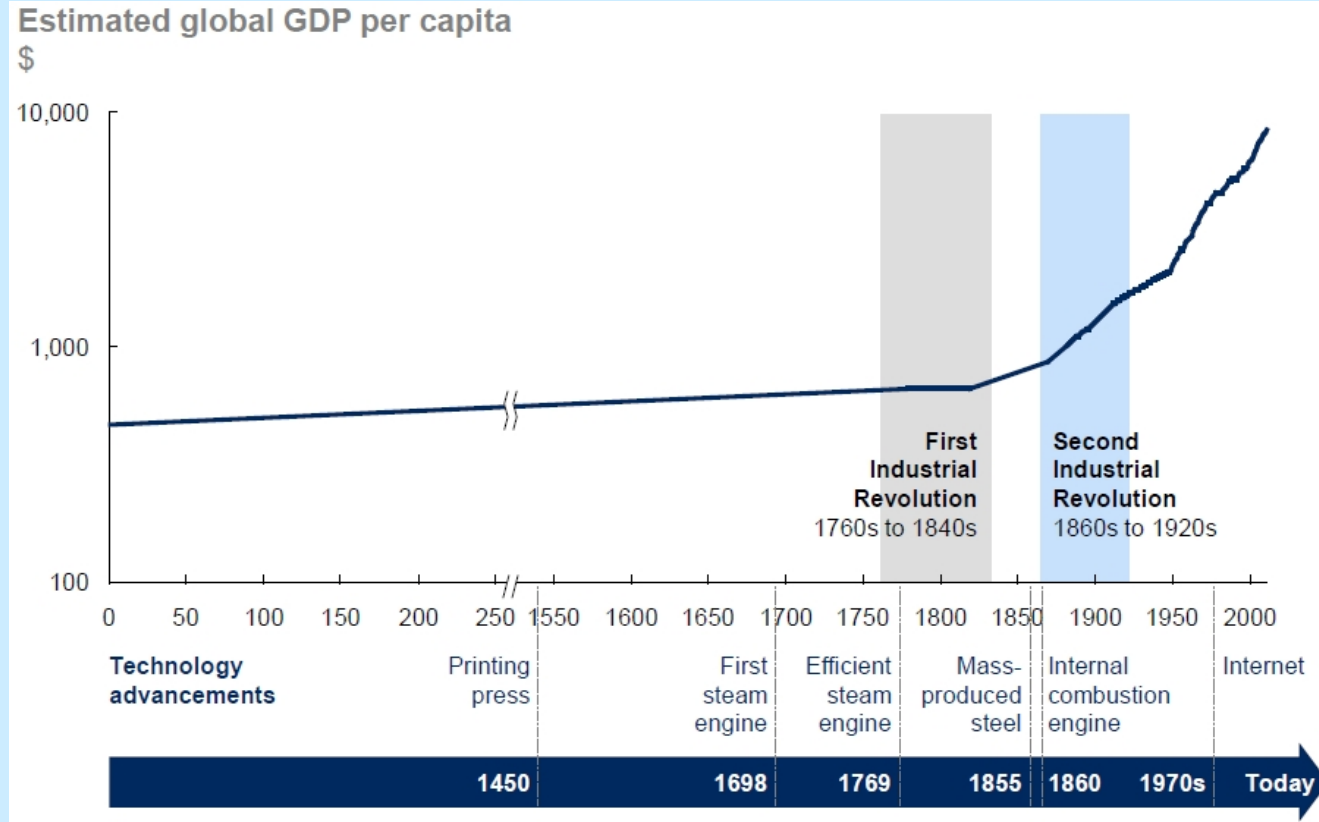
Recreation

Footgear, protective equipment, camera and film, bicycle parts & tires, wet suits, tapes-CD's-DVD's, golf equipment, camping gear, boats

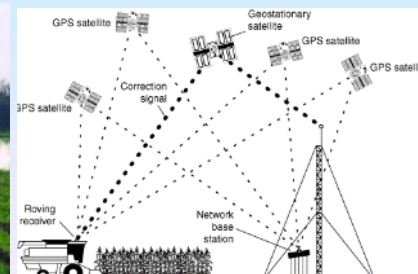
Health and Hygiene

Plastic eyeglasses, cosmetics, detergents, pharmaceuticals, suntan lotion, medical-dental products, disinfectants, aspirin

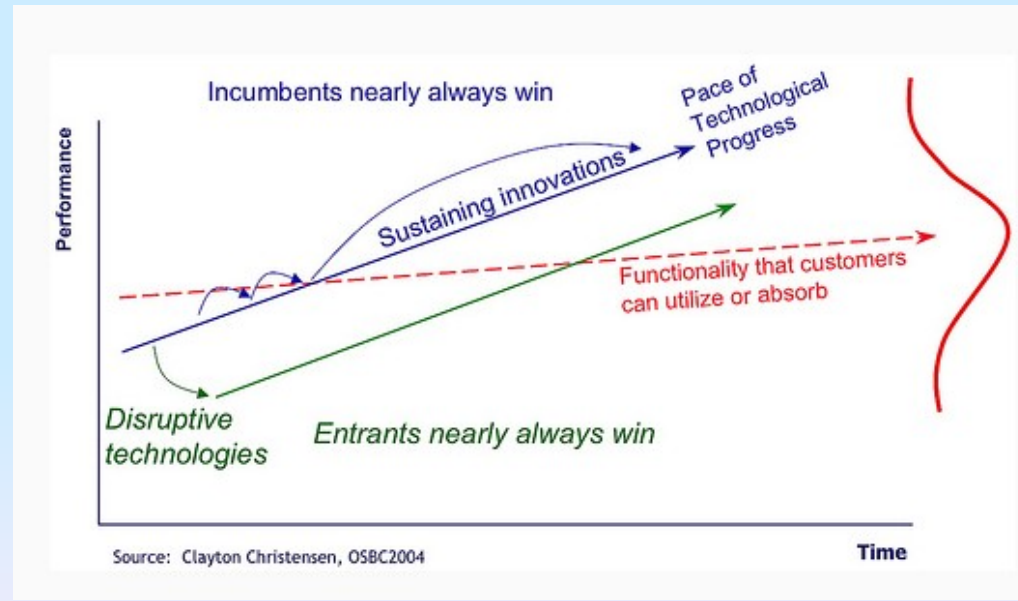
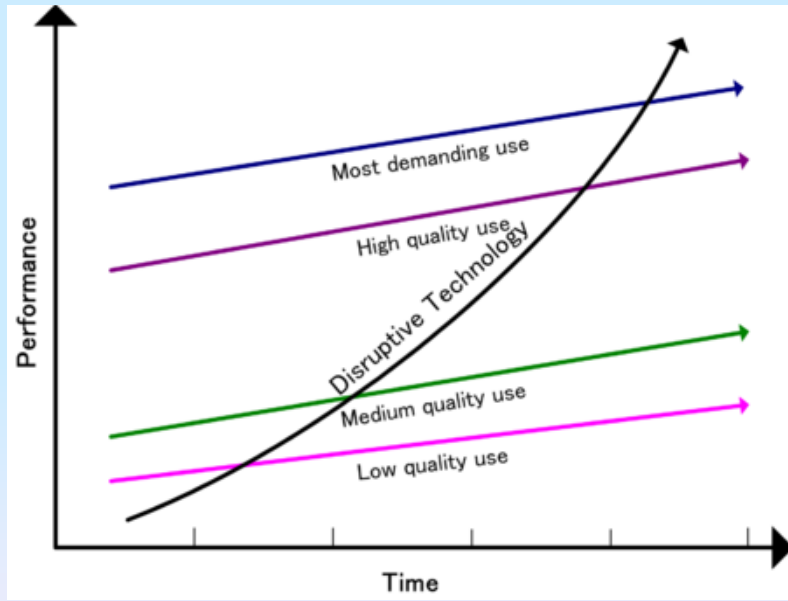
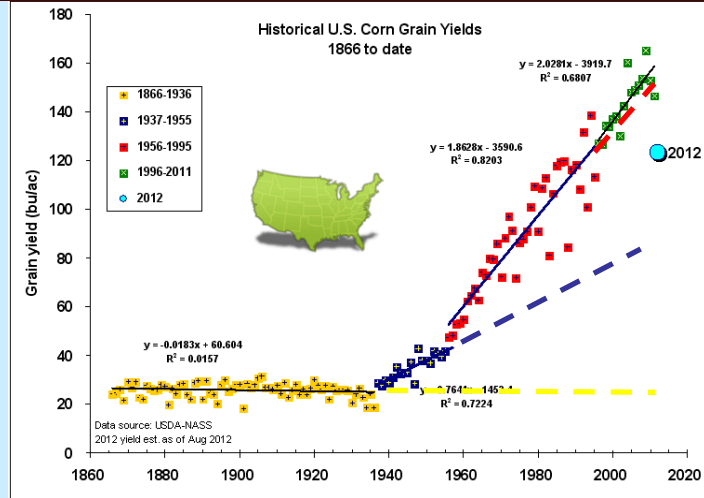
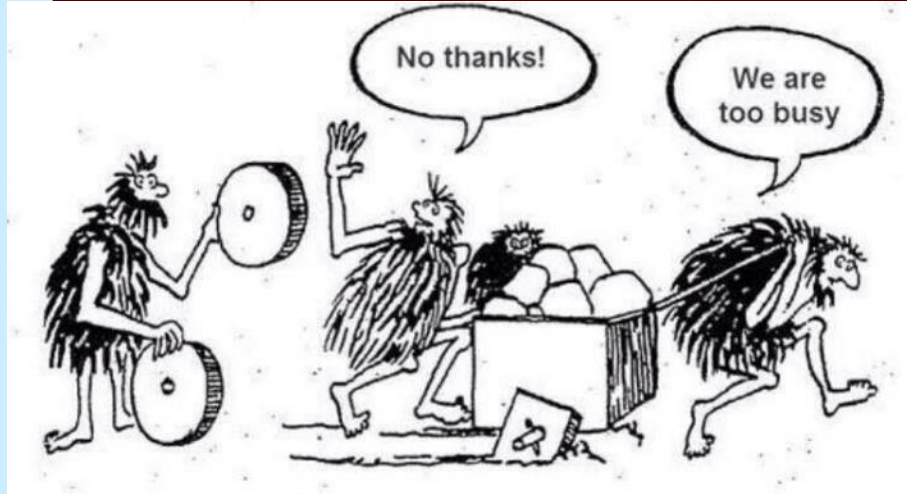
'Progress' vs. 'Sustainability'



SOURCE: Angus Maddison, "Statistics on world population, GDP and per capita GDP, 1-2008 AD," the Maddison Project database; McKinsey Global Institute analysis



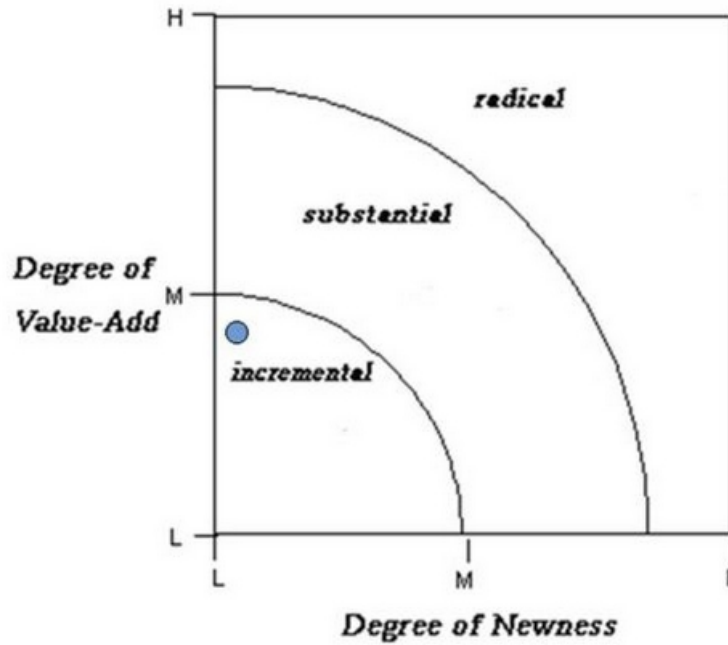
'Incremental' vs. 'Disruptive'



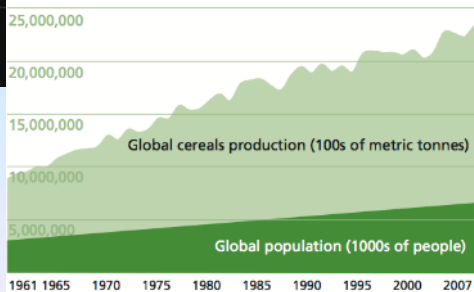
'Value Creation' vs. 'Value Capture'

Technology Driven

Incremental Innovation Graph



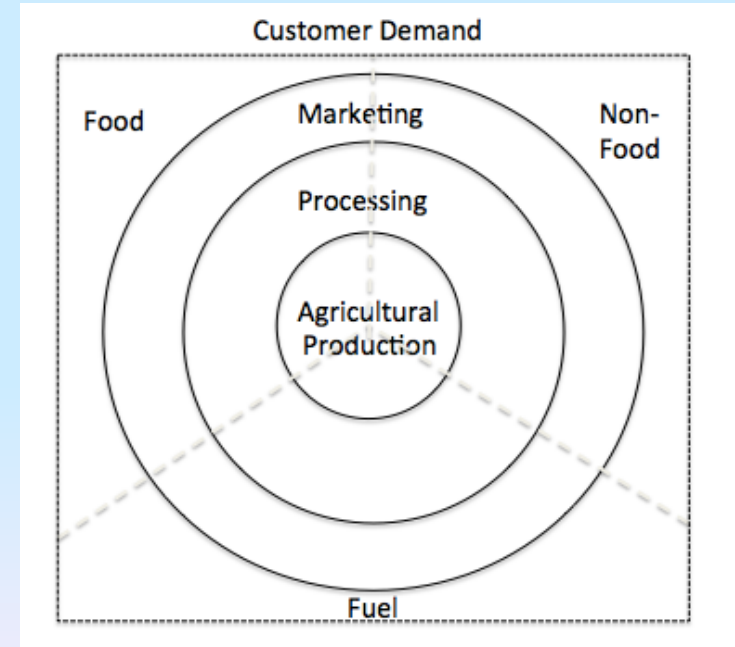
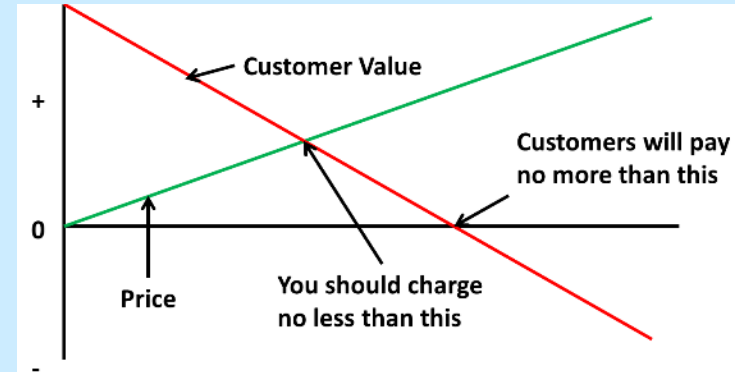
Global population and cereal production



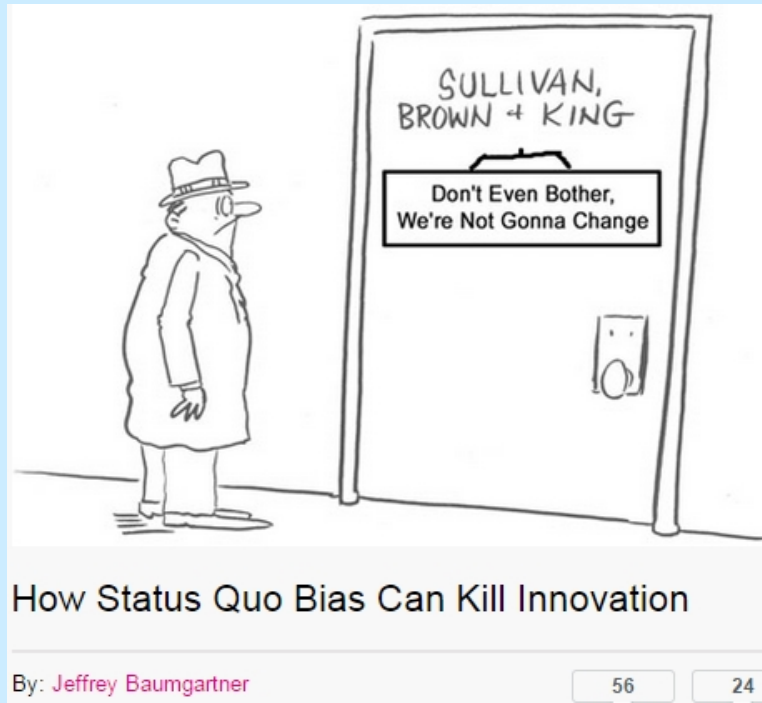
Source: U.N. Food & Agriculture FAOSTAT database, U.S. Census International database

(www.ceoforum.com.au)

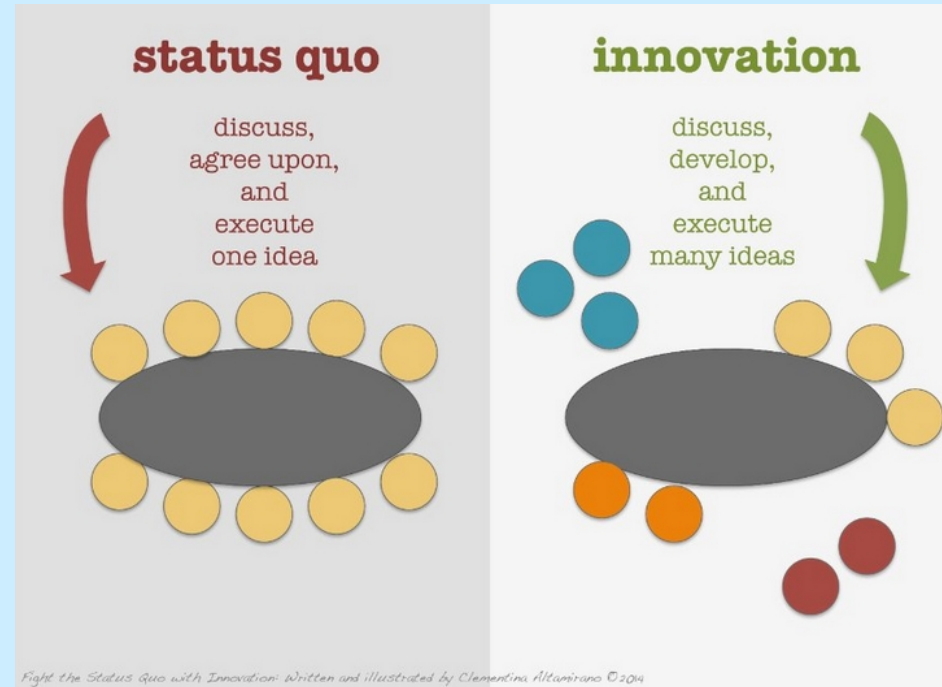
Consumer Driven



'Establishment' vs. 'Innovation'

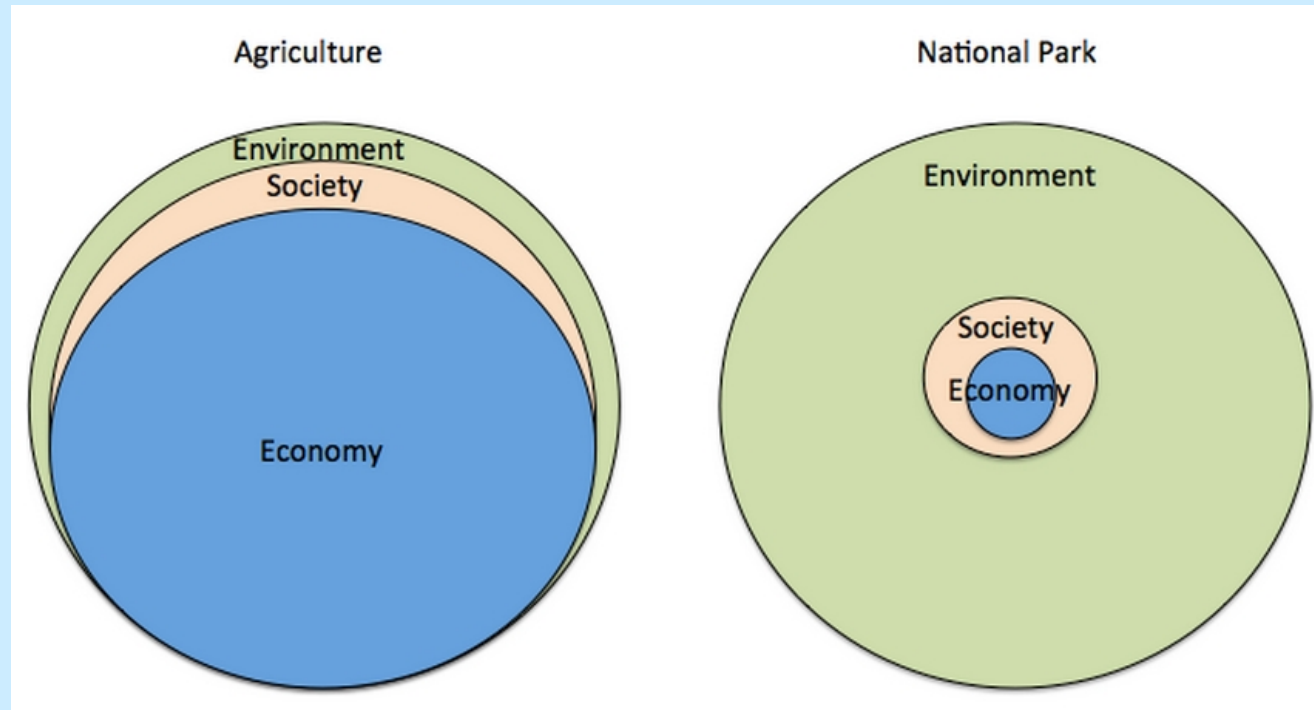


Complex Established Legacy Sectors (CELS)

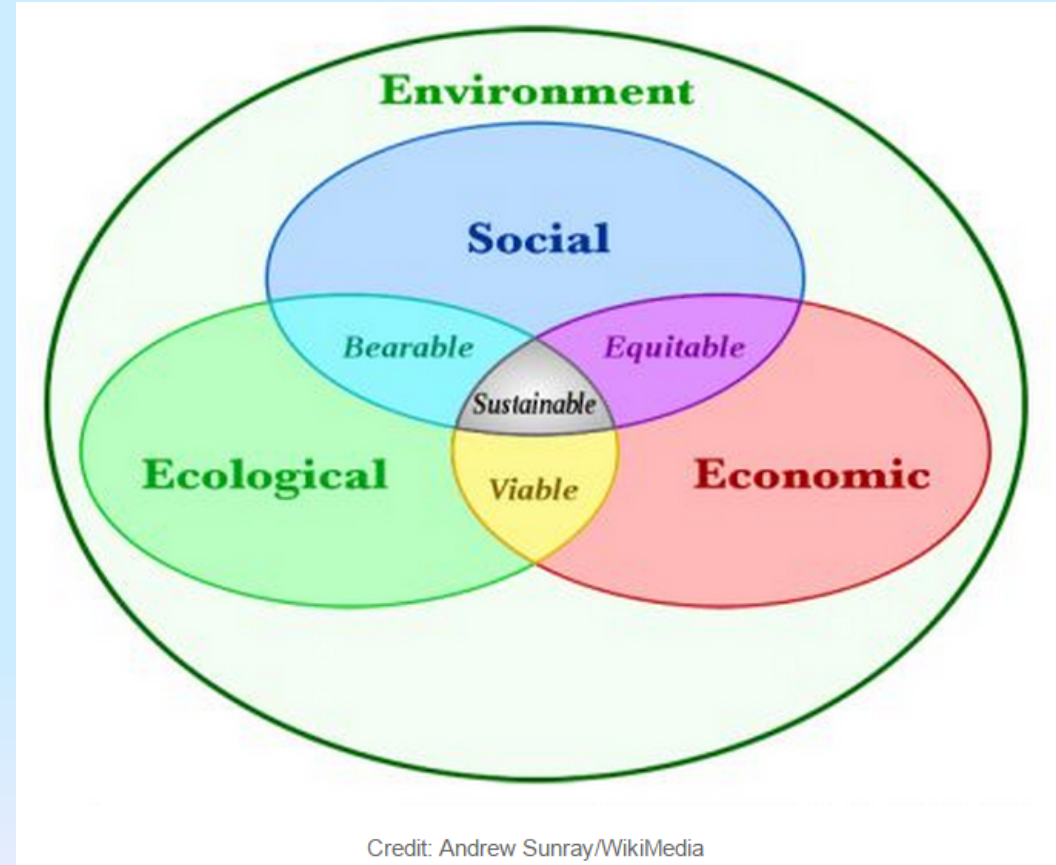
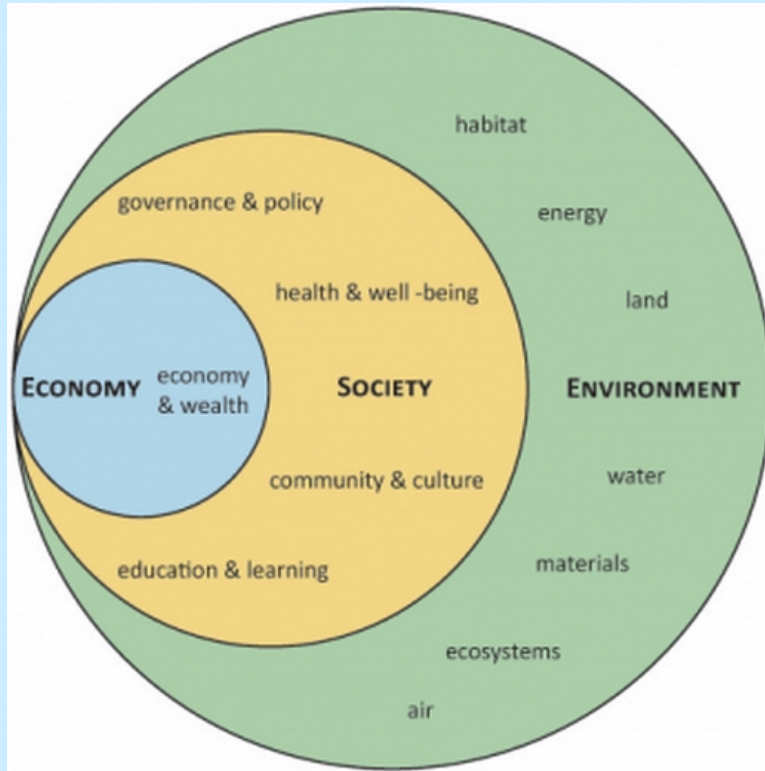


- Perennial Grain Crops
- Polyculture Cropping Systems
- BIOREFINERIES
- ...

‘Value...\$\$\$\$’ vs. ‘Value Systems’



'Sustainability' vs. 'Achievability'

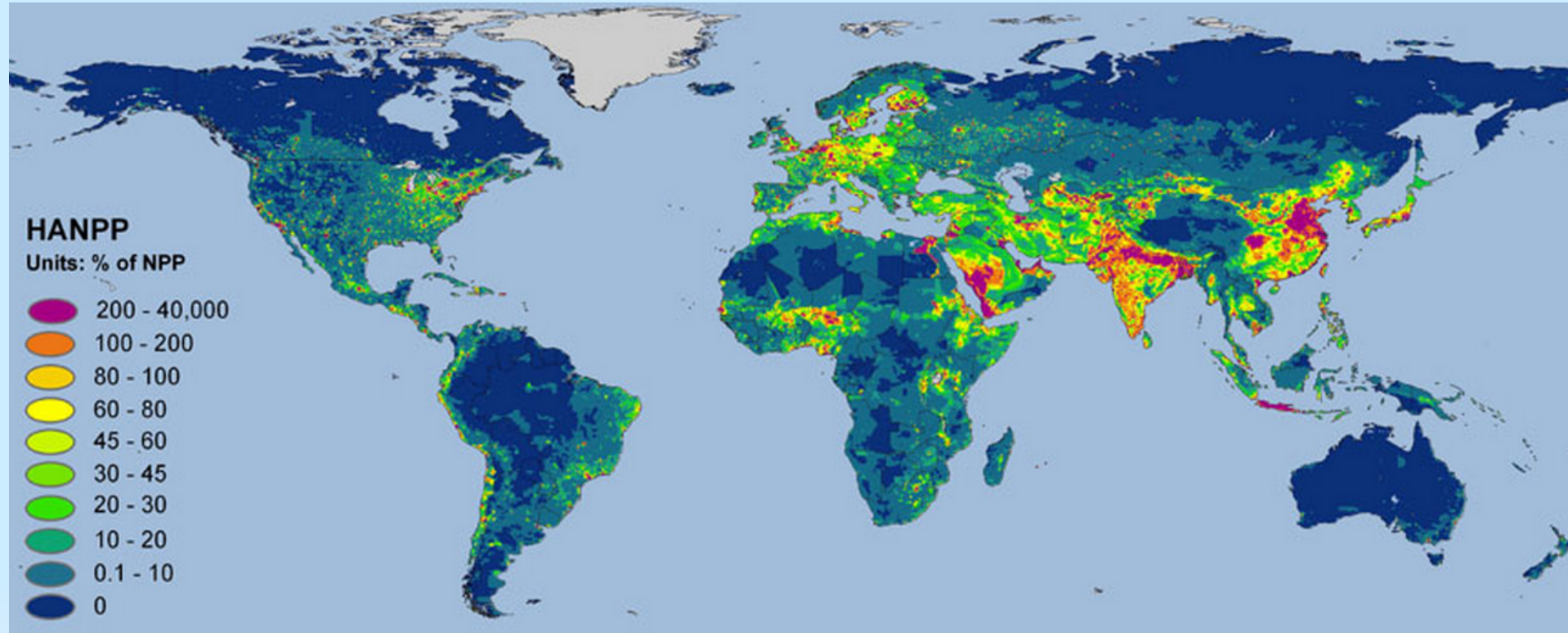


Biomass?

Global Net

Primary Production: 2015

Human Appropriation of Net Primary Production



http://www.nasa.gov/images/content/61350main_hanpp2.jpg



World Biomass demand in 2050

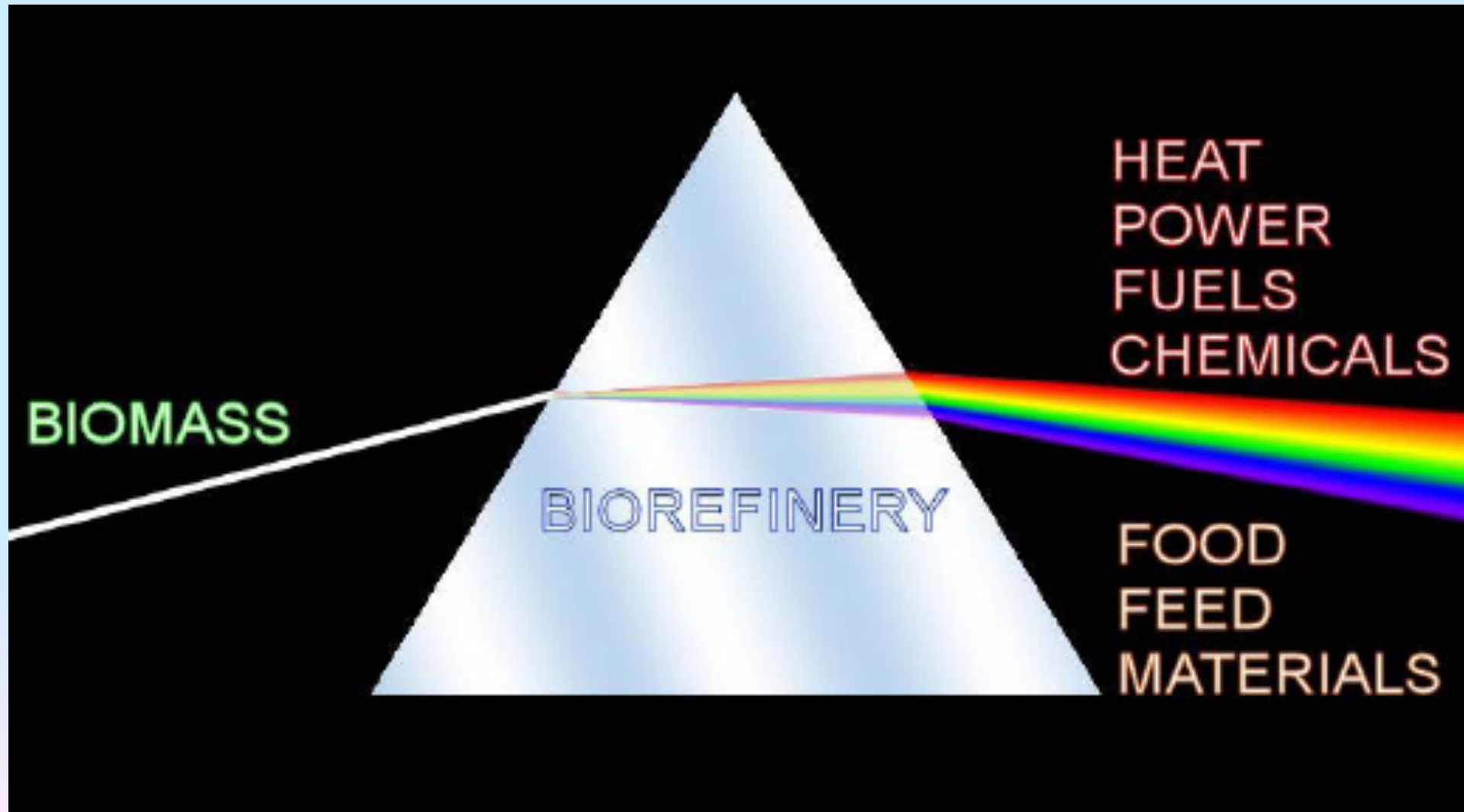
Food / Feed	10 billion ton biomass for 3 billion ton food
Energy	10 billion ton equivalent to 160 EJ
Chemical industry	1 billion ton for 0.3 billion ton product
Specialties	1 million ton
Wood and composites	2 to 3 billion ton

24 → 4% (2015) → 14% (2050)

Current production 170 billion ton biomass of which 6 billion ton is used:

- 1,8 grains
- 2,2 other food (sugar, vegetables, starch, etc.)
- 2 wood
- 0,01 other non-food

Biorefining Perennial Grass Feedstocks



Bioplastics





Bioplastics

starch

sugar (PLAs)

starch or sugar (PHAs, PHBs, PHHs)

lignin (cellulose acetate)

biopolymers...etc.

Bioplastics are not a new idea



Classic film clip of Henry Ford, 1941
whacking an early *soy composite* bumper

Why didn't they take off then?

What's driving their adoption now?

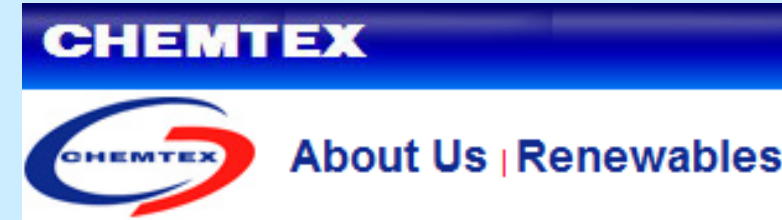
Who is leading?





Specialty Chemical Platforms

resins



adhesives



lubricants



solvents

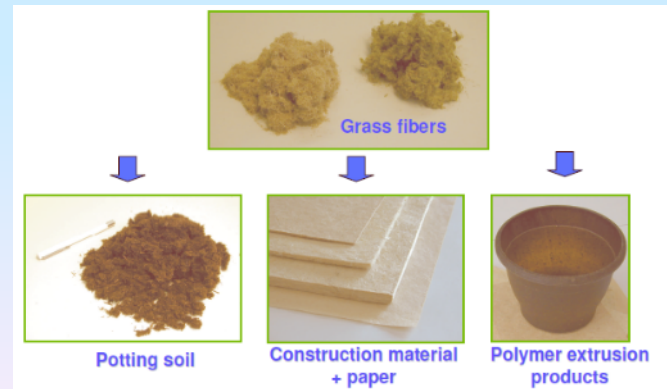
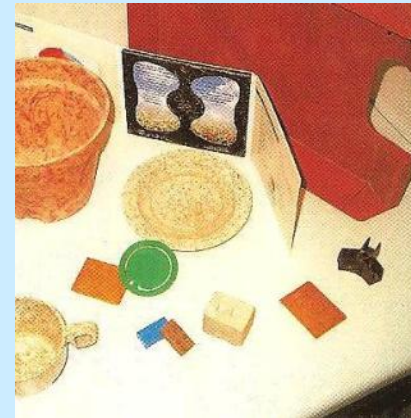
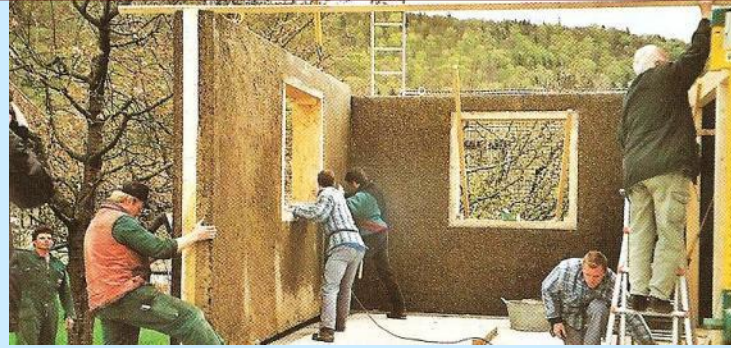
cosmetics





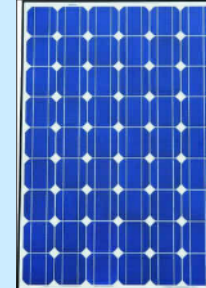
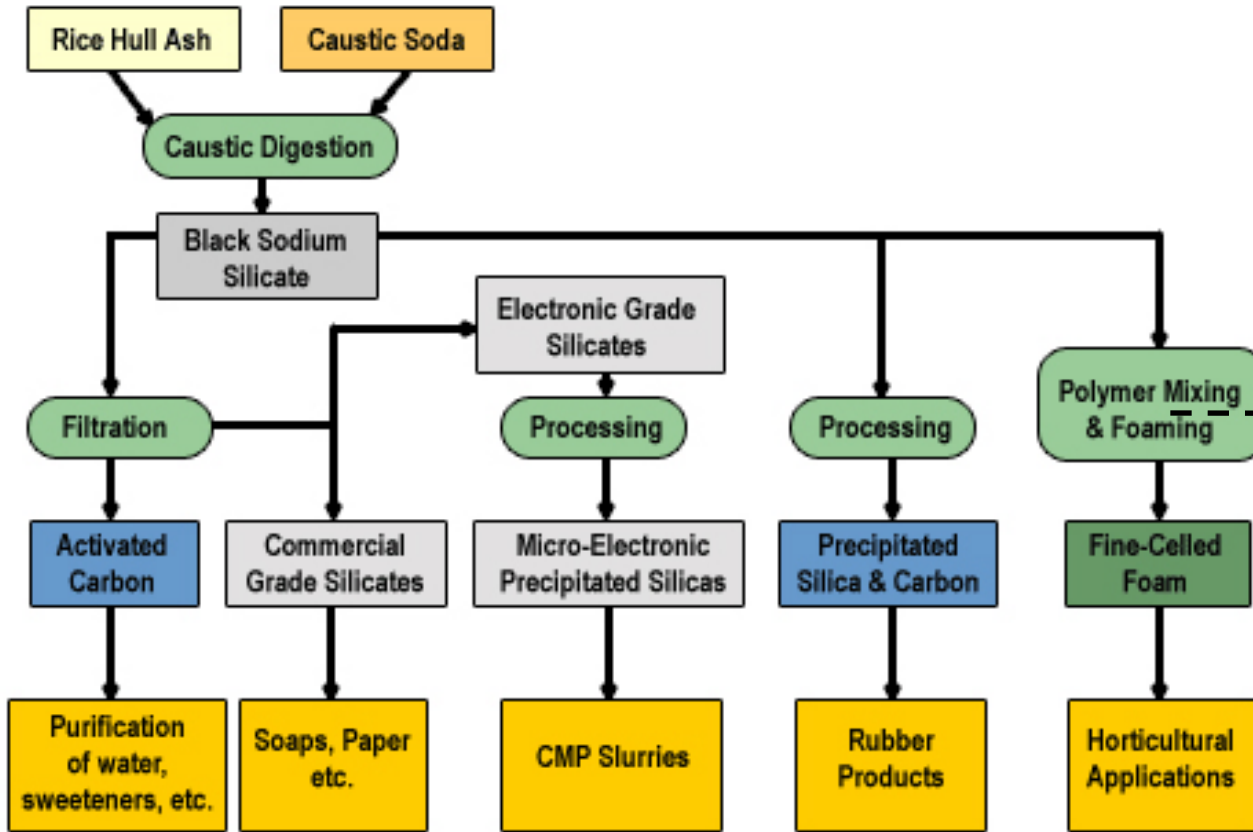
Fiber

- Fiber-crete
- Composites
- Insulation
- Textiles

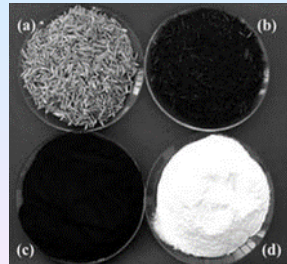




Silica



→ PV
→ Microchips





Protein

Leaf Protein Concentrate (LPC)



<http://www.leafforlife.org/>

Cassava LPC fortification

Grass	Productivity (tons/yr)	Protein content (%)*	Animal yield (animals/hectare**/yr)
<i>Panicum maximum</i> (Guinea grass)	12-40	8-12	1.5-2.5
<i>Brachiaria radicans</i> (Tanner grass)	20-25	8-12	2-2.5
<i>Brachiaria humidicola</i>	18-25	4-8	1.5-2
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> Schum cv. Mott (Dwarf elephant grass)	40-50	10-15	3-5

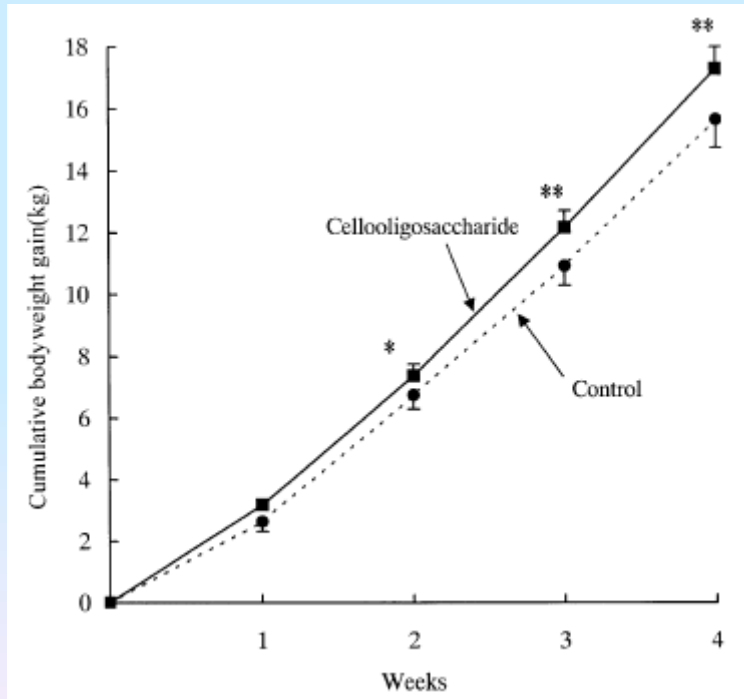
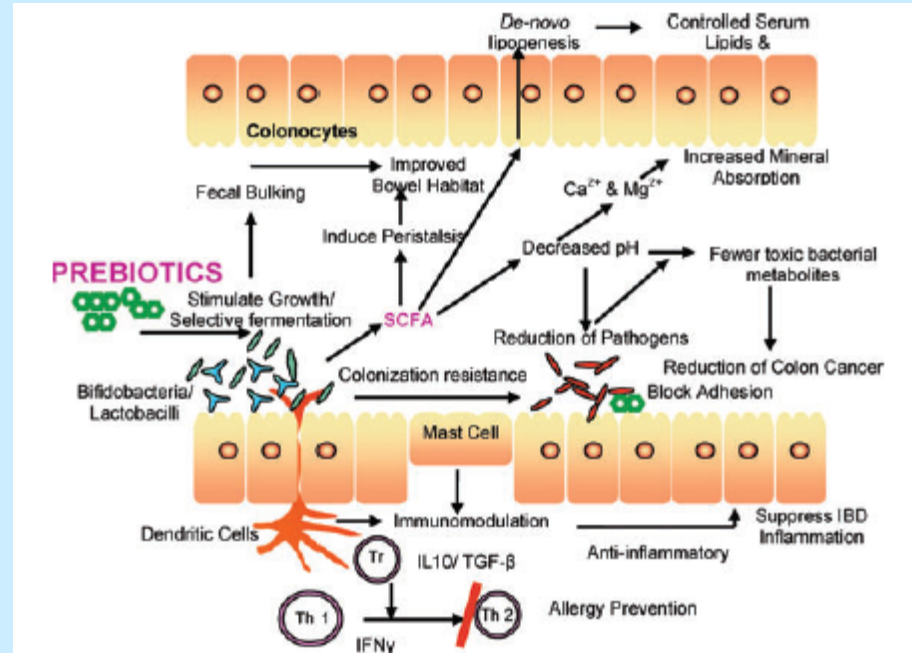
Leaf Meal Supplements





Functional Foods

Prebiotics



COS: Cello-oligosaccharides

XOS: Xylo-oligosaccharides



Vitamins

- plant derived ‘whole-food’ vitamins
- feed ‘leaf meal’ supplements



Dietary survey of Sri Lankan pre-school children and the potential role of leaf concentrate supplementation

Table 3. Potential contribution of a leaf concentrate (LC) supplement^a in ameliorating nutrient deficits

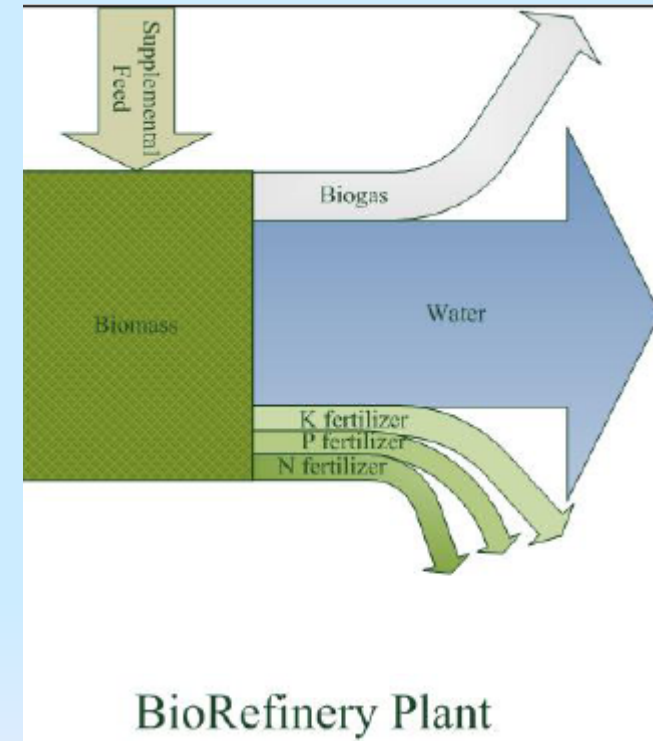
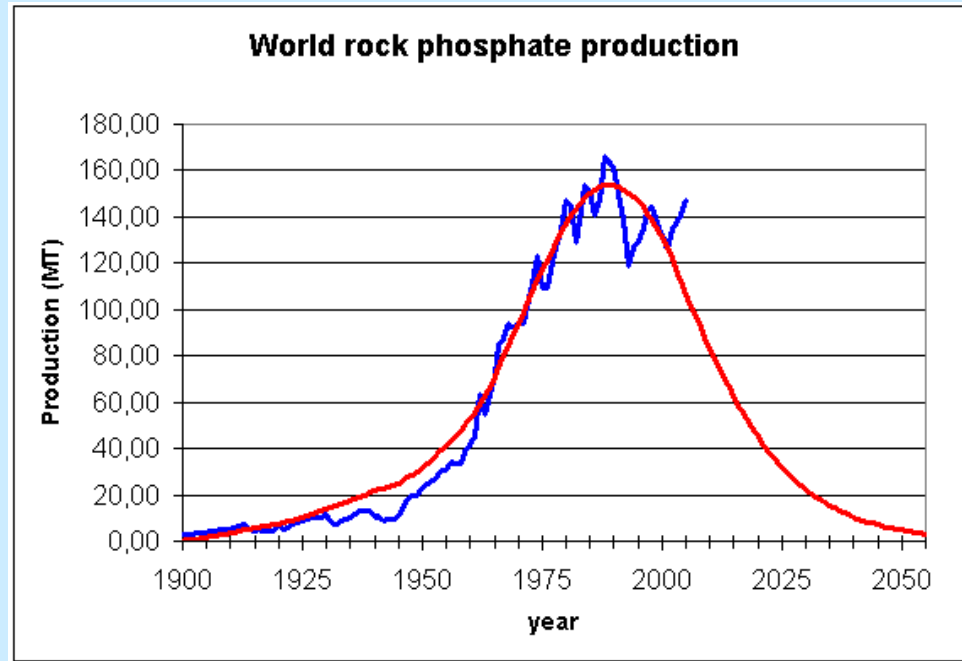
Nutrient	Observed mean intake (% of RDA ^b (s.d.))	Deficit in mean intake (% of RDA)	Contribution provided by LC (% of RDA) ^c	Deficit met by LC (% of deficit)
Energy	78 (16)	22	negligible	–
Protein	130 (33)	–	8	–
Vitamin A	51 (47)	49	93	>100
Ascorbic acid	138 (107)	–	–	–
Thiamin	99 (25)	1	12	>100
Riboflavin	90 (40)	10	25	>100
Niacin	72 (22)	28	16	57
Iron	150 (89)	–	82	–
Zinc	20 (7)	80	44	55
Calcium	105 (66)	–	negligible	–
Folic acid	159 (68)	–	158	–

^a Based on a supplement per child of 19 g of moist leaf concentrate made from 333 g of leaf. Cox et al. 1993

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

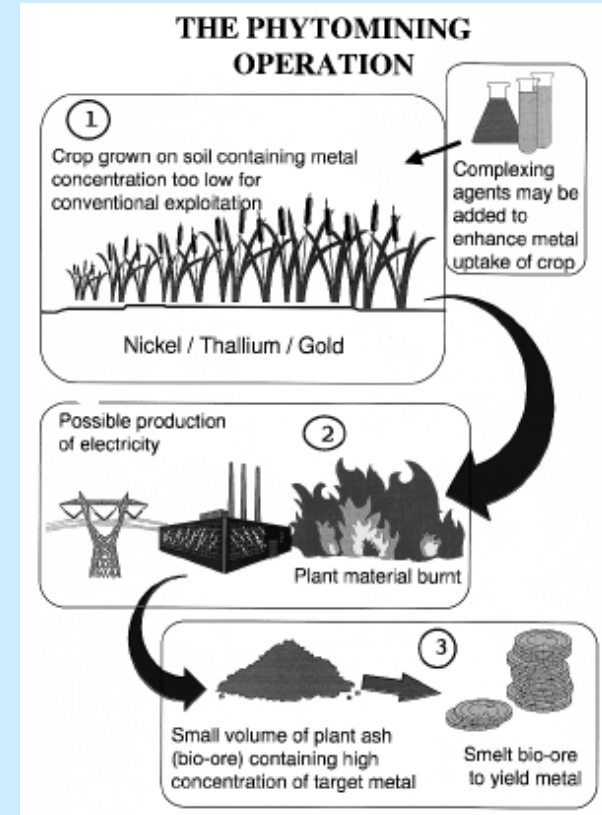
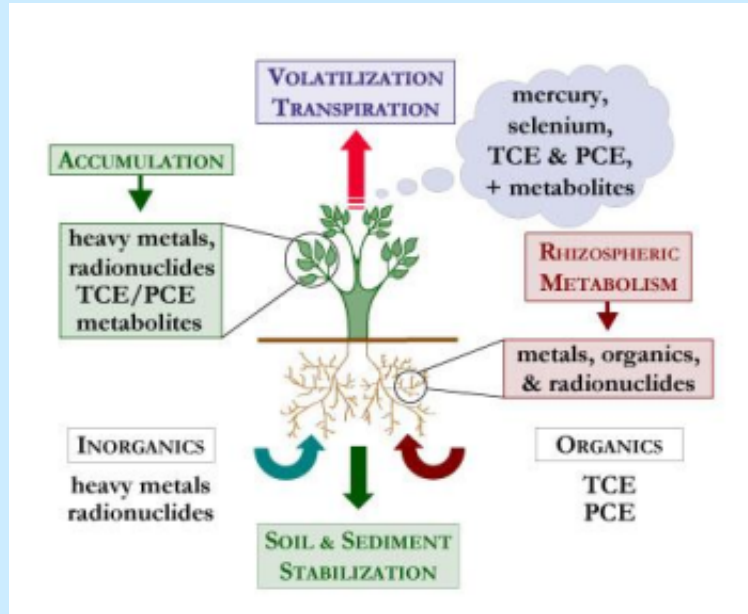


Fertilizer

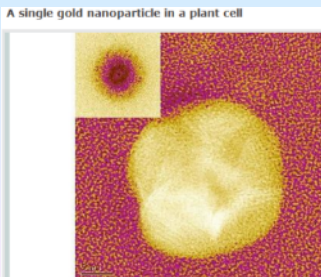




Phytoremediation → Phytomining



Nickel

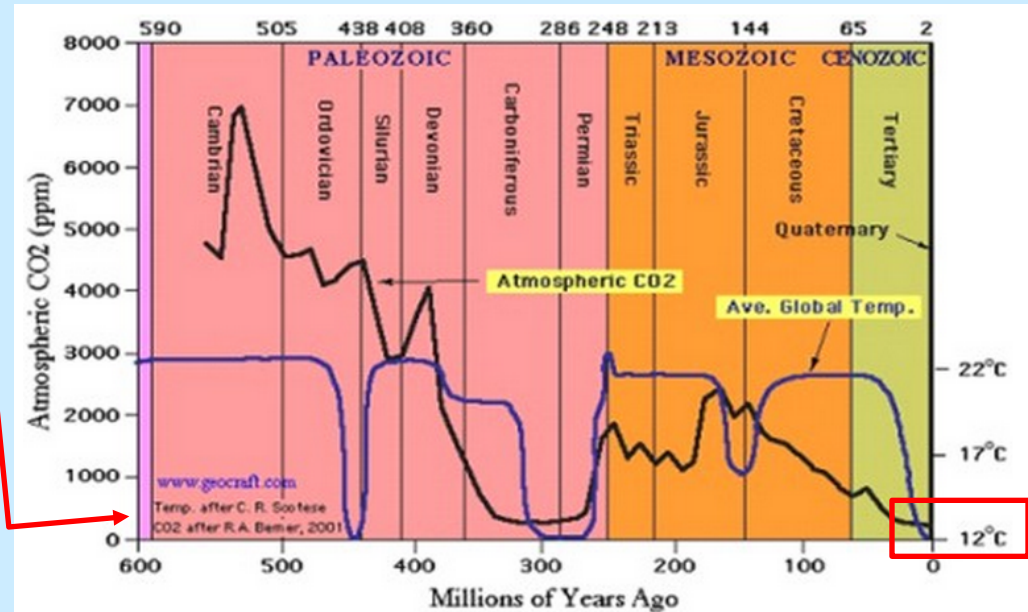
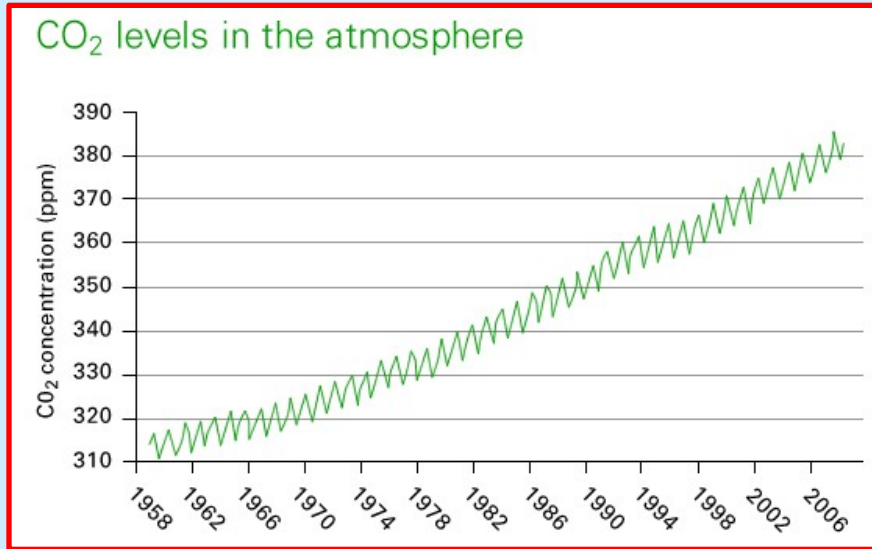


Gold

‘Nanoparticle’ Portable Fuel Cells



Carbon: Sequestration



80 ppm atm CO₂ = 167 Gt Carbon



Hold your breath?



Soil Sequestration (10+ Yrs)

Soil Density = 1.2

12" soil = 3,658 T/Ha

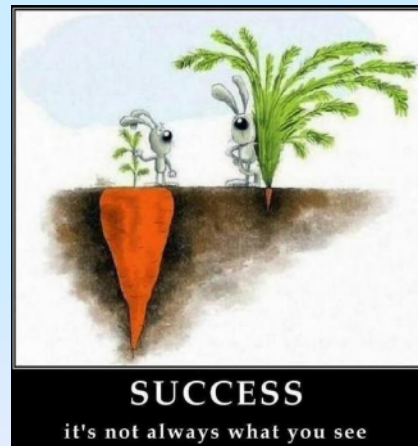
1% SOM = 36.58 T/Ha

SOM (58% C) = 21.21 T C/Ha

5.1 B Ha cropland globally

1.56% SOM/Ha = 80 ppm atm C

Rhizomatous Crops (1 Yr.)



Perennial S. Spp.

60-70% biomass belowground

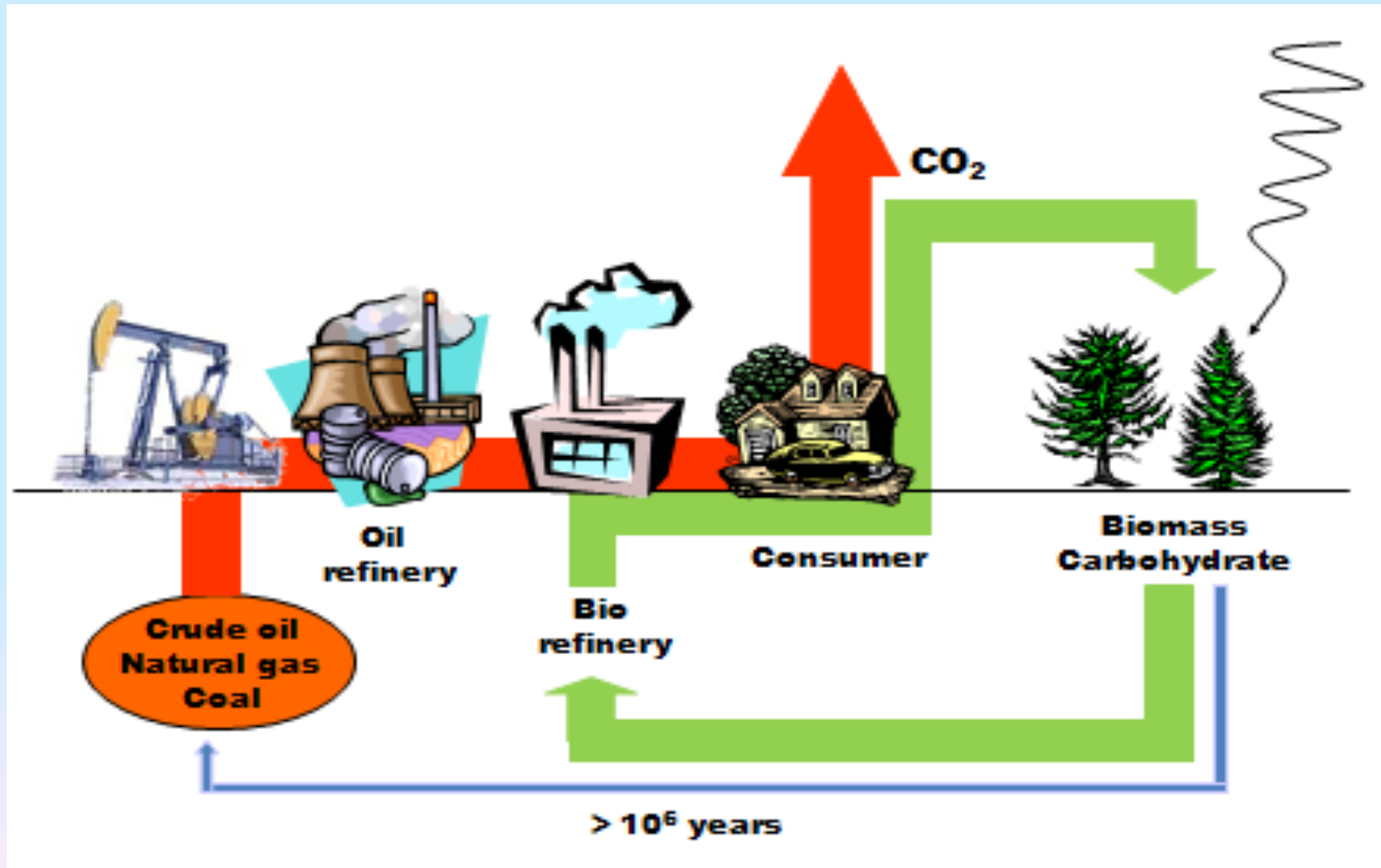
18" soil = 26.7 dT rhizomes per Ha

Rhz (45% C) = 12 T C/Ha



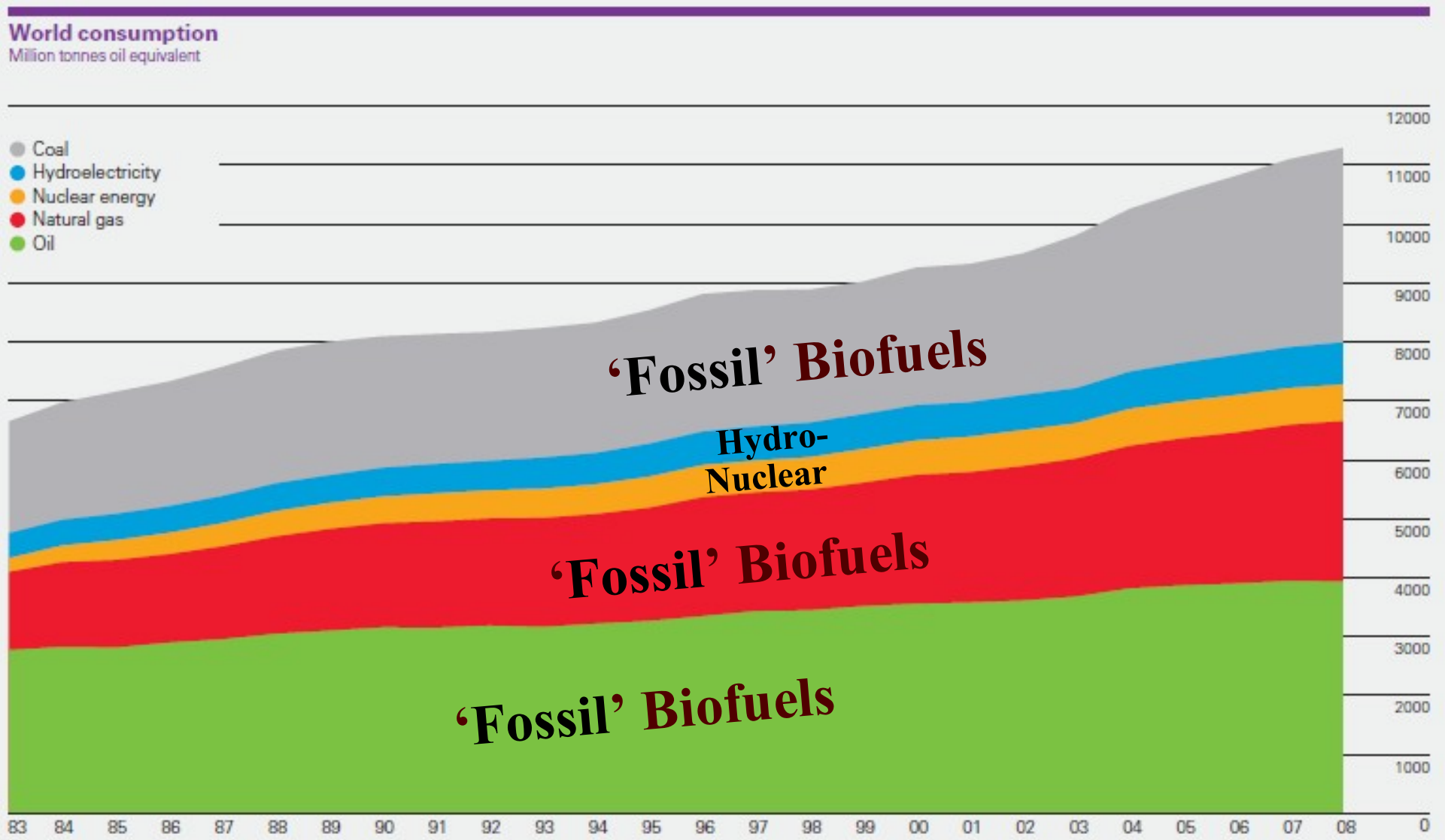
Hydrocarbon vs. Carbohydrate

'Fossil' Biofuels vs. 'Renewable' Biofuels

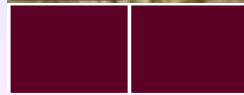
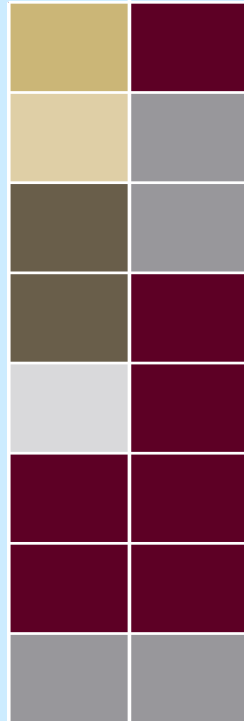




World Energy Consumption

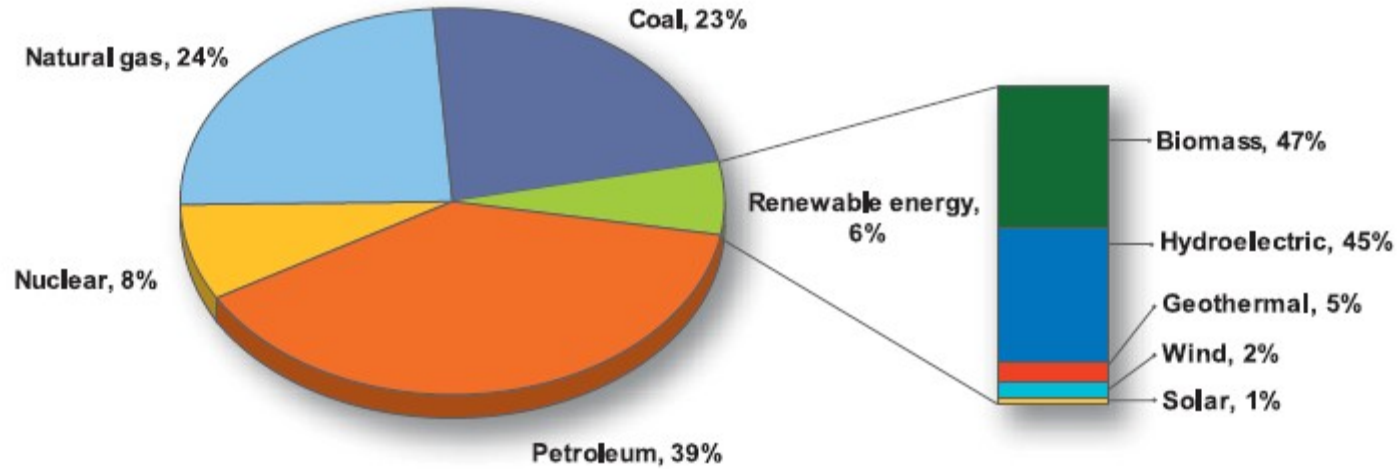


World primary energy consumption grew by 1.4% in 2008, below the 10-year average. It was the weakest year since 2001. Oil remains the world's dominant fuel, though it has steadily lost market share to coal and natural gas in recent years. Oil's share of the world total has fallen from 38.7% to 34.8% over the past decade.





U.S. Renewable Energy Utilization



Biomass Consumption

Million dry tons/year

Forest products industry	
Wood residues	44
Pulping liquors	52
Urban wood and food & other process residues	35
Fuelwood (residential/commercial & electric utilities)	35
Biofuels	18
Bioproducts	6
Total	190

- Forestlands and agricultural lands contribute 190 million dry tons of biomass - 3% of America's current energy consumption.

Source: EIA, 2004a & b

Figure 2: Summary of biomass resource consumption



Biofuels: Ethanol

•Solid

- biopower

•Liquid

- ethanol
- butanol
- biodiesel

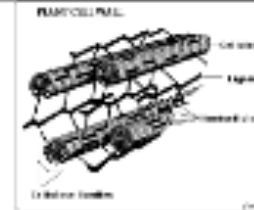
•Gas

- Biogas/syngas



Cellulosic Fermentation

- Pretreatment
 - Size reduction/grinding
 - Acid (dilute or concentrated)
 - hemicellulose hydrolysis
 - Heating
 - Steam explosion/WLX, others
- Hydrolysis (cellulose depolymerization - glucose release)
 - Acid
 - Enzymatic
- Fermentation of sugars (C5 and C6)
 - Separate
 - Simultaneous saccharification and cofermentation (SSCF, SSCF)
- Product Recovery and Purification
 - Distillation and dehydration
 - Lignin separation (unfermented)



◀ Corn starch represents 60-65% of the kernel, which is at most 50% of the harvested biomass

- Nearly 2/3 of the captured solar energy is not utilized



◀ Sugarcane available sugar is ~14-16% of the harvested biomass

- More than 80% of the captured solar energy is not utilized





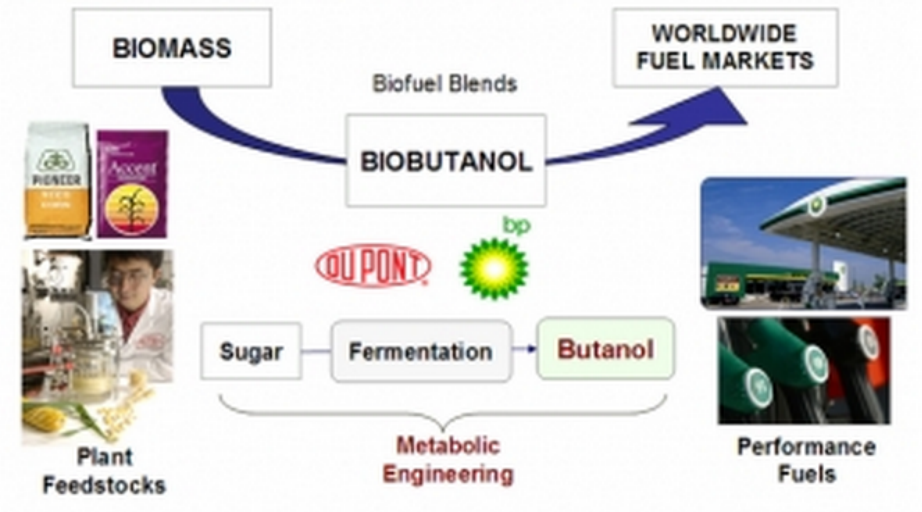
Biofuels: Butanol

- Solid
 - biopower
- Liquid
 - ethanol
 - butanol
 - biodiesel
- Gas
 - Biogas/syngas

Butanol fermentation

- Butanol ($\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{OH}$) has higher heating value per gallon (energy content) than ethanol and is less hygroscopic
- Acetone-Butanol-Ethanol fermentation pathway
- *Clostridium beijerinckii*,
C. acetobutylicum
- Gas stripping

DuPont - BP Biofuels Partnership Biobutanol Development & Launch





Biofuels: Biodiesel

•Solid

- biopower

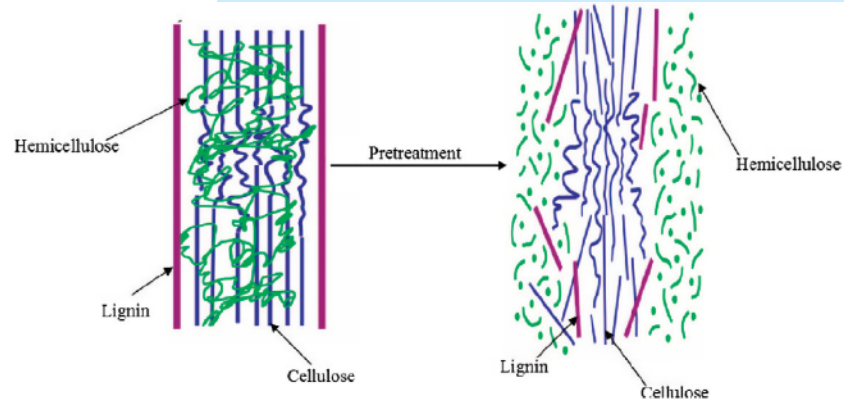
•Liquid

- ethanol
- butanol
- biodiesel

•Gas

- Biogas/syngas

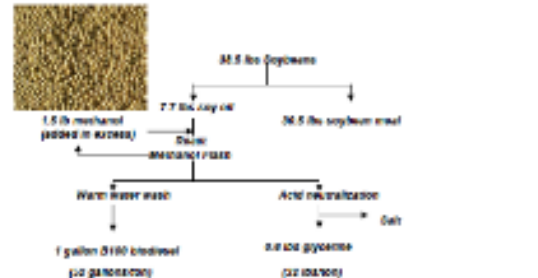
Pretreatment



‘Lipid Accumulating’ Microbes

Biodiesel (FAME, FAEE)

- Transesterification
 - Reaction between lipid and alcohol using alkaline catalyst
 - Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)—oil + methanol/NaOH or KOH
 - Fatty acid ethyl ester (FAEE)— oil + ethanol/KOH or NaOH
- Reduced viscosity, improved atomization
- Improved emissions (uncertainties regarding NO_x)
- Lower Toxicity





Biofuels: Syngas

- Solid
 - biopower

- Liquid
 - ethanol
 - butanol
 - biodiesel

- Gas
 - Biogas/syngas

Anaerobic Digestion

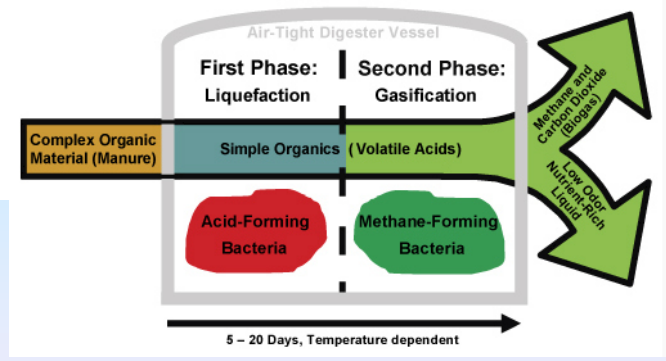


- CH₄ + CO₂ biogas
- Digesters, landfills
- Electricity
- Heat
- Biogas upgrading
 - Pipeline quality
 - CNG
 - LNG
 - Gas-To-Liquids (GTL)
 - Other chemical synthesis

Syngas

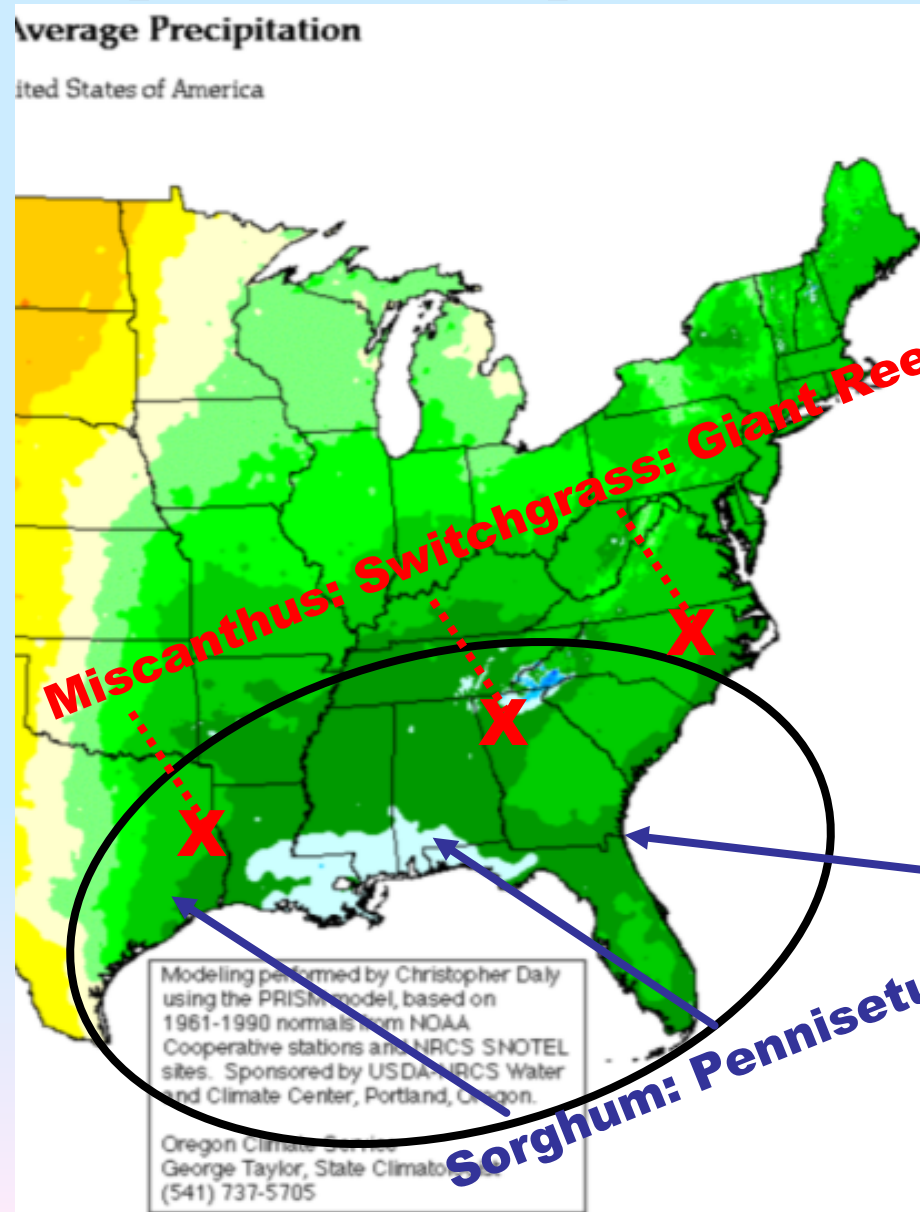
- Direct use
- Fischer-Tropsch
 - Fe, Co, Ru
 - Waxes, diesel
- Isosynthesis
 - ThO₂, ZrO₂
 - Olefins, gasoline
- Oxosynthesis
 - HCo(CO)_x
 - i-C₄
 - Aldehydes
- Water-gas shift
 - Fe, CuZn
 - Alcohols
- Methanation
 - Fe, FeO
 - Hydrogen
 - Ammonia
- Alkali-doped
 - Ni
 - SNG
- Ethanol synthesis
 - ZnO/Cr₂O₃
 - CuZnO/Al₂O₃
 - MoS₂
 - Mixed alcohols
- Methanol synthesis
 - Co, Rh
 - Ethanol
 - CuZnO
 - Methanol

- Direct use (M100, M85, DMFC)
- Al₂O₃
- DME CH₃OCH₃ (methanol dehydration)
- homol/Co
- Ethanol
- Ag
- Formaldehyde
- Isobutylene
- MTBE
- Co, Rh, Ni
- Acetic acid
- zeolites
- Olefins, gasoline





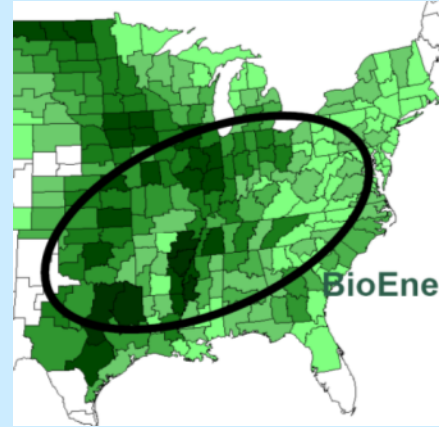
'Bioenergy Belt': Tropical vs. Temperate Feedstocks



Biofuels

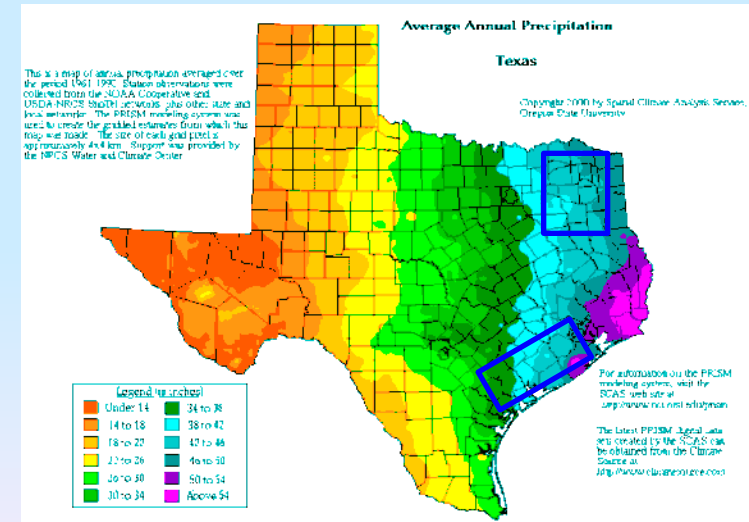
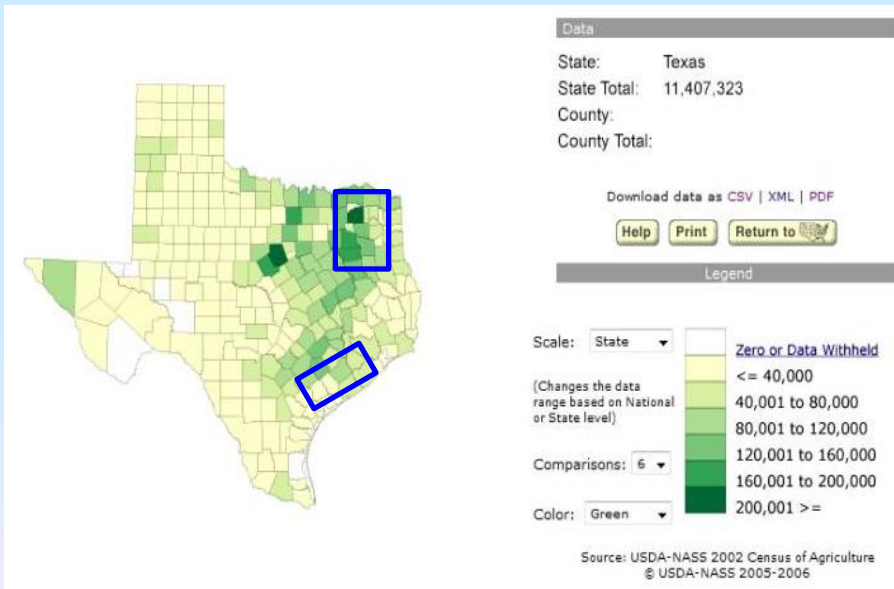
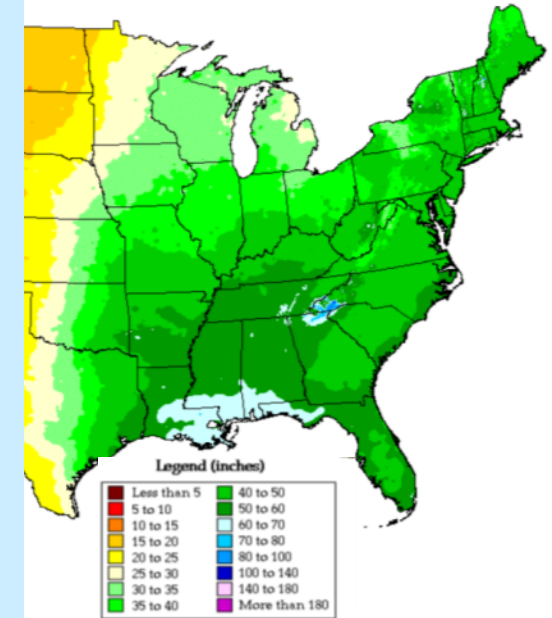


'Bioenergy Belt'



Average Precipitation

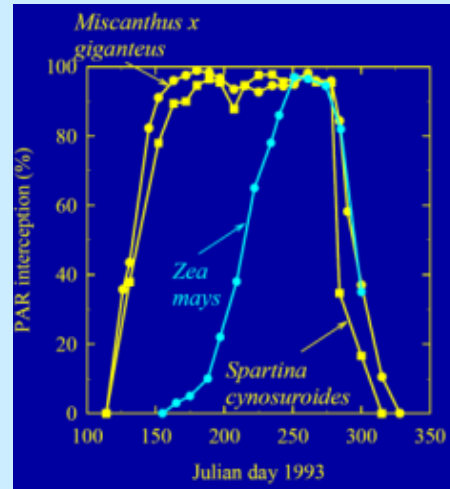
United States of America



Perennial Grasses

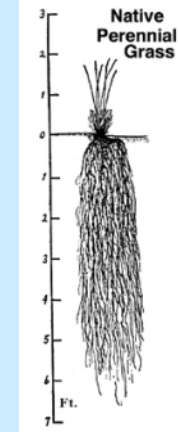
Biomass Production

10 - 30
dt/ac/yr



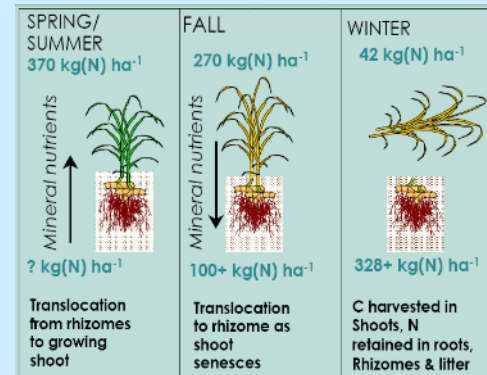
Carbon Sequestration

3 - 4
dt/ac/yr

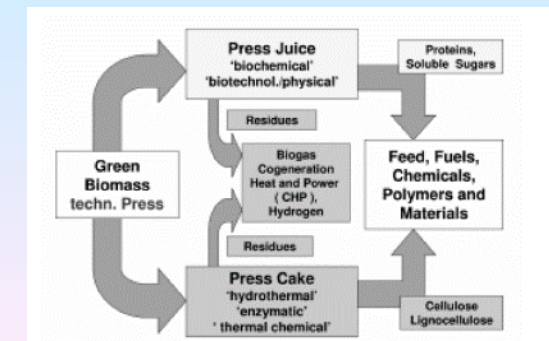
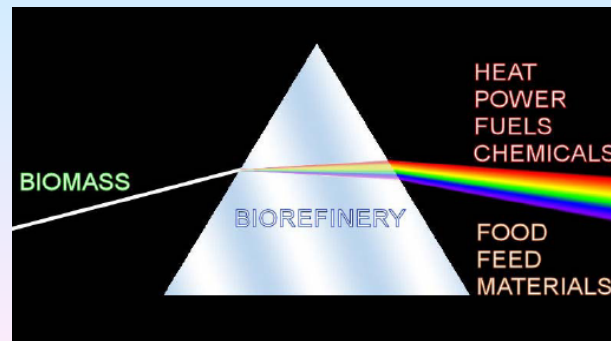


Low Inputs

(Resource Use Efficiency)



Alternative Uses (Biorefineries)



Sustainability VS. Invasiveness

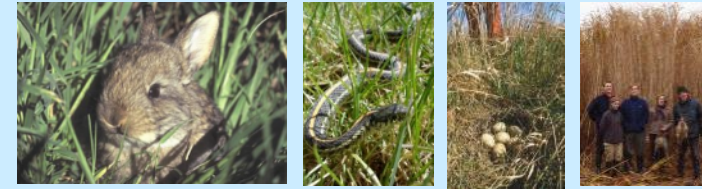
- Soil: GHGs, Carbon Sequestration, Erosion

























- Water: Quality, WUE, Phytoremediation

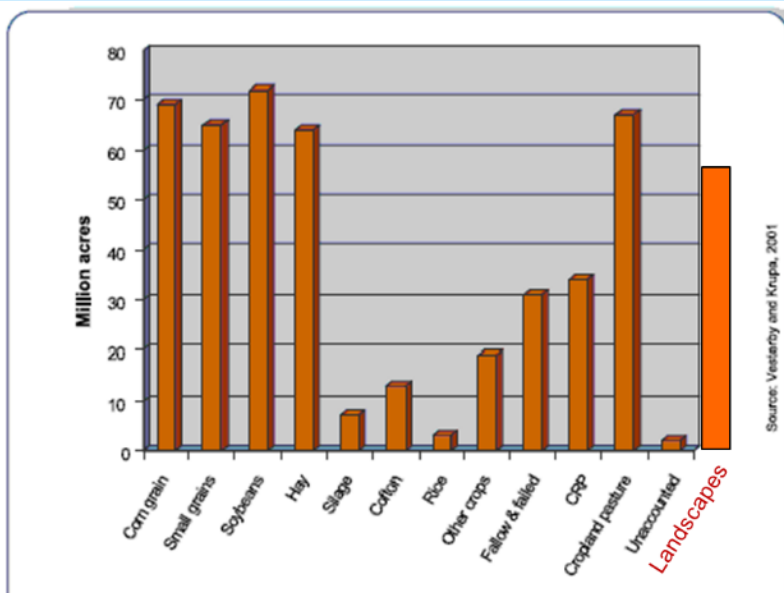


- Biodiversity: Wildlife Habitat



1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	<p>Top 10 World's Worst Weeds</p> <p>The chart displays the 10 most serious weed in the approximate order in which they are troublesome to the world's agriculturalist. The bowl with grain icon  represents the reported number of different crops that weed affects, and the flag  represents the number of countries that consider the weed a pest.</p> <p>It is important to mention that the water hyacinth only affects paddy crops and is a weed of the tropics and subtropics. There is no calculable data.</p>
 Purple Nutsedge <i>Cyperus rotundus L.</i>  52  92	 Bermuda grass <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>  40  80	 Barnyardgrass <i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>  36  80	 Junglerice <i>Echinochloa colona</i>  32  60	 Indian goosegrass <i>Eleusine indica</i>  46  60	
 Johnsongrass <i>Sorghum halepense</i>	 Cogongrass <i>Imperata cylindrical</i>	 Water Hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	 Purselane <i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	 Lambsquarters <i>Chenopodium album</i>	

Land VS. Water Resources

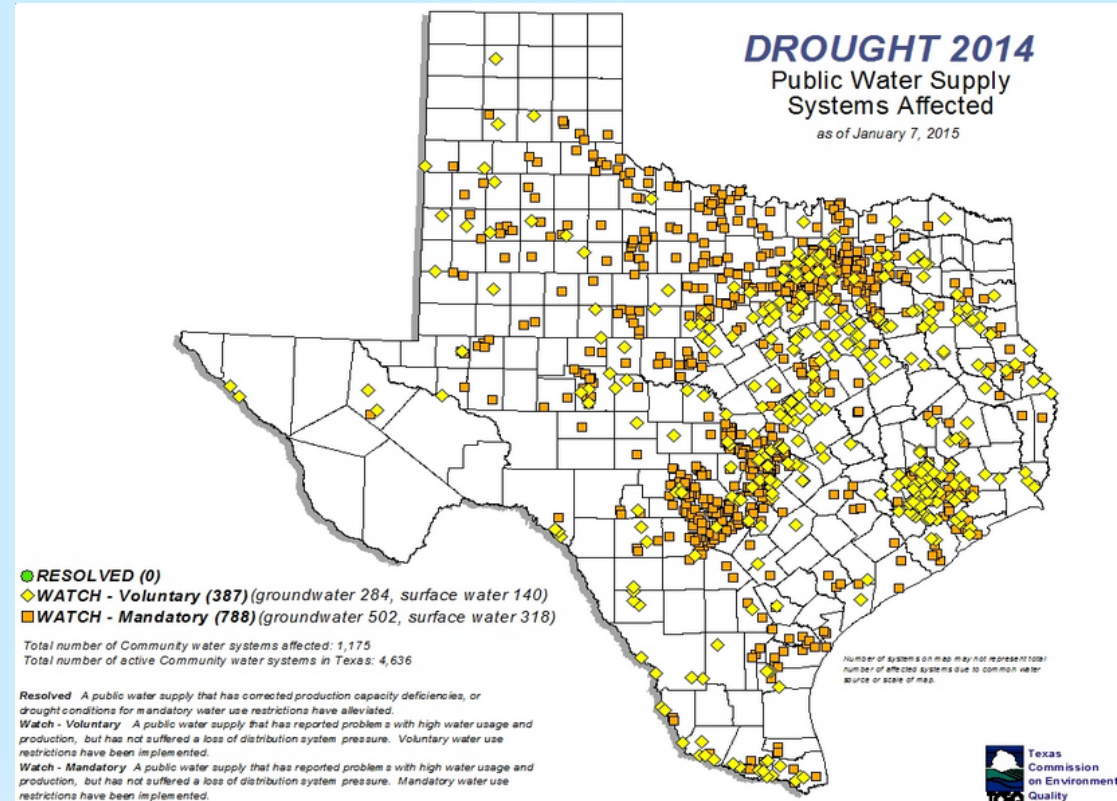


Grasslands

~80 million acres (TX)

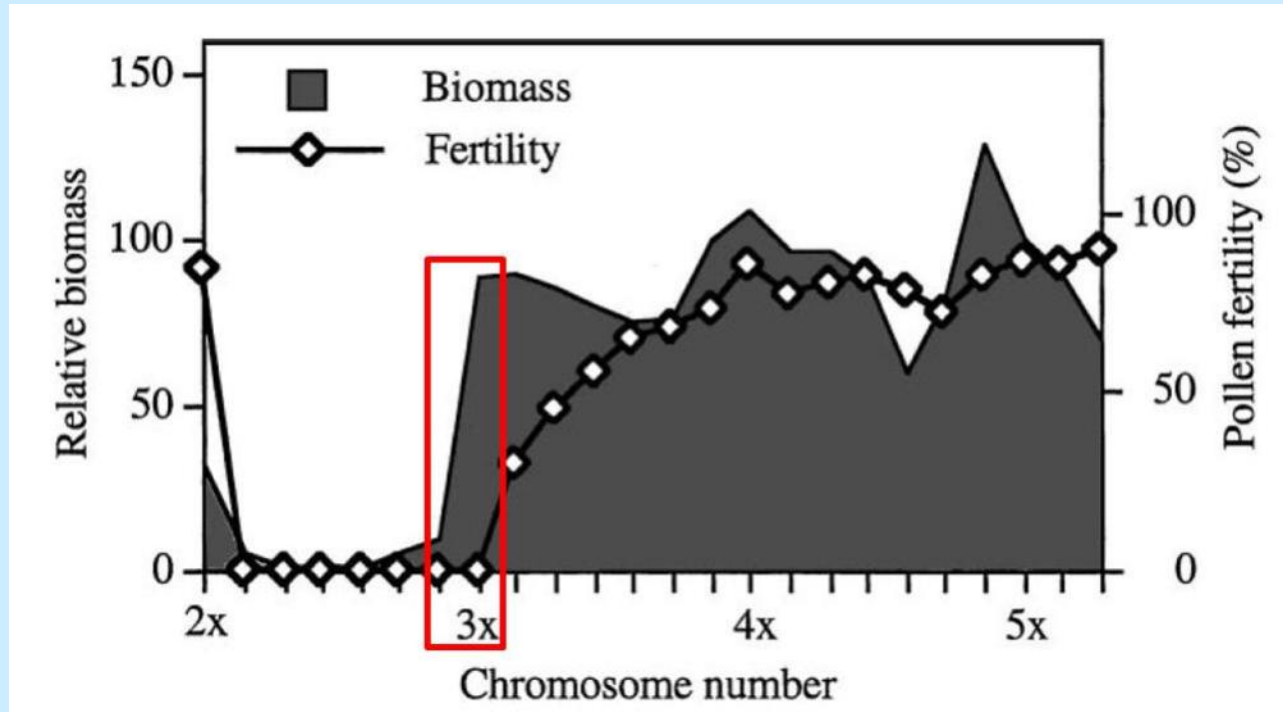
>300 million acres (US)

>50 million acres of 'landscapes'
(US)





Sterile, Seeded, High Biomass Feedstocks



Triploid Sterility (Seedless Crops)

Grapes

Watermelon

Banana

(Apples)





Improved PMN (Seeded)



Pearl Millet
 $2n=2x$

X

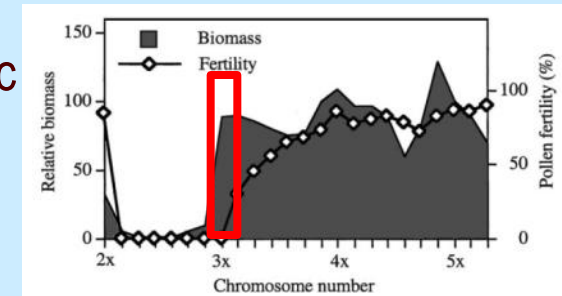
Napiergrass
 $2n=4x$



PMN

Seeded-Yet-Sterile (3x) hybrid

*****Hybrid Seed Production: 1700 lbs/ac**



Yield: 17+ dt/ac
(10+ dt/ac in Yr. 1)



Improved PMN (Seeded)

Field PMN seed production feasibility trial (Weslaco)

Pearl Millet			<u>Napiergrass</u>	
ID	Seeding Date	Flowering Date	ID	Flowering Date
PEGL 09TX04	8/19/2013	11/10/2013	<u>Merkeron</u>	11/5/2013
PEGL 508273	9/2/2013	11/6/2013		
PEGL 09TX04	8/26/2013	11/22/2013	PEPU09FL03	11/20/2013
PEGL 508273	9/10/2013	11/21/2013		

- Floral nicking—seeded pearl millet & vegetative napiergrass

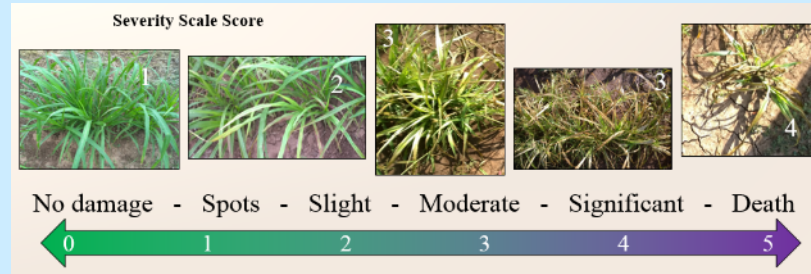




Improved PMN (Seeded)

PMN herbicide phytotoxicity trials

- Hardened plants (greenhouse: completed)
- Seedlings (greenhouse: completed)
- Seed (growth chamber: completed)
- Seed (field: 2014)



Herbicide	(% safety; survival and leaf chlorophyll)
Prowl, Atrazine, Permit, Plateau, Aim	91-100
Guardsman, Warrant	81-90
<u>Metribuzin</u>	61-80
<u>Direx</u>	21-60
Huskie, Dual	0-20

- PMN eradication trials (2013-2014, 2014-2015)
- Concep (fluxofenim) 'protectant' lethality



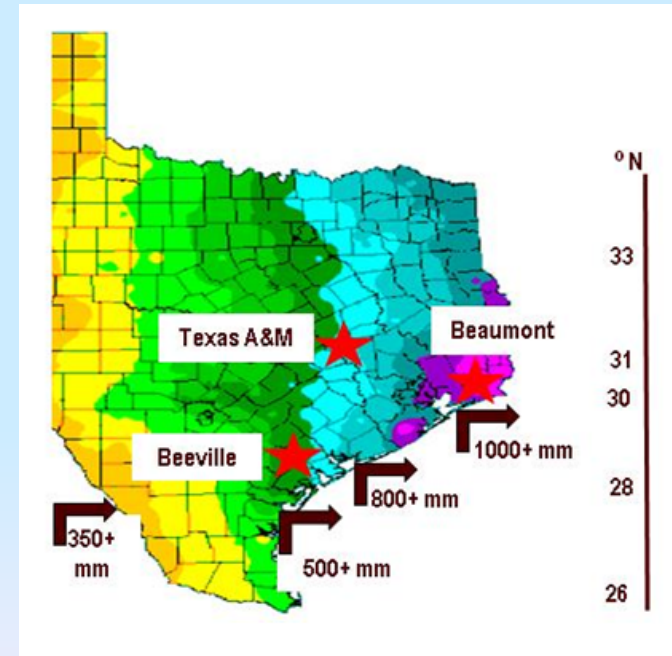
Improved PMN (Seeded)



- Yield Trials: 2011, 2012, 2013
- 3 locations
- 1 harvest (Dec.)

- 17.1 dta

**Release: 'Commercial Variety' or
'Selected Plant Materials'**





PMN: Resource Use Efficiency



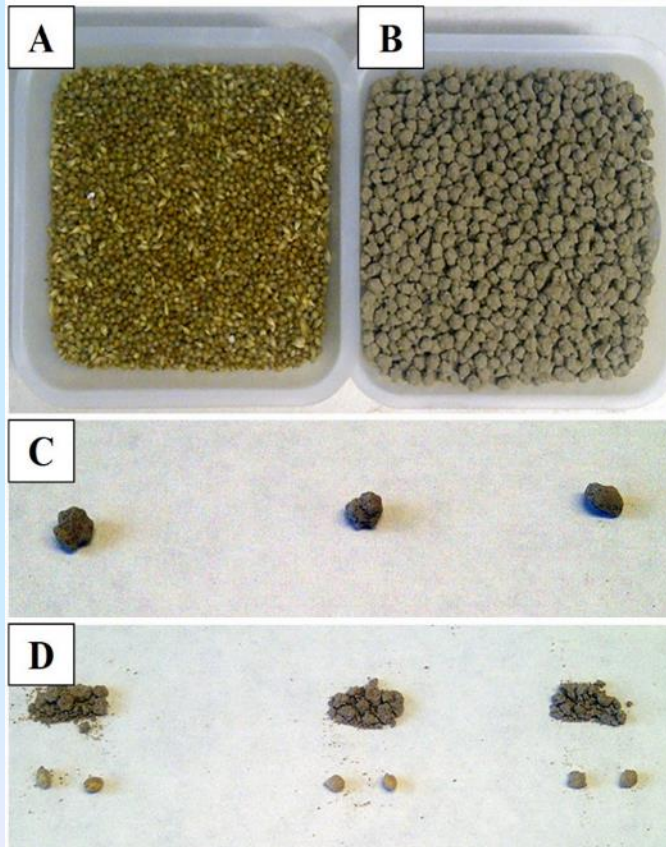
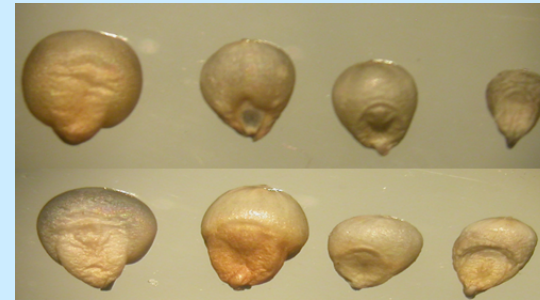
- College Station: Beeville
- NUE, WUE
- PMN, Sorghum, (Switchgrass)
- 2 harvests (July, Nov.)





Improved PMN (Seeded)

- **PMN Seed Pelleting**



PMN ‘multiple-seed pellet’

A, dehulled PMN seed

B, bulked PMN pellets

C, representative PMN pellets

D, deconstructed PMN pellets
and isolated seed



Improved KG (Seeded)



Napiergrass
 $2n=4x$

X

Pearl Millet
 $2n=2x$



↓
Kinggrass

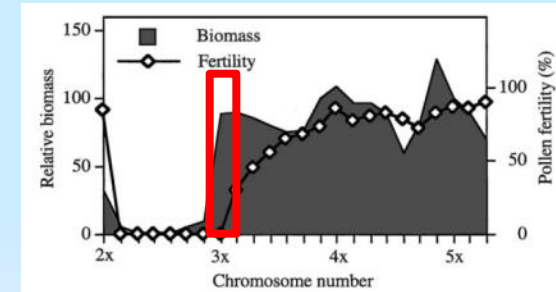
Seeded-Yet-Sterile (3x) hybrid

***Hybrid Seed Production: Undetermined

Yield: 20+ dt/ac

+20% vs. Napiergrass

+10% vs. PMN





Napiergrass Sterility System



PEPU 09TX01

- Novel hybridizations

KG: Objs. 2.1 & 2.2

(Merkeron x PEGLO9TX04, PI508273)

(seeded KG, pop. dev.)

P. spp. hybrids: Objs. 2.1 & 2.3

(PEPU09TX01 x *P. spp.*)

- Male-sterile population

(PEPU09TX01 x Merkeron)

80 novel F₁ MS accessions

- Selfed-seed capacity (completed)
- Pollen fertility (in progress)
- Genetic mapping (in progress)
- Improved biomass male-sterile selections (2014)
 - Improved Kinggrass hybrids





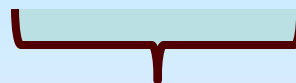
Improved KG (Seeded)

- Hybrid KG Seed Production

KG



Male-Sterile



Pearl Millet

Napiergrass

- KG12TX08

- Seed pelleting / coating





Molecular Tool Development

Spp. specific (hybrid verification):

P. orientale

P. flaccidum

P. purpureum (PMN)

AJPS (2013)

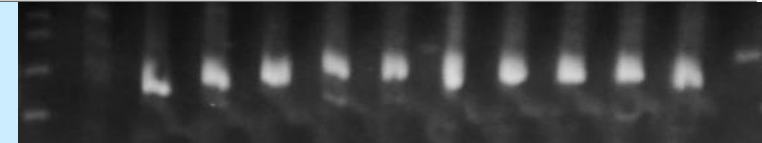
American Journal of Plant Sciences, 2013, 4, 1004-1012

doi:10.4236/ajps.2013.45124 Published Online May 2013 (<http://www.scirp.org/journal/ajps>)



Confirmation of Pearl Millet-Napiergrass Hybrids Using EST-Derived Simple Sequence Repeat (SSR) Markers

Charlie D. Dowling¹, Byron L. Burson², Jamie L. Foster³, Lee Tarpley⁴, Russell W. Jessup¹



P. glaucum (Kinggrass)

Plant Omics Journal

POJ

POJ 7(2):72-79 (2014)

ISSN:1836-3644

Marker-assisted verification of Kinggrass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach. x *Pennisetum glaucum* [L.] R. Br.)

Charlie D. Dowling¹, Byron L. Burson², and Russell W. Jessup¹

Plant Omics Journal (2014)



Kinggrass: PMN

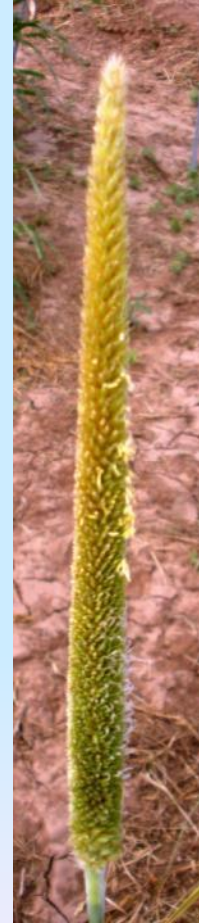


	Kinggrass: PMN	Switchgrass	Energy Cane	Miscanthus x giganteus	Miscanthus sinensis	Sorghum
Sterile F ₁ Hybrid Seed	✓					
Yr. 1 Harvest	✓		✓			✓
Yield > 10 dt/ac/yr (single harvest)	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Perennial	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Marginal Land Adaptation	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Soil C-Sequestration	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Low Establishment Costs (seeded)	✓	✓			?	✓
Low Production Costs	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Polyculture	✓	✓			✓	
Winter Standability	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Non-invasive (seed)	✓		✓	✓		?
Non-invasive (vegetative)	?	?	?	?	?	✓
Apomixis Introgression Potential	✓					



Improved Pearl Millet

- Very late flowering (Oct. - Nov.), prolific tillering pearl millet





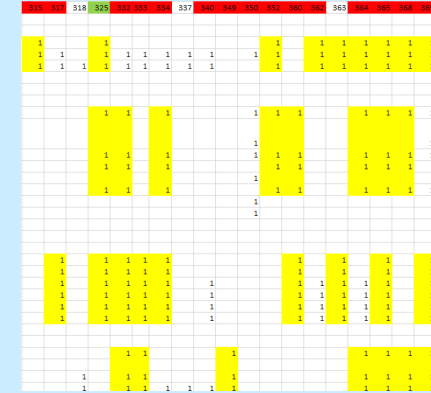
cms Biofuel Pearl Millet



X



Marker-Assisted Introgression



Pearl Millet
(*cms* lines)

Pearl Millet
(Prolific Tillering)

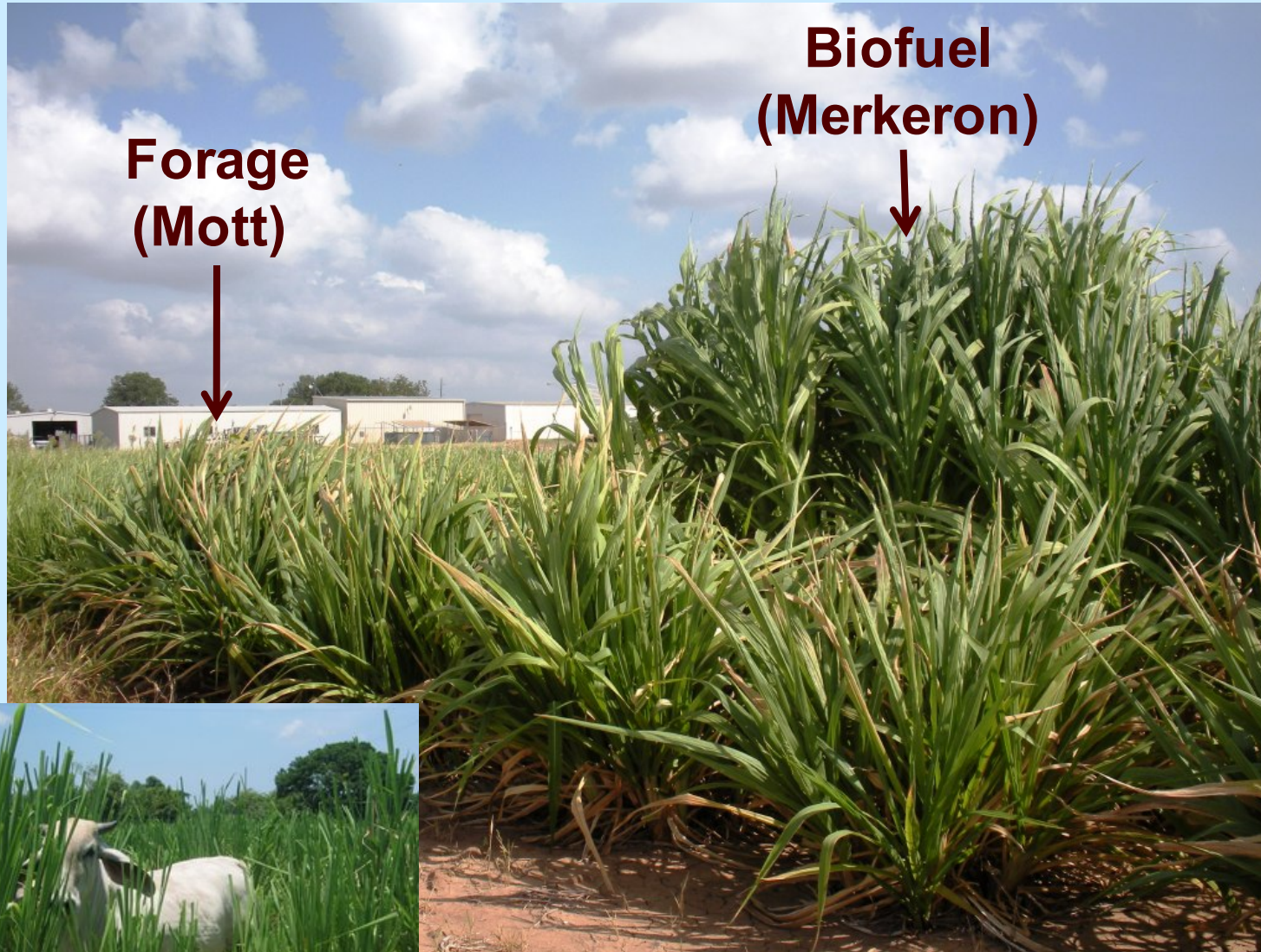
- 1100 F₁: 2 selections (70+% recurrent parent introgression) selected
- BC₁: 430 plants evaluated (85+% recurrent parent introgression)
- BC₂: 160 plants: ongoing evaluations
- Biofuel A:B-pair pearl millet selection and seed increase (2015)

Release: ‘Breeding Line’ or ‘Inbred Line’

Biofuels



Improved Napiergrass





Improved Napiergrass

- Diverse, late flowering napiergrass collection



- Advanced hybrids (>1400)





Improved Napiergrass

- Inbreds



- S₁ (>900; 2011)



- S₂ (>800; 2014)

- S₃ (2015...)



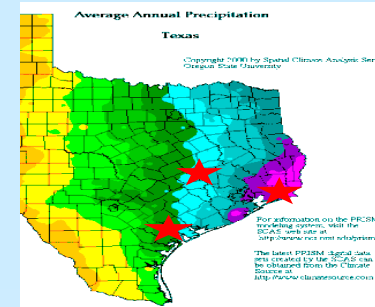


Improved Napiergrass



	Yield (dta)	Moisture Content (%)	Plant Height (cm)	Tiller # per Plant
Beaumont, TX	17.7	48	290	30
Beeville, TX	16.8	56	318	31
College Station, TX	19.8	47	305	33
AVERAGE	18.1	51	305	31

**Release: ‘Commercial Variety’ or
‘Selected Plant Materials’**

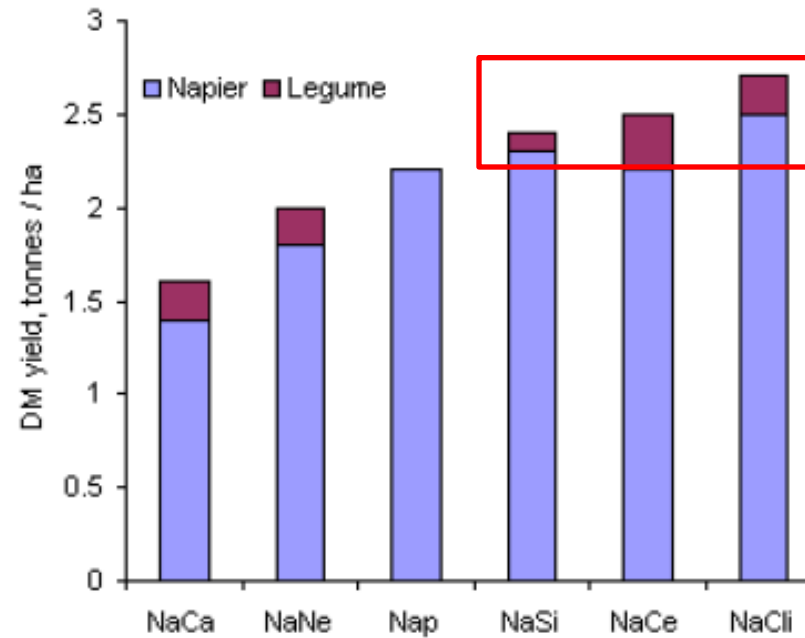




Napiergrass: Legume Intercrops



Photo - Col. Middleton © DPI & T



NaCa=Napier grass + Calopo, NaNe=Napier grass + Neonotonia, Nap=Napier grass, NaSi=Napier grass + Siratro. NaCe=Napier grass + Centrosema, NaCli = Napier grass + Clitoria

***Legume N-contribution without biomass penalty



Napiergrass: Legume Intercrops



Intercropping Trials

- College Station: Beeville
- Cowpea (Red Ripper, etc.)
- Butterfly Pea
- Lablab (Rio Verde)
- Wild Bean (Rio Rojo)
- Scarlet Runner Bean
- Spurred Butterfly Pea
- Milkpea
- American Wisteria
- Groundnut (potatobean; Apios)

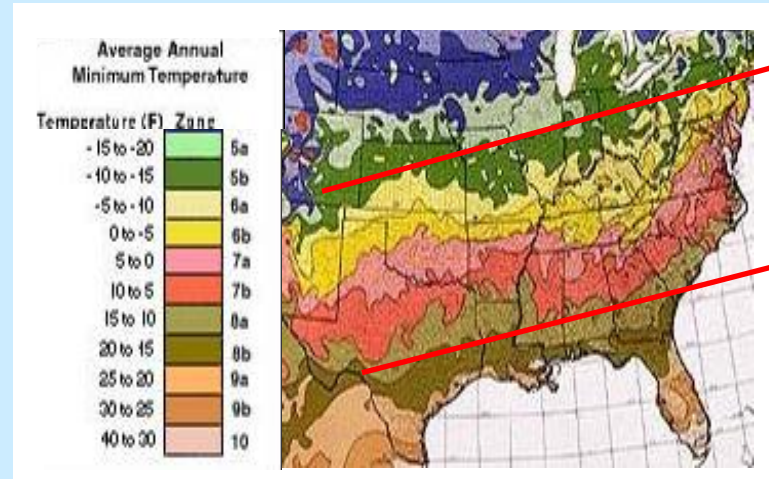
NO climbing legume spp. with TX adaptation & PMN:Napiergrass compatability identified



Cold-Tolerant *P spp.* Hybrids

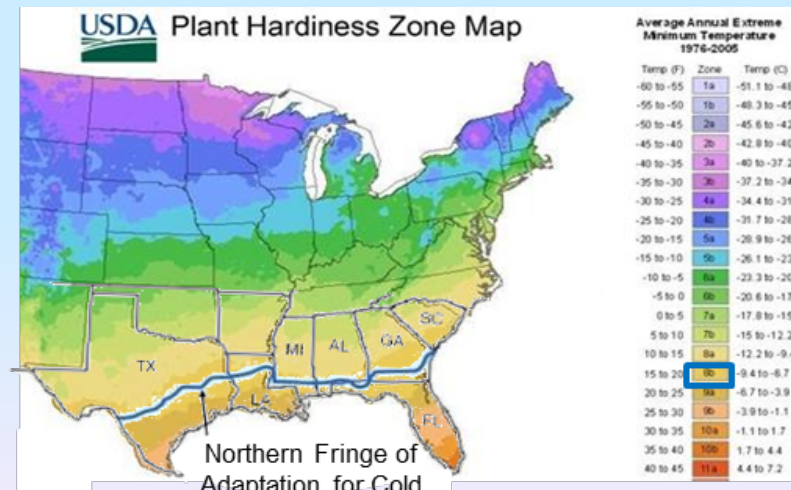
(Napiergrass X Pennisetum spp.)

- Cold tolerance



P. orientale, *P. flaccidum*, *P. alopecuroides* (zone 5)

PMN, Kinggrass, *P. purpureum* (zone 8)



Northern Fringe of Adaptation for Cold Tolerant Napiergrass (UFL 2012)



Cold-Tolerant *P. spp.* Hybrids



P. orientale
P. purpureum
P. spp. hybrids

- 2011-12
- 2 viable progeny
- Interspecific hybrid confirmed w/ parental spp. specific EST-SSRs
- Seedling lethality



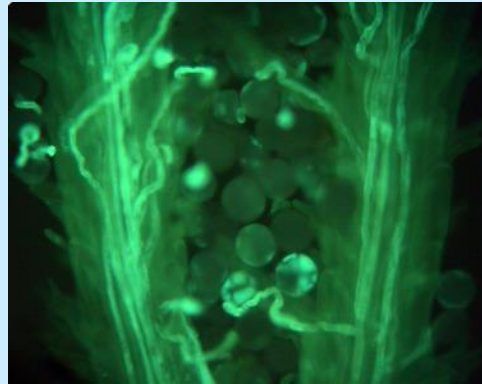


Cold-Tolerant *P spp.* Hybrids

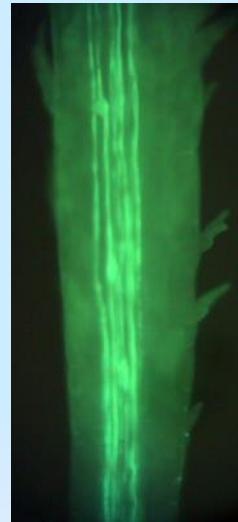
- Pollen fertility



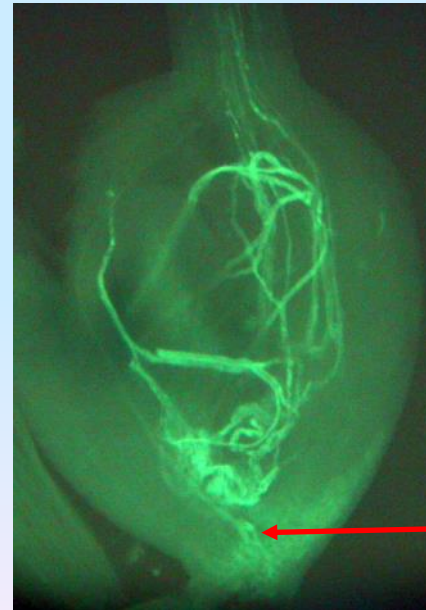
- Pollen tube assays



Stigma



Style



- Successful entry into micropyle

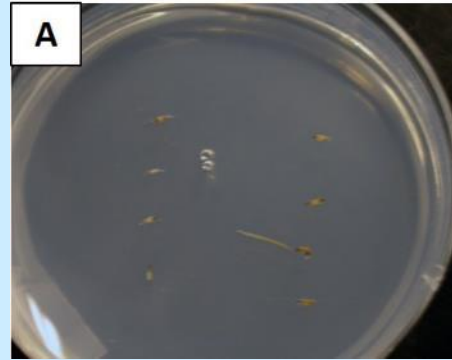
Ovary



Cold-Tolerant *P spp.* Hybrids



- Embryo Rescue



A. *in-vitro* culture of pollinated (intact & stump), dissected ovaries of male-sterile napiergrass

- 4590 ovary dissections and culture completed.
- ‘Stump’ pollinations attempted.
- Unsuccessful to date.





Cold-Tolerant *P. purpureum*

2012-13+

- Contingency (Increased Rhizomatousness)
- 28 Rhz selections in TAMU-Commerce trial
- N. TX overwintering accessions identified





Cold-Tolerant *P. purpureum*

- Elite cold-tolerant x cold-tolerant *P. purpureum*



Six 2012-2013 zone 8a trial overwintering selections

- Commerce, TX

Two 2013-2014 zone 7b trials established

- Vernon, TX
- Alma, AR

2013 Winter Severity



- Derived from 28 initial College Station, TX cold-tolerant selections.



Cold-Tolerant *P. purpureum*

- Elite cold-tolerant x cold-tolerant *P. purpureum*



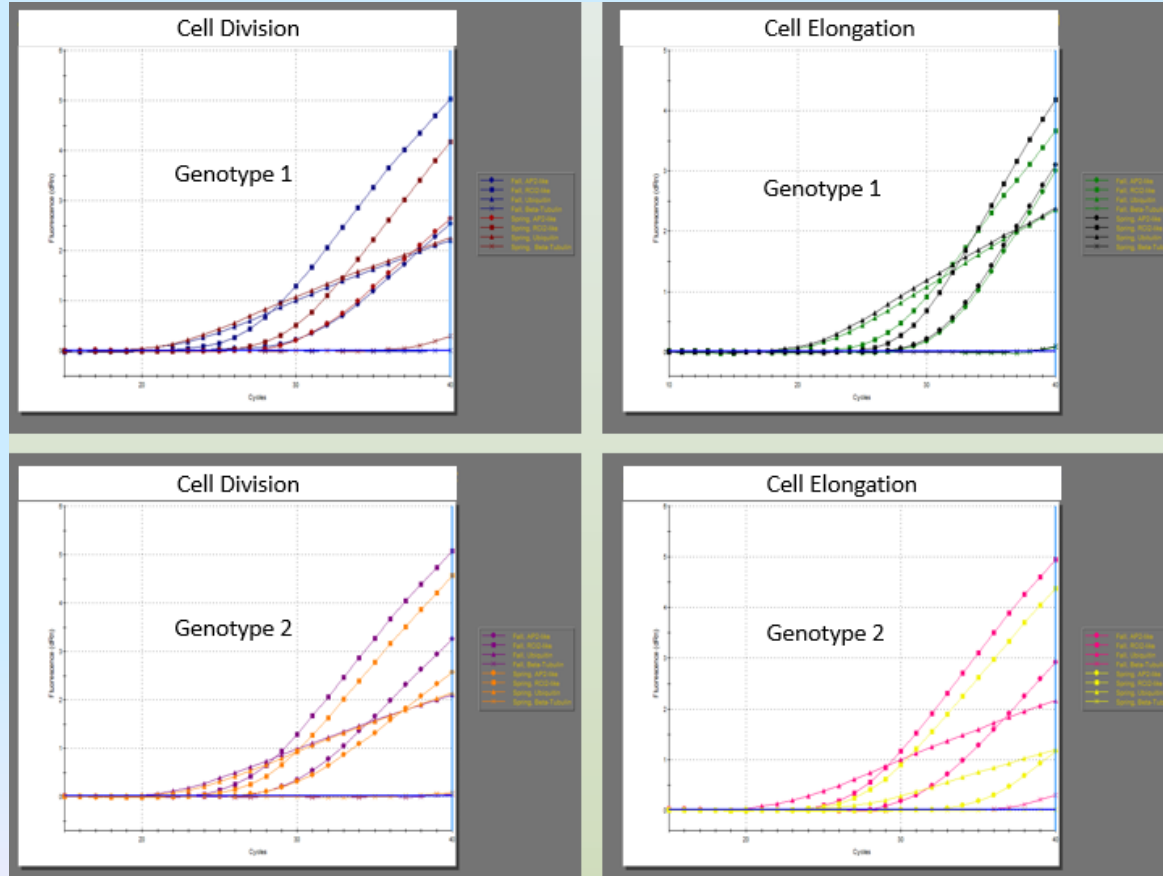
Vernon, TX (Sep. 2014)



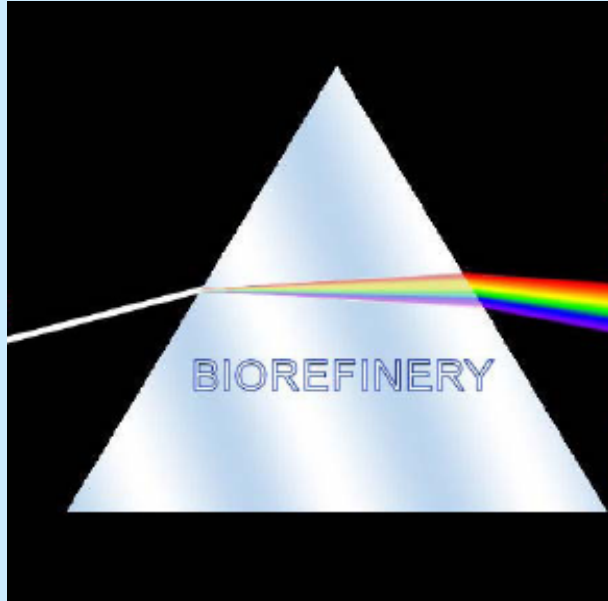


Cold-Tolerant *P. purpureum*

Characterization of Candidate Overwintering Genes in Forage: Biofuel Napiergrass (*Pennisetum purpureum* Schumach.)

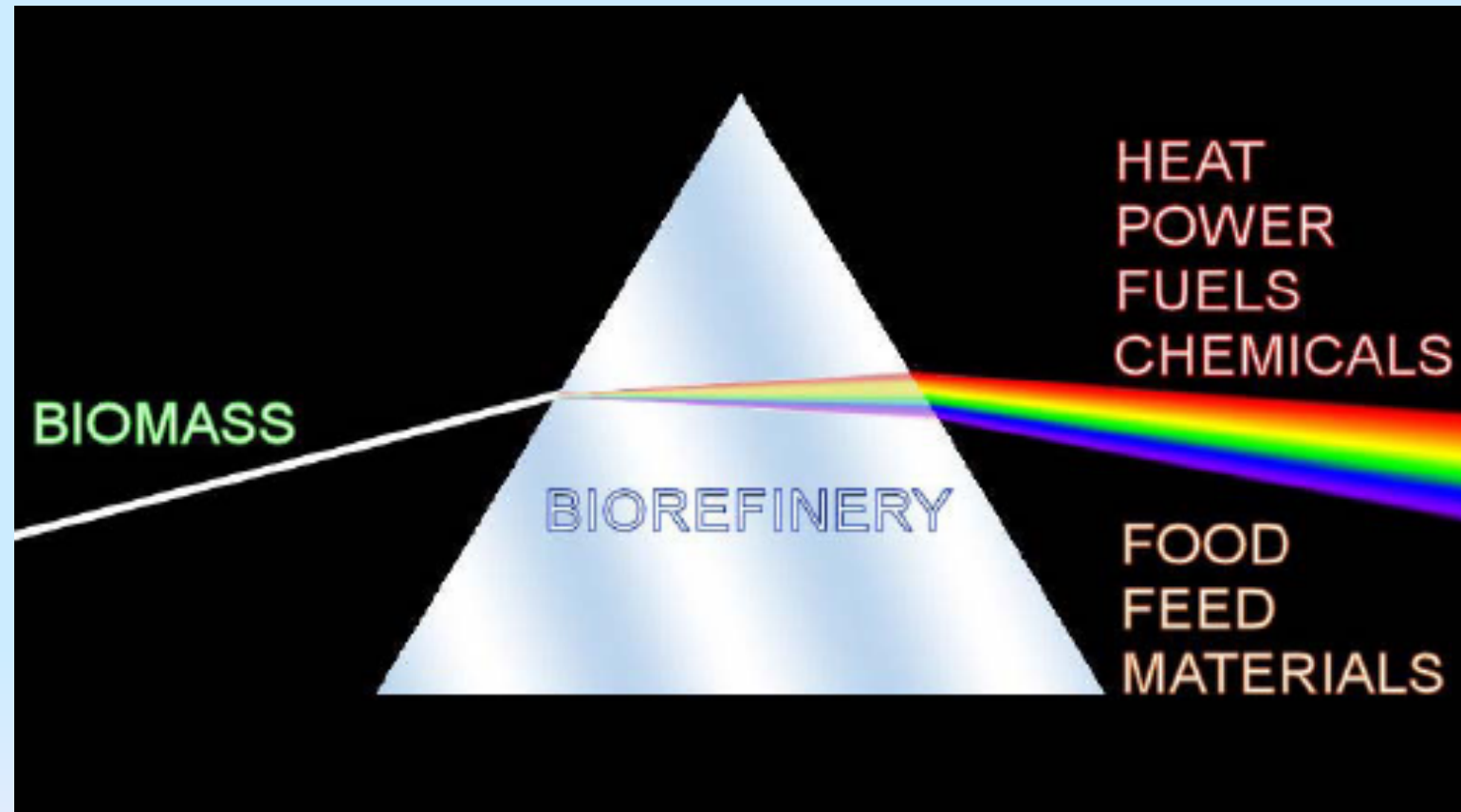


PMN Biorefineries



- Biofuels (biopower, ethanol, butanol, diesel,...)
- Silica (7+ %)
- Protein (15+ %)
- Fiber
- Bioplastics
- Functional Foods (COSs/XOSs)

Disruptive Ideotypes



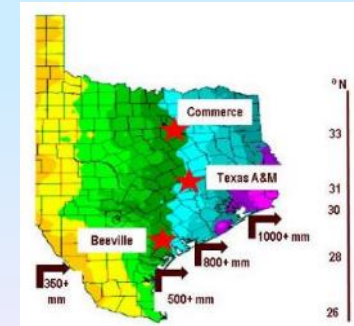


Perennial Sorghum Spp. Hybrids

Non-flowering

S. halepense x *S. bicolor*

- Putative 'No Head Mutant' (nhd1)
–*S. bicolor*





Perennial (Seeded) Sorghum



- Novel *S. bicolor* x *S. propinquum*
- 4.5 m plant height
- Winter standability
($<10\%$ lodging 1/31)
- Photoperiodic (Operational Sterility)
- Fertile, Diploid Hybrids
- Temperate-adapted 'Perenniality'



'Seeded' St. Augustinegrass



Strategy

- Seed Production
 - Fertile plant materials (diploid; $2n=2x=18$)
 - Selection (seed yield; germination)
 - Synchronous flowering time
- Seed Processing
 - Non-hulled seed (rachis fragments)
 - Hulled seed (seed priming; direct seeding)
- Uniformity
 - 1 cycle of self-hybridization
 - Selection (phenotypic uniformity)
 - Internode length/ color
 - Leaf width/ length
 - Flowering time
 - DNA markers (genetic uniformity)
- Vigor
 - Seedling vigor
 - Stress tolerance
 - Drought
 - Cold
 - Salinity

Precedence...previous attempts

- Seed fertility/ production
- Seed processing (embedded rachis)
- Non-uniformity (genetic heterogeneity)
- Low vigor (inbreeding depression)

↪ 2 Synthetic Hybrids

↪ 2014-2015 Polycross



↪ 2015 Seeded Hybrid Eval.





'Stay-Green' Bermudagrass

- Rain-out drought trials
- 48 selections
 - Overton: M. Rouquette (23)
 - 2011 Drought ecotypes (21)
 - Mutants (2)
 - Checks (2; Tifton 85, Tifway 419)
- 2013 (90 day; 1 m root zone)
 - 36 surviving genotypes
- 2014 (60 day; 10 cm root zone)
 - 3 surviving genotypes





Mutant Centipedegrass



- Chemical: Physical mutagenesis
- Dominant (M_0) mutants identified
- Putative 'Knotted-1' (Kn1)
 - Maize





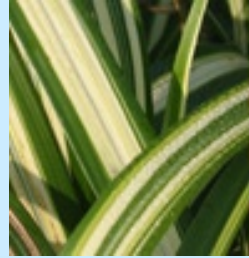
Ornamentals

Miscanthus sinensis



'Strictus'

X



'Cabaret'

Novel Variegated Turfgrass (Synergistic Mutagenesis)



DECENTralized Web Courses

SCSC 302

<https://recturf.tonidoid.com/app/webshare/share/RECTURF/index.html>

- SCSC 302
- SECTION 1
 - L01-Intro
 - L02-Value
 - L03-Industry
 - L04-Grass Plant
 - L05-Turf Spp
 - L06-Turf Improvement
 - L07-Soils
 - EXAM 1
- SECTION 2
 - L08-Establishment
 - L09-Overseeding
 - L10-Water
 - L11-Mowing
 - L12-Cultivation
 - L13-Nutrition
 - L14-Amendments
 - EXAM 2
- SECTION 3



RECREATIONAL TURFGRASS

	12A		12B	12C		13A		13B	13C		14A		14B	14C		15A										
			0	0		0		0	0		0		0	0		0										
Hall	83		83	0	83	83	83	83	21	83	83	82	82	56	81	81	83	83								
Jessup	81	51	132	46	78	58	136	83	69	152	33	83	69	152	78	81	159	40	78	82	2	162	79	103	182	
			215	46			219			235	54		235		241	96			243				243			265
						480						524							580							

SCSC 689

<https://ipps.tonidoid.com/app/webshare/share/IPPS/index.html>

- IPPS-4
- MODULE 1
 - Syllabus
 - L01-Intro: IP Culture
 - L02-Traditional Knowledge
 - L03-Sui generis Systems
 - L04-UPOV
 - L05-TRIPS, GATT, WTO, WIPO
 - L06-Patentability
 - L07-Utility Patents
 - L08-PVPs



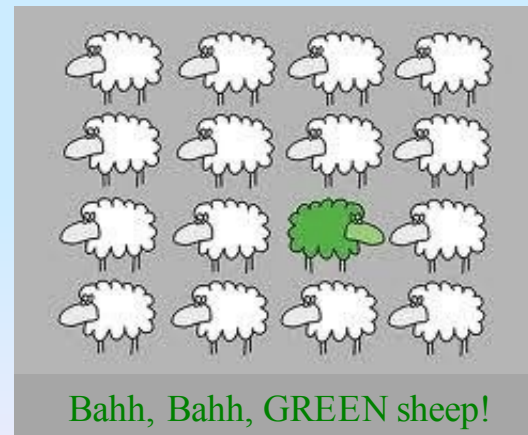
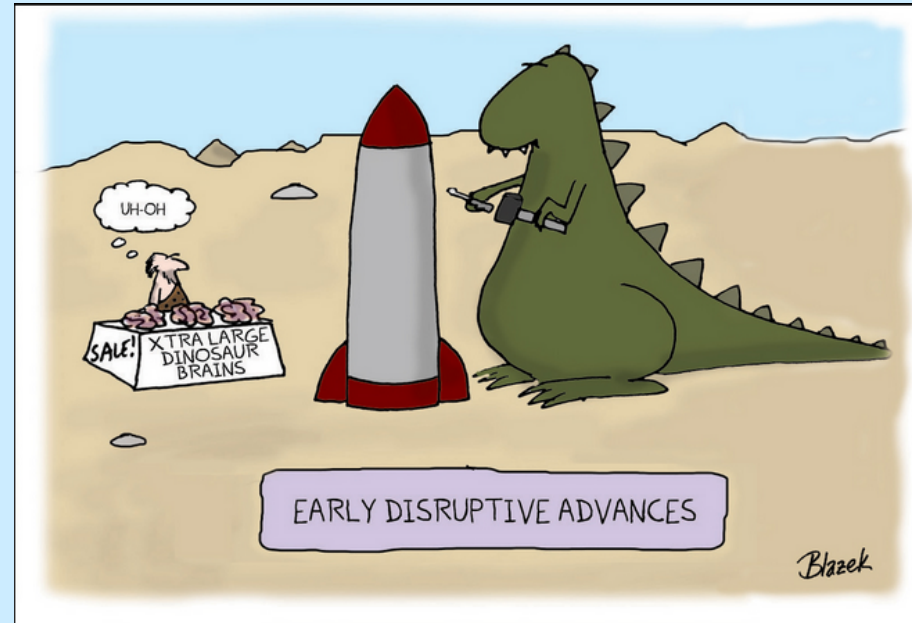
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY IN THE PLANT SCIENCES

Feedback

It's tough to make predictions...



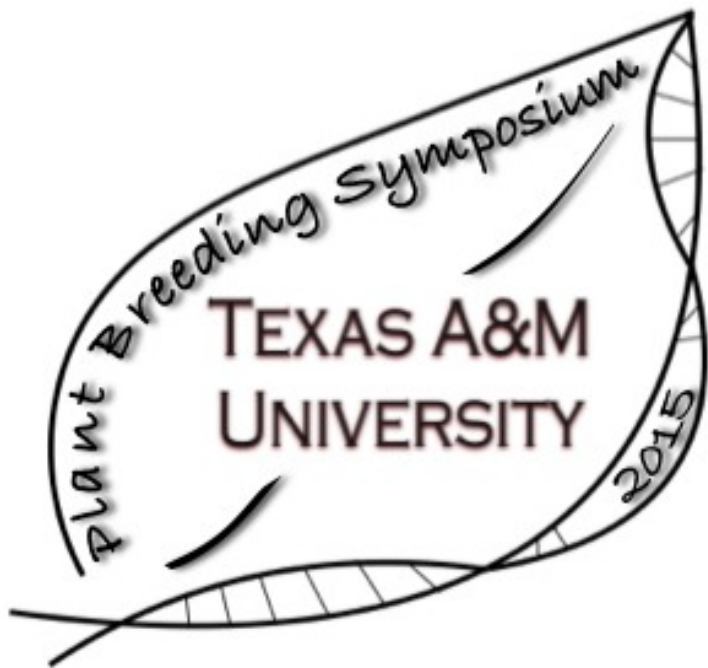
...especially about the future!





A T M





QUESTION & ANSWER SESSION

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