

## STRUCTURE OF THE EUROPEAN MAIZE DATABASE

<b>PASSPORT DESCRIPTOR</b>	
<b>1. Institute code</b> Code of the institute where the accession is maintained. The codes consist of 3-letter ISO country code plus number as specified in the Institute database that will be made available by FAO. Preliminary codes (i.e. codes not yet incorporated in the FAO Institute database) consist of a 3-letter ISO country code and a acronym.	(INSTCODE: C12)
<b>2. Accession number</b> This number serves as a unique identifier for accessions and is assigned when an accession is entered into the collection. Once assigned this number should never be reassigned to another accession in the collection. Even if an accession is lost, its assigned number is still not available for re-use. Letters should be used before the number to identify the genebank or national system (e.g. IDG indicates an accession that comes from the genebank at Bari, Italy: CGN indicates an accession from the genebank at Wageningen, The Netherlands: PI indicates an accession within the USA system)	(ACCNUM: C12)
<b>3. Collecting number</b> Original number assigned by the collector(s) of the sample, normally composed of the name or initials of the collector(s) followed by a number. This item is essential for the identifying duplicates held in different collections. It should be unique and always accompany sub-samples wherever they are sent	(COLLNUM: C20)
<b>4. Species</b> Code for species 1=Zea mays 2=Other (include in MEMO field preceded with appropriate identifier)	(SPECIES: N1)
<b>5. Accession name</b> Either a registered or other formal cultivar designation given to the accession	(ACCNAME: C80)
<b>6. Country of origin</b> Name of the country in which the sample was originally collected or bred. Use the ISO 3166 extended codes, (i.e. current and old ISO codes)	(ORIGCTY: C3)
<b>7. Region of origin</b>	(ORIGREG: C30)
<b>8. Subregion of origin</b>	(ORIGSRG: C30)
<b>9. Location of collecting site</b> Subdivision below the country level and other locality information that describes where the accession was collected or the distance in kilometres and direction from the nearest town, village or map grid reference point (e.g. CURITIBA 7S means 7km south of Curitiba)	(COLLSITE: C60)
<b>10. Latitude of collecting site</b> Degrees and minutes followed by N(North) or S(South) (e.g. N1030)	(LATITUDE: C5)
<b>11. Longitude of collection site</b> Degrees and minutes followed by E(East) or W(West) (e.g. W07625)	(LONGITUD: C6)
<b>12. Elevation of collecting site</b> Elevation expressed as m above sea line	(ELEVAT: N4)
<b>13. Collecting date of original sample</b> [YYYYMMDD]	(COLLDATE: C8)
<b>14. Status of sample</b> 1 Wild and related species 2 Weedy 3 Landrace - an early, cultivated crop form, evolved from a wild population or grown under traditional agricultural systems, which has not undergone much improvement (synonyms with local variety) 4 Breeders line - pure homozygous line after more than five selfing generations 5 Advanced cultivar - open-pollinated varieties - systematically improved (obsolete or currently cultivated). Can be a composite or synthetic population also 6 Other (include in MEMO field preceded with appropriate identifier)	(SAMPSTAT: N1)

<b>15. Collecting source</b>	(COLLSRC: N1)
1 Wild habitat 2 Farm 3 Market 4 Institute/Research organisation 5 Other (include in MEMO field preceded with appropriate identifier)	
<b>16. Donor institute code</b>	(DONCODE: C12)
Code for the donor institute. The codes consist of 3-letter ISO country code plus number as specified in the Institute database that will be made available by FAO. Preliminary codes (i.e. codes not yet incorporated in the FAO Institute database) consist of 3-letter ISO country code and an acronym	
<b>17. Donor number</b>	(DONNUM: C12)
Number assigned to an accession by the donor	
<b>18. Other number(s) associated with the accession</b>	(OTHERNUM: C30)
Any other number known to exist in other collection for this accession, (other than Collecting number). Other numbers can be added	
<b>19. MEMO</b>	(REMARK memo)
Any other remarks about the sample (x:..., where x is for field number)	
<b>20. Year of last regeneration</b>	(REGYEAR: C4)
<b>21. Amount of seed available</b>	(SEEDAVL: N5)
Amount of seed available in grams with germination rate above 80%	

<b>ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS – CHARACTERISATION</b>	
<b>22. Kernel type (1)</b>	(KERTYPE1: N2)
Indicate first kernel type in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 11 or Null if there is no available data	
1 Flourey 2 Semy-flourey 3 Dent 4 Semi-dent 5 Semi-flint 6 Flint 7 Pop 8 Sweet 9 Opaque 10 Tunicate 11 Waxy	
<b>23. Kernel type (2)</b>	(KERTYPE2: N2)
Indicate second kernel type in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 11 or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 22.	
<b>24. Kernel type (3)</b>	(KERTYPE3: N2)
Indicate third kernel type in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 11 or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 22.	
<b>25. Kernel colour (1)</b>	(KERCOLO1: N1)
Indicate first kernel colour in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 9 or Null if there is no available data.	
1 White 2 Yellow 3 Purple 4 Variegated 5 Brown 6 Orange 7 Mottled 8 White cap 9 Red 10 Blue 11 Black	

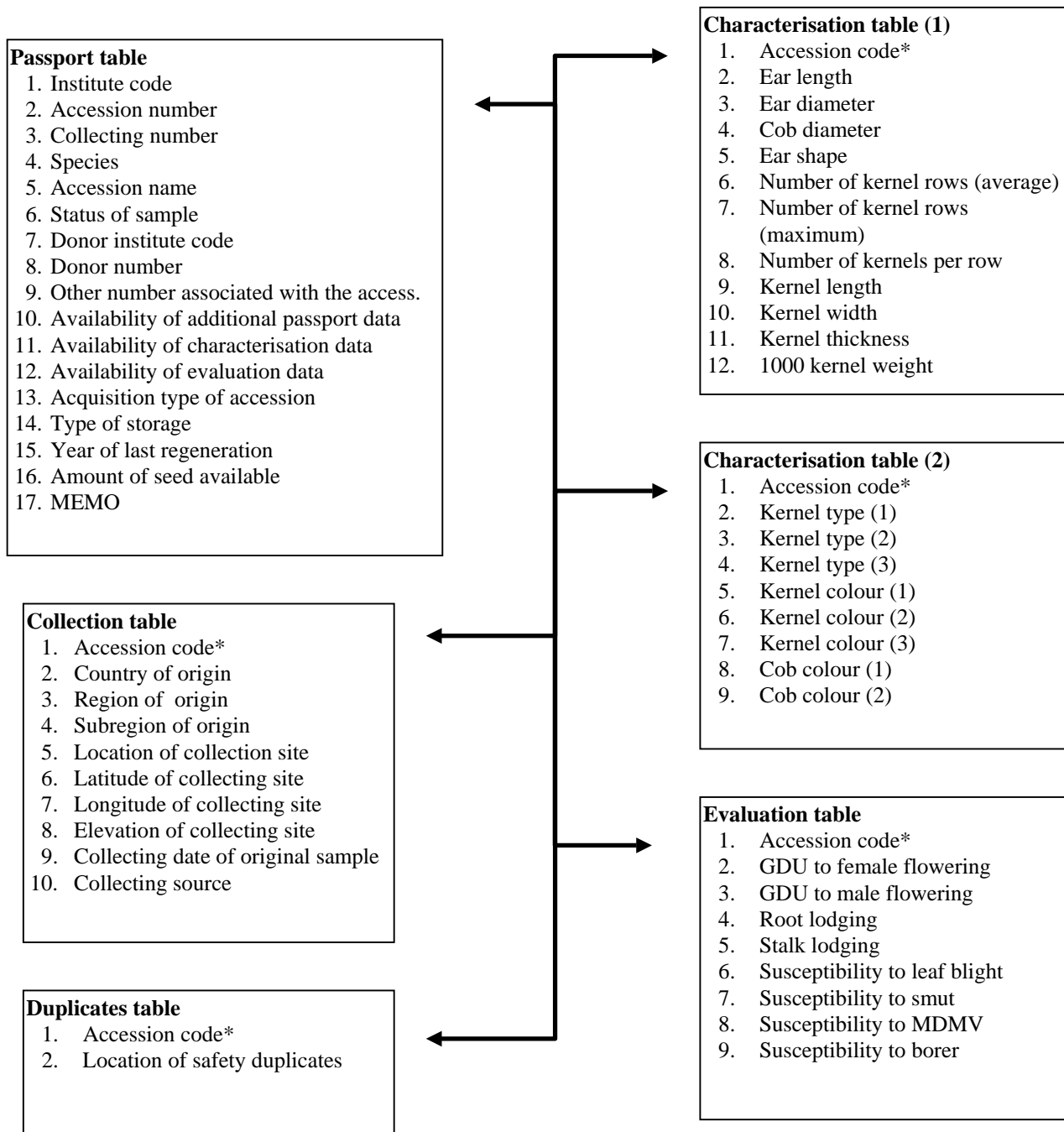
<b>26. Kernel colour (2)</b>	(KERCOLO2: N1)
Indicate second kernel colour in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 9 or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 25.	
<b>27. Kernel colour (3)</b>	(KERCOLO3: N1)
Indicate third kernel colour in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 9 or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 25.	
<b>28. Cob colour (1)</b>	(COBCOLO1: N1)
Indicate first cob colour in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 7 or Null if there is no available data.	
1 White 2 Pink 3 Red 4 Brown 5 Purple 6 Variegated 7 Other (specify in NOTES field)	
<b>29. Cob colour (2)</b>	(COBCOLO2: N1)
Indicate second cob colour in order to frequencies. Numeric values from 1 to 9 or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 28.	
<b>30. Ear length</b>	(EARLNGT: N2.1)
Measured from tip to base of the uppermost ear	
<b>31. Ear diameter</b>	(EARDIMT: N1.1)
Measured at the central part of the uppermost ear	
<b>32. Cob diameter</b>	(COBDIMT: N1.1)
Measured at the central part of the uppermost ear	
<b>33. Ear shape</b>	(EARSHAPE: N1)
1 Cylindrical 2 Cylindrical-conical 3 Conical 4 Round	
<b>34. Number of kernel rows (average)</b>	(NOKEROA: N2.1)
<b>35. Number of kernel rows (maximum)</b>	(NOKEROM: N2)
<b>36. Number of kernels per row</b>	(NOKEPERO: N2.1)
<b>37. Kernel length</b>	(KERLNGT: N1.1)
<b>38. Kernel width</b>	(KERWIDT: N1.1)
<b>39. Kernel thickness</b>	(KERTHIC: N1.1)
<b>40. 1000 kernel weight</b>	(1000KERW: N3.1)

<b>ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTORS – EVALUATION</b>	
<b>41. Growing degree units (GDU) to female flowering</b>	(GDUFEM: N4)
Counted as $((\text{max.} - \text{min})/2) - 5$ Emergence in 50% of the plants	
<b>42. Growing degree units (GDU) to male flowering</b>	(GDUMAL: N4)
Counted as $((\text{max.} - \text{min})/2) - 5$ Emergence in 50% of the plants	
<b>43. Root lodging</b>	(ROOTLDG: N3.1)
Percentage of plants root-lodged. Measured two weeks before harvesting	
<b>44. Stalk lodging</b>	(STLKLDG: N3.1)
Percentage of plants stalk-lodged. Measured two weeks before harvesting	

<b>45. Susceptibility to leaf blight</b>	(SUSLEBL: N1)
Numeric codes taking values from 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, or Null if there is no available data.	
1 Very low	
3 Low	
5 Intermediate	
7 High	
9 Very high	
<b>46. Susceptibility to smut</b>	(SUSMUT: N1)
Numeric codes taking values from 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 45.	
<b>47. Susceptibility to MDM virus</b>	(SUSMDMV: N1)
Numeric codes taking values from 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 45.	
<b>48. Susceptibility to borer</b>	(SUSBORE: N1)
Numeric codes taking values from 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9, or Null if there is no available data. Codes are the same as for field 45.	

FAO WIEWS DESCRIPTOR	
<b>49. Location of safety duplicates</b>	(DUPLSITE: C12)
Code of the institute where a sample has been duplicated. The codes consist of 3-letter ISO country code plus number as specified in the Institute database that will be made available by FAO. Preliminary codes (i.e. codes not yet incorporated in the FAO Institute database) consist of 3-letter ISO country code and an acronym	
<b>50. Availability of additional passport data (i.e. in addition to what has been provided)</b>	(PASSAVL: N1)
0 Not available	
1 Available	
<b>51. Availability of characterisation data</b>	(CHARAVL: N1)
0 Not available	
1 Available	
<b>52. Availability of evaluation data</b>	(EVALAVL: N1)
0 Not available	
1 Available	
<b>53. Acquisition type of the accession</b>	(ACQTYPE: N1)
1 Collected/bred	
2 Join collection	
3 Received as a second repository	
<b>54. Type of storage</b>	(STORTYPE: N1)
1 Short-term	
2 Medium-term	
3 Long-term	
4 <i>In vitro</i> collection	
5 Field genebank collection	
6 Cryopreserved	
7 Other	

**Figure 1. - DATABASE STRUCTURE - Main tables**



\* Accession code is composed from Institute code and Accession number

**Figure 2. - DATABASE STRUCTURE - Main and supporting tables**

