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Nota di contenuto	Use of introduced germplasm in U.S. rice improvement -- J.N. Rutger, C.N. Bollich -- Genetic resources of oats -- K.J. Frey -- Contribution of introduced germplasm to the development of U.S. wheat cultivars -- T. S. Cox -- Use of introduced germplasm in the USDA-ARS National Barley Collection in barley cultivars -- John G. Moseman -- Contributions of introduced sorghum germplasm to hybrid development in the USA -- R.R. Duncan, P.J. Bramel-Cox, F.R. Miller -- Plant introductions -- M.D. Rumbaugh -- Contributions of introduced germplasm in the development of grass cultivars -- K.H. Asay -- Contributions of introductions to cotton improvement -- W.R. Meredith, Jr -- Origin of the soybean and germplasm introduction and development in North America -- T. Hymowitz, R.L. Bernard.
Sommario/riassunto	North America is home to only a few of our major food, feed, and fiber crops. The centers of origin or diversity of most crops important to U.S. agriculture occur on other continents, in countries whose geopolitical ideologies may contrast distinctly with those of our nation. The crops underpinning the U.S. agricultural sector are continually at risk from insects, diseases, and physical stress. The stability of the U.S. food system would be compromised without new sources of resistance to pests and stress, which would be a detriment to domestic consumers and our export customers abroad. Plant introductions, often discovered and collected by plant explorers in the remote and desolate primary and secondary centers of origin of major crops, are a principle lifeline

of new genes for pest and stress resistance. Additionally, plant introductions are sources of new genes for nutritional quality, carbohydrate and oil content, fiber characteristics, and adaptation. This volume, the second of a two-part series, chronicles the importance of plant introductions to cultivar development of U.S.
