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)
- Scientists developed potato virus detection training for potato growers, inspectors, and regulators so they can act quickly and prevent serious losses (Idaho, Montana 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).
- A potato farmer using weather monitoring data to schedule irrigation increased yields 15% (Idaho, Oregon State).
- Land-grant universities bred potatoes with high levels of nutrients like folate, potassium, and antioxidants that benefit human health.
- Two varieties bred by land-grant scientists account for 15% of U.S. potato chip production (Cornell).