

As part of multistate projects, land-grant universities are improving potato production.

- Over 70% of varieties grown in the U.S. were created with U.S. Potato Genebank material (Colorado State, Cornell, Michigan State, Minnesota, NC State, Oregon State, Texas A&M, Wisconsin).
- Eastern land-grant universities conduct potato variety trials and populate a database for eastern growers (Cornell, Florida, Maine, NC State, Ohio State, Penn State, Rutgers, Virginia Tech)
- Two varieties bred by Cornell account for 15% of U.S. potato chip production.
- Scientists developed potato virus detection training to help prevent serious losses (Idaho, Michigan State, Washington State, Wisconsin).
- A new zebra chip detection method is 30-60% more accurate (Oregon State).
- Scientists bred potatoes resistant to tuber greening, which can be toxic to consumers (Idaho).
- Land-grant universities bred potatoes with high levels of nutrients like folate, potassium, and antioxidants that benefit human health.
- University of Idaho and Oregon State support AgriMet, a weather monitoring network that helps farmers schedule irrigation. A potato farmer using these data increased yields 15%.

