

Collaborative Survey of Solanaceous Genetic Resources in Eastern Cambodia, 2015

Yoshiyuki TANAKA¹⁾, Hiroshi MATSUNAGA²⁾, Sim THEAVY³⁾,
Seang LAY HENG³⁾, Sakhan SOPHANY³⁾

1) *Graduate School of Environmental and Life Science, Okayama University, Tsushima-Naka 3-1-1, Kita, Okayama, Okayama 700-8530, Japan*

2) *Institute of Vegetable and Floriculture Science, NARO, Kusawa 360, Ano, Tsu, Mie 514-2392, Japan*

3) *Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute, National Road 3, Prateahlang, Dangkor, P.O Box 01, Phnom Penh, Cambodia*

Communicated by E. DOMON (Genetic Resources Center, NARO)

Received May 15, 2016, Accepted June 28, 2016

Corresponding author: Y. TANAKA (e-mail : yoshi-tanaka@okayama-u.ac.jp)

Summary

The National Agriculture and Food Research Organization and Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute have collaborated since 2014 under the Plant Genetic Resource in Asia project in order to survey the genetic resources of vegetables in Cambodia. As a part of the project, the second collaborative field survey for solanaceous crops was conducted in Cambodia, from November 10th to 18th, 2015, in eastern Cambodia. The main targets of the survey were chili peppers and eggplants. We conducted surveys in the provinces of Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Kratie, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, and Stung Treng and collected 87 solanaceous accessions, including 74 chili peppers (28 *Capsicum annuum* L. and 46 *Capsicum frutescens* L.) and 13 eggplants (*Solanum* spp.). The sample for one of *C. frutescens* accessions was accidentally lost, so it was deleted from the collection list. The collected seeds were divided equally, with half deposited in the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute gene bank and the other half transferred to the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization gene bank.

KEY WORDS: Chili pepper, *Capsicum annuum*, *Capsicum frutescens*, Eggplant, *Solanum*

Introduction

Many vegetable landraces are grown in Southeast Asia and may represent significant genetic resources for future breeding programs (Matsunaga *et al.*, 2010; Yamamoto and Nawata, 2005). Accordingly, the Plant Genetic Resources in Asia (PGRAsia) project was launched in 2014 in order to characterize and evaluate crop genetic resources in Asian countries. As part of this project, the National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO) of Japan and the Cambodian Agricultural Research

Table 1. Itinerary followed during the 2015 survey in eastern Cambodia

Date	Day	Itinerary	Stay
8-Nov	Sun	Chubu 11:00 (TG645) -- 15:40 Bangkok; 18:20 (TG584) -- 19:35 Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
9-Nov	Mon	Visit the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) and discuss the survey plan. Visit markets in Phnom Penh.	Phnom Penh
10-Nov	Tue	Phnom Penh -- Prey Veng -- Snoul	Snoul
11-Nov	Wed	Snoul -- Senmonoron	Senmonoron
12-Nov	Thu	Senmonoron	Senmonoron
13-Nov	Fri	Senmonoron -- Ban Lung	Ban Lung
14-Nov	Sat	Ban Lung	Ban Lung
15-Nov	Sun	Ban Lung	Ban Lung
16-Nov	Mon	Ban Lung -- Stung Treng	Stung Treng
17-Nov	Tue	Stung Treng -- Kratie	Kratie
18-Nov	Wed	Kratie -- Kampong Cham -- Phnom Penh	Phnom Penh
19-Nov	Thu	Visit the CARDI and arrange the collected seeds	Phnom Penh
20-Nov	Fri	Phnom Penh 20:35 (TG585) -- 21:25 Bangkok	On flight
21-Nov	Sat	Bangkok 0:05 (TG644) -- 7:30 Chubu	

and Development Institute (CARDI) of Cambodia signed a Joint Research Agreement in 2014. Here, we report the findings of the second collaborative field survey for collecting solanaceous genetic resources in Cambodia. The first field survey was conducted in November 2014 in northwestern Cambodia and included the provinces of Phnom Penh, Kampong Chang, Pursat, Battambang, Pailin, Bateay Meanchey, and Oddar Meanchey. The survey collected 49 chili pepper samples and 12 eggplant samples, as well as 59 cucurbit samples (Matsunaga *et al.*, 2015). However, a field survey has not yet been conducted in other areas of Cambodia. Although Cambodian mainly consists of plain areas, there are highland areas in the eastern part of Cambodia in which ethnic people live. The characteristics of this area have led to the expectation that unique landraces are grown and conserved there. Therefore, the objective of the second survey was to explore eastern Cambodia, including the Mondulkiri and Ratanakiri highlands, to collect chili peppers and eggplants.

Materials and Methods

A field survey was conducted in the eastern region of Cambodia between the 10th and the 18th of November 2015 (Table 1). The survey was initiated in Phnom Penh on November 10th. We then explored the provinces of Prey Veng, Tboung Khmum, Kratie, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, and Stung Treng before returning to Phnom Penh through the provinces of Kratie and Kampong Cham. The survey activities included the collection of accessions from farmers' houses and backyards or markets; interviews; and plant observations. We used a car for transportation, and when we found markets and farmers' houses, we stopped to interview people on the local names, origins, cultivation, and utilization of chili pepper and eggplant accessions. During the survey, we continually observed chili peppers and eggplants. In order to represent the variation in fruit appearance, origin, and cultivation, we selected accessions that covered the diversity of the chili peppers and eggplants in the area. We principally attempted to collect mature fruit, but if this was not possible, we obtained seeds from the farmers. The *Capsicum* species were identified using a taxonomic key (Eshbaugh, 2012). When we collected samples, we recorded the place name and location (latitude, longitude, and altitude), which were measured using a GPS device.

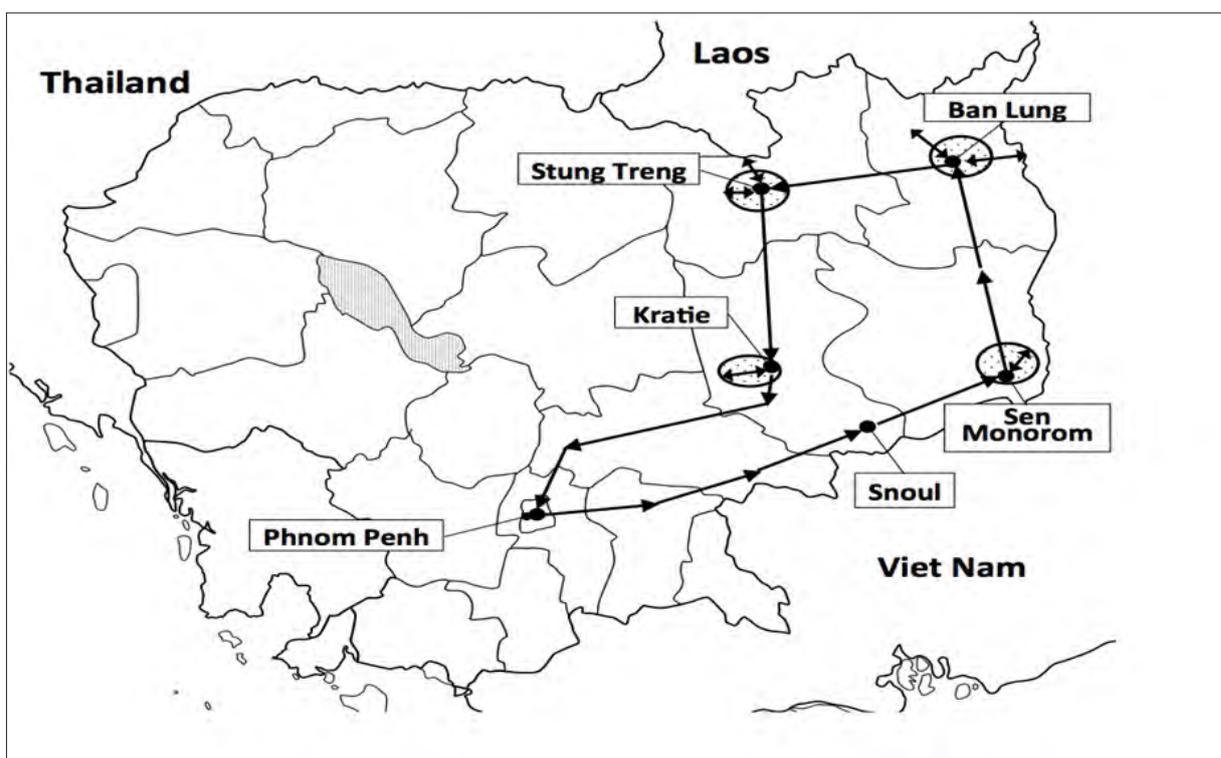


Fig. 1 Exploration route and collection sites for the 2015 survey in eastern Cambodia

Results

Eighty-seven fruit and seed samples were collected during the survey, from 10 markets, one farmer's shop, and 48 farmers' houses in eastern Cambodia. The accessions included 74 chili pepper samples (28 *Capsicum annuum* L. and 46 *Capsicum frutescens* L.) and 13 eggplant (*Solanum* spp.) samples (Table 3). The sample for one of the *C. frutescens* accession was accidentally lost, so it was deleted from the collection list. We equally shared the collected seeds between the NARO and CARDI.

Daily record of field survey

10th November: On the way to Prevy Veng from Phnom Penh, we stopped at a local market in the village of Snay Pol along Route 315 and collected two chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 1 and 2). We also collected two chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 3 and 4) from a farmer's shop and a local market in the village of Svay Antor TY Moy. We visited the village of Prey Kla on Route 11 and collected fruit (No. 5) from a 1- to 2-year-old chili pepper shrub in the backyard of a farmer's house. Then, on the way to Snoul, via Routes 316 and 7, we collected two eggplant fruit samples (Nos. 6 and 7) from farmers' houses on Route 316 and one chili pepper fruit sample (No. 8) from a local market in the village of Dar on Route 7. We also stopped at big local market (Memot market) in the village of Tro Pang Rang and collected three chili pepper samples (Nos. 9-11). After that, we arrived in Snoul.

11th November: In Snoul, we visited a local market and collected three chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 12-14). From there, we traveled on Route 74. We stopped at a farmer's house in the village of Cheng Klou and found chili pepper and eggplant shrubs. The farmer distinguished the chili peppers as 'Mates Ach Sath', 'Mates K mang', and 'Mates Sor.' We collected four chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 15-18)

and one eggplant sample (No. 19). We stopped at another farmer's house and found chili pepper plants there, as well. However, none of the fruits were mature, and, so, were not collected. The farmers told us birds had eaten the mature fruit. Afterward, we visited a farmer's house in the village of Moy Roy Pram Bohn. The farmer mainly cultivated basil, chili peppers and eggplants. We collected chili pepper fruit from one short plant with small fruits (No.20) and two other plants (Nos. 21 and 22). From there, we headed to Senmonoron *via* Route 76 and entered the province of Mondolkiri. We visited the house of a farmer who cultivated eggplants, which were called 'Trop Sor' (Sor means "white" in Khmer). However, the farmer cultivated the white-fruit eggplants together with purple-fruit eggplants. From this location, we exclusively collected mature fruits from the white-fruit plants (No.23). Then, on the way to Senmonoron, we collected three chili pepper fruits (Nos. 24-26) from two farmers' houses, which were located in the villages of Ondong Kroleong and Pou Reang.

12th November: We conducted a survey around Senmonorom. We initially visited a street market in the village of Pou Treang and collected two chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 27 and 28). We walked to the Phsar Senmonoron market, which was near the street market, and collected another chili pepper fruit sample (No. 29) that was derived from Phnom Penh. In the market, we found long, large, and smooth chili pepper fruits but did not collect them because they had originated in Vietnam. From the Senmonorom area, we took a road to the Bou Sra waterfall. On the way, we stopped at three farmers' houses in the village of Pou Loung and one farmer's house in the village of Pou Krouch and collected an eggplant fruit sample from each (Nos. 30-33). One farmer in the village of Pou Loung, who mainly cultivated cassava, raised eggplant seedlings using a net cap to protect the plant from animals (Photo 19). Around the waterfall, we visited four farmers' houses in the Sre Ampoum and Bou Sra communes and collected four chili pepper fruit samples (Nos. 34-37), including a white chili pepper sample (No. 34), called 'Mates Marech Lang', that was native to the area and that produced larger fruit than typical white chili pepper fruits, which are called 'Mates Sor'. After reaching the waterfall, we returned to Senmonorom and then traveled south to the Dak Dam commune. We visited a farmer's house in the village of Pro Choup, where the farmers cultivated various chili pepper plants in a small field. Although *C. frutescens* typically bears erect fruits, we found that the *C. frutescens* plants in this field bore pendant fruits and that this chili pepper was called 'Mates Veng' ("long"; No. 38).

13th November: We drove north from Senmonorom to Ban Lung *via* the districts of Pich Chrau Da and Koh Nhek. We visited a farmer's house in the village of Pou Chrey and found a *C. frutescens* plant with pendant fruits (No. 39) that were similar to those of No. 38 ('Mates Veng'). We stopped at another farmer's house in the village and collected three chili pepper samples (Nos. 40-42) and one eggplant sample (No. 43). When we tasted the fruit of No. 40, it was not pungent. We stopped at a farmer's house in the village of Mei Pai and collected one eggplant fruit sample (No. 44) and one chili pepper fruit sample (No. 45). The farmers had immigrated from Kampong Cham three years prior and had introduced a novel chili pepper accession (No. 45) to the area. In addition, we also obtained chili pepper seeds from farmers (No. 46) and collected one eggplant (No. 47) and one chili pepper sample (No. 48) in the village of Chong Phang. Afterward, we entered the district of Koh Nhek and stopped at a farmer's house in the village of O Yes. From the farmer's backyard, we collected chili pepper fruits (No. 49) that had attracted our attention

because the immature fruits looked whiter than other fruits. We also visited a nearby farmer's house and found a long-shaped eggplant and chili pepper. However, we did not collect these because we were unable to obtain mature fruit samples. Next, we drove to the province of Ratanakiri, and frequently observed palm plantations during the drive. After entering Ratanakiri, we tried to collect eggplant samples from a banana farm but withdrew the collection because the farmer grew mixed cultivars of eggplants.

14th November: In the morning, we visited a central market in Ban Lung and collected six chili pepper samples (Nos. 50-55). We took Route 78 and reached the Cambodia-Vietnam border, where we visited two farmers' houses and collected three chili pepper samples (Nos. 56-58). The leaves of No. 57 had teeth, which is atypical chili pepper plants. Then, on the way back from the border to Ban Lung, we collected one eggplant (No. 59) and one chili pepper (No. 60). In the afternoon, we took Route 76A from its junction with Route 78 and traveled northward. We visited a farmer's house in the village of Sla, where chili peppers were cultivated with eggplant and tobacco on a sloped, and collected a chili pepper sample (No. 61). We also stopped at a farmer's house in Ke Chong and collected another chili pepper sample (No. 62).

15th November: We drove north from Ban Lung to O Chum. From the junction in O Chum, we headed to Weun Sai on a reddish soil road, along which the vegetation was sparse and there were few houses. After arriving in Weun Sai, we collected a chili pepper sample from a local market (No. 63). We saw the Tonle San River behind the market. We could not find the bridge, but the people said that they crossed the river by boat. After leaving the market, we drove west along the river. We stopped at two farmers' houses in the village of Pvang and harvested two chili pepper samples (Nos. 64 and 65). After this, we returned to Ban Lung. On the way, we collected three chili pepper samples (Nos. 66-68) from farmers' houses in different communes. Farmers cultivated both 'Mates Dai Neang' (No. 68) and 'Mates Sor' in their garden. The farmers reported that their families used the 'Mates Dai Neang' and 'Mates Sor' chili peppers in different ways, as a dry powder and for eating fresh, respectively. In the afternoon, we surveyed the O Chum and are collected three chili pepper samples from two houses (Nos. 69-71).

16th November: From Ban Lung, we traveled to Stung Treng. We collected three chili pepper samples (No. 72-74) along Route 78, after which we entered a new road that had been constructed south of Route 78. We visited two farmers' houses in the village of Kbal Romeas and Chrop and harvested three chili pepper samples (No. 75-77). The farmer in the village of Chrop had transplanted chili pepper seedlings during the rainy season, but most of the plants had perished, owing to the unusually dry weather. We collected fruit from the plant that had survived the drought (No. 77; Photo 8). After this, we continued along the road, returned to Route 78, and then arrived in Stung Treng. During the afternoon, we drove north to the Cambodia-Laos border, where we collected a chili pepper sample (No. 78), and on the way back to Stung Treng, we collected another chili pepper sample (No. 79).

17th November: We visited a central market in Stung Treng. In the market, multiple types of *C. frutescens* peppers were mixed in basket, and we selected a 'Mates Ach Sath' sample (No. 80), based on its appearance. Most of the smooth and uniform chili peppers were 'Mates Dai Neang' (*C. annuum*) that were

Table 2. Samples collected during the 2015 survey in eastern Cambodia

Collection site (province)	<i>C. annuum</i>	<i>C. frutescens</i>	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Total
Prey Veng	4	1	2	7
Tboung Khmum	2	2	0	4
Kratie	3	9	1	13
Mondolkiri	6	13	8	27
Ratanakiri	10	14	1	25
Stung Treng	3	7	1	11
Total	28	46	13	87

not local and most likely derived from Vietnam or Phnom Penh. After crossing a bridge over the Mekong River, we stopped at two farmers' houses in the village of Tropeang Prey and harvested two chili pepper samples (Nos. 81 and 82). We drove to the south side of Stung Treng, where we collected two chili pepper samples (Nos. 83 and 84) and one eggplant sample (No. 85) along Route 7. After that, we traveled to Kratie via Route 7. In the afternoon, we surveyed the southern part of Kratie and collected two chili pepper samples from the backyards of farmers' houses (Nos. 86 and 87). It is interesting to note that the fruit of one of the plants (No. 87) had a unique red calyx (Photo 16).

18th November: We returned to Phnom Penh from Kratie via Kampong Cham.

19th November: We returned to the CARDI and shared our collected seeds with Cambodia and Japan.

Discussion

1) Chili pepper

The chili pepper (*Capsicum*) originated in the tropical and temperate region of the Americas and is now one of the most popular vegetables worldwide. There are 20-30 wild and five domesticated *Capsicum* spp., including *C. annuum*, *C. baccatum*, *C. chinense*, *C. frutescens*, and *C. pubescens* (Bosland and Votava, 1999), and both *C. annuum* and *C. frutescens* are consumed in Cambodia (Yamamoto *et al.*, 2011). In the present survey, 74 chili pepper accessions, including 28 *C. annuum* and 46 *C. frutescens* accession, were collected from eastern Cambodia (Tables 2 and 3).

We observed several types of *C. annuum* fruits in the local markets. The dominant type of the *C. annuum* fruit, which is called 'Mates Dai Neang' (means "ring finger" in Khmer), is uniform in color, gloss, and shape (5 to 7 cm-long; Photo 3). We also observed large paprika-type varieties, which were called 'Mates Hawaii' (Photo 4), and large varieties (thick pericarp and approximately 15 cm-long), which were called 'Mates Malay' (Photo 5). Another *C. annuum* variety that had 5 to 7 cm-long, cone-shaped fruits was called 'Mates Ploek' ("bladder"; Photo 6). Based on interviews with the local people, both the 'Mates Dai Neang' and 'Mates Hawaii' fruits were imported from neighboring countries, mainly Vietnam. Therefore, in order to select Cambodian landraces, we limited the collection of these varieties.

In contrast to our observation of *C. annuum* accessions, we found that *C. frutescens* varied widely in shape and habit. When *C. frutescens* fruits were sold in the market, they did not have uniform shapes (Photos

9 and 10), so we speculated that the peppers being sold were a mixture of several landraces, an observation that also differed from our observation of *C. annuum* fruits. Farmers often cultivated several *C. frutescens* plants in their home gardens. However, the main variety was called ‘Mates Ach Sath’ (“bird dropping”), the fruits of which are small (1 to 2 cm-long) and red at maturity (Photo 11). Some farmers reported that birds ate chili pepper fruits and that seeds germinated from their droppings. We also collected a variety called ‘Mates Ach Kandol’ (“mouse dropping”). ‘Mates Ach Sath’ is one of the most popular chili peppers in Cambodia because people prefer its spicy flavor. Another main variety of *C. frutescens* was called ‘Mates Sor’ (“white”), which yielded white immature fruits and pale red mature fruits (Photo 12). The variety called ‘Mates Kmang’ (“spicy” or “very hot”) was distinguishable from ‘Mates Ach Sath’ by its larger and hotter fruits. The local names for *C. frutescens* referred to fruit shape, and varieties with elongated fruits were called ‘Mates Veng’ (“long”) or ‘Mates Kutiev’ (“noodle”; Photos 13 and 14), whereas varieties that had shorter (2 to 3 cm-long) and pointed fruits were called ‘Mates Kdor Chmar’ (“cat penis”). Although *C. frutescens* generally yields erect fruit, ‘Mates Veng’ (Nos. 38 and 39) bore pendant fruit (Photo 15).

Chili pepper fruits are consumed fresh and are also added to sauces and soups. We observed some farmers dry the chili peppers in the sun in order to collect their seeds. In some cases, chili pepper leaves are also used. The native Cahray people add *C. frutescens* leaves and young fruits to soup. When we collected chili pepper fruits, we checked their taste. In general, the *C. frutescens* fruits were hotter than the *C. annuum* fruits. However, all the fruit samples were pungent, except for No. 40. In addition, all the mature fruits were red, and one accession differed in that its calyxes and pericarp were red (Photo 16).

In the present survey, we confirmed that many *C. frutescens* varieties are grown and consumed in eastern Cambodia but found that *C. annuum* fruits were generally imported from neighboring countries, which appears to have eliminated local *C. annuum* landraces. Therefore, it will be challenging to collect and converse the genetic diversity of *C. annuum* landraces from Cambodia.

2) Eggplant

Eggplant is an agronomically significant solanaceous fruit crop that is native to India and cultivated in America, Europe, and Asia (Şekara *et al.*, 2007). In eastern Cambodia, eggplants have diversified in fruit shape, size, and color (white, green, and purple; Photos 17 and 18). During the present survey, we observed a shrub in a farmer’s backyard that was closely related to eggplant and might have been *S. torvum* (Photo 20). Most eggplants with large, elongated and purple fruits are thought to be imported from neighboring countries. Therefore, we decided not to collect them. Meanwhile, eggplants with small, round fruits, miniature fruits, or green immature fruits are likely to be Cambodian landraces. This is similar to previous findings from northwestern Cambodia (Matsunaga *et al.*, 2015). Therefore, such landraces were selected for sampling. During the present survey, 13 eggplant samples were collected. Most of the collected samples are called ‘Trop Sroy’, which has rounded green immature fruits and orange mature fruits (Photo 21). However, the local names of eggplants in Cambodia describe their shape, color, and taste e.g., ‘Trop Veng’ (“long”), ‘Trop Sor’ (“white”), and ‘Trop Khar’ (“bitter”), which is consumed as a raw or cooked vegetable (Photo 22).

References

Bosland P W and Votava E J (1999) Peppers: vegetable and spice in Capsicums. pp14-22. CABI

Publishing, New York.

Eshbaugh W H (2012) The taxonomy of the genus *Capsicum*. In; Russo V M (ed) Peppers: Botany, Production and Uses. pp14-28. CABI Publishing, New York .

Matsunaga H, Matsushima K, Tanaka K, Theavy S, Lay heng S, Channa T, Takahashi Y and Tomooka N (2015) Collaborative Exploration of the *Solanaceae* and *Cucurbitaceae* Vegetable Genetic Resources in Cambodia, 2014. Annual Report on Exploration and Introduction of Plant Genetic Resources 31 : 169-187.

Matsunaga H, Sugiyama M, Tanaka K and Chanthanom D (2010) Collaborative exploration of vegetable genetic Resources in Laos, 2009. Annual Report on Exploration and Introduction of Plant Genetic Resources 26:65-81.

Sękara A, Cebula S and Kunicki E (2007) Cultivated eggplants - origin, breeding objectives and genetic resources, a review. *Folia Horticulturae* 19: 97-114.

Yamamoto S and Nawata E (2005) *Capsicum frutescens* L. in Southeast and East Asia, and its dispersal routes into Japan. *Economic Botany* 59: 18-28.

Yamamoto S, Matsumoto T and Nawata E (2011) *Capsicum* use in Cambodia: the continental region of Southeast Asia is not related to the dispersal route of *C. frutescens* in the Ryukyu Islands. *Economic Botany* 65: 27-43.

カンボジアにおけるナス科野菜遺伝資源の共同探索, 2015

田中 義行¹⁾, 松永 啓²⁾, Sim THEAVY³⁾, Seang LAY HENG³⁾,
Sakhan SOPHANY³⁾

- 1) 岡山大学 環境生命科学研究科
- 2) 農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構・野菜茶業研究所
- 3) カンボジア農業研究開発研究所

和文摘要

本報告は, 2014年度から開始されたPGRAsia (Plant Genetic Resource in Asia) projectの一環として, 国立研究開発法人 農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構ジーンバンクとカンボジア農業研究機構の間で行われた2回目のナス科野菜遺伝資源に関する共同探索の報告である。探索調査は2015年11月10日~11月18日にかけて実施され, トウガラシおよびナスを中心としたナス科野菜を対象とした。カンボジア東部地域であるプレイベン州, トボンクムン州, クラシェ州, モンドルキリー州, ラタナキリー州, スタントレン州を調査した。探索の結果, トウガラシ74点(*C. annuum* 28点, *C. frutescens* 46点)およびナス13点の合計87点のナス科遺伝資源の種子サンプルを収集した。*C. frutescens* 1点を探索中に紛失したが, それを除き, 収集した遺伝資源はカンボジア農業研究機構ジーンバンクにおいて保存するとともに, 農業・食品産業技術総合研究機構ジーンバンクに移転した。

Table 3. List of Capsicum and eggplant samples collected in Cambodia during the 2015 survey

Collection No.	Passport No.	JP No.	JP Name	Date	Genus & Species	Province /State	District	Commune	Village	North latitude/ East longitude	Altitude (m)	Source (Market name)	Status	Local name	Fruit characteristics, origin, etc.
1	30065444	255459	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/001	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Prey Veng	Pea Reang	Roka	Snay Pol	11-39-49/ 105-13-06	5	Market (Snay Pol)	landrace	Mates Chang Ol Mek	from Phnom Penh
2	30065445	255460	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/002	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Prey Veng	Pea Reang	Roka	Snay Pol	11-39-49/ 105-13-06	5	Market (Snay Pol)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Kampong Cham
3	30065446	255461	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/003	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Prey Veng	Prey Veng	Svay Antor	Svay Antor TY Moy	11-35-22/ 105-25-23	5	Farmer' Shop	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Prey Veng
4	30065447	255462	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/004	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Prey Veng	Prey Veng	Svay Antor	Svay Antor TY Moy	11-34-18/ 105-25-14	8	Market (Svay Antor)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Saang Dist. Kandal Prov.
5	30065448	255463	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/005	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Prey Veng	Svay Antor	Svay Antor	Prey Kla	11-37-03/ 105-25-38	4	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Sor	
6	30065449	255464	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/006	Nov. 10	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Prey Veng	Svay Antor	Chea Tlang	Thnong	11-35-33/ 105-27-05	10	Farmer's House/ small field	landrace	Trop Pong Morn	
7	30065450	255465	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/007	Nov. 10	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Prey Veng	Svay Antor	Chrey	Chrey	11-35-51/ 105-31-40	26	Farmer's House/ small field	unknown	Trop Khar	
8	30065451	255466	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/008	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Dar	Dar	11-47-23/ 106-05-37	72	Market (Dar)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Vietnam
9	30065452	255467	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/009	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Memot	Tro Pang Rang	11-49-42/ 106-10-52	78	Market (Memot)	landrace	Mates Kdor Chmar	from Tropeng Reang village near the market
10	30065453	255468	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/010	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Memot	Tro Pang Rang	11-49-42/ 106-10-52	78	Market (Memot)	landrace	Mates Sor	from Tropeng Reang village near the market
11	30065454	255469	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/011	Nov. 10	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Tboung Khmum	Memot	Memot	Tro Pang Rang	11-49-42/ 106-10-52	78	Market (Memot)	landrace	Mates Plok	from Kampong Cham
12	30065455	255470	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/012	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Snoul	Phsar Snoul	12-04-35/ 106-25-17	155	Market (Snoul)	landrace	Mates Kdor Chmar	from Kcem village
13	30065456	255471	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/013	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Snoul	Phsar Snoul	12-04-35/ 106-25-17	155	Market (Snoul)	landrace	Mates Sor	from Kcem village, Kcem Com.
14	30065457	255472	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/014	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Snoul	Phsar Snoul	12-04-35/ 106-25-17	155	Market (Snoul)	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	from Krovan village, PI Thnou Com. Snoul Dist. Kratie Prov.
15	30065458	255473	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/015	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Cheng Klou	12-03-12/ 106-27-23	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	
16	30065459	255474	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/016	Nov. 11	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Cheng Klou	12-03-12/ 106-27-23	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Kmour	
17	30065460	255475	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/017	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Cheng Klou	12-03-12/ 106-27-23	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Kmang	
18	30065461	255476	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/018	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Cheng Klou	12-03-12/ 106-27-23	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Sor	
19	30065462	255477	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/019	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Cheng Klou	12-03-12/ 106-27-23	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	dark green leaf
20	30065463	255478	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/020	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Moy Roy Pram Bohn	12-07-10/ 106-36-27	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Sor	the short plant with small fruits
21	30065464	255479	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/021	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Moy Roy Pram Bohn	12-07-10/ 106-36-27	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Mates Dai Neang	
22	30065465	255480	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/022	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Snoul	Pi Thnou	Moy Roy Pram Bohn	12-07-10/ 106-36-27	101	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Mates Sor	
23	30065466	255481	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/023	Nov. 11	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Mondolkiri	Keo Sei Ma	Srektum	Sneng	12-07-09/ 106-51-33	133	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Trop Sor	cultivated with purple eggplants
24				Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Oreang	Senmonoron	Ondong Kroleong	12-19-21/ 107-06-10	608	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Mates Chhray	

Table 3 (Continued).

Collection No.	Passport No.	JP No.	JP Name	Date	Genus & Species	Province /State	District	Commune	Village	North latitude/ East longitude	Altitude (m)	Source (Market name)	Status	Local name	Fruit characteristics, origin, etc.
25	30065467	255482	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/025	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Oreang	Senmonoron	Pou Reang	12-20-53/ 107-10-22	692	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Mates Sor	
26	30065468	255483	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/026	Nov. 11	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Oreang	Senmonoron	Pou Reang	12-20-53/ 107-10-22	692	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	
27	30065469	255484	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/027	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Senmonoron	Dak Dam	Pou Treang	12-27-31/ 107-11-01	708	Market (Pnong)	landrace	Mates Chean	from Dam village
28	30065470	255485	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/028	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Senmonoron	Dak Dam	Pou Treang	12-27-31/ 107-11-01	708	Market (Pnong)	landrace	Mates Thom	from Pon Treng village, Dak Dam com. Oreang Dist. Mondolkiri Prov.
29	30065471	255486	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/029	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Senmonoron	Monorom	Phar Senmonorom	12-27-30/ 107-11-09	709	Market (Phsar Senmonoron)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Phnom Penh
30	30065472	255487	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/030	Nov. 12	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Sang Kath	Rommonea	Pou Loung	12-29-38/ 107-13-44	748	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	
31	30065473	255488	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/031	Nov. 12	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Sang Kath	Rommonea	Pou Loung	12-29-17/ 107-14-06	746	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	
32	30065474	255489	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/032	Nov. 12	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Sang Kath	Rommonea	Pou Loung	12-30-11/ 107-15-48	649	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Lving	
33	30065475	255490	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/033	Nov. 12	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Sre Ampoum	Pou Krouch	12-32-21/ 107-19-40	519	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	
34	30065476	255491	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/034	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Sre Ampoum	Pou Krouch	12-32-40/ 107-20-20	489	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Marech Lang (Mates Sor)	large fruits among Mates Sor
35	30065477	255492	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/035	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Sre Ampoum	Po Rodet	12-33-05/ 107-21-18	466	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Marech Pok	
36	30065478	255493	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/036	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Bou Sra	Po Teil	12-34-14/ 107-23-47	507	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	
37	30065479	255494	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/037	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Bou Sra	Po Teil	12-32-59/ 107-25-26	527	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	
38	30065480	255495	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/038	Nov. 12	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Oreang	Dak Dam	Pro Choup	12-25-17/ 107-17-59	855	Farmer's House/ Small field	landrace	Mates Veng	pendant fruits in <i>C. frutescens</i>
39	30065481	255496	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/039	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Mei Pai	Pou Chrey	12-36-03/ 107-13-49	433	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Veng	pendant fruits in <i>C. frutescens</i>
40	30065482	255497	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/040	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Mei Pai	Pou Chrey	12-36-12/ 107-13-41	428	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ploek	not pungent
41	30065483	255498	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/041	Nov. 13	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Mei Pai	Pou Chrey	12-36-12/ 107-13-41	428	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	
42	30065484	255499	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/042	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Mei Pai	Pou Chrey	12-36-12/ 107-13-41	428	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	
43	30065485	255500	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/043	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Mei Pai	Pou Chrey	12-36-12/ 107-13-41	428	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Kmgang	
44	30065486	255501	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/044	Nov. 13	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Pou Chrey	Mei Pai	12-39-12/ 107-12-41	370	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	from Prek Po village, Kampong Cham Province 3 years ago.
45	30065487	255502	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/045	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Pou Chrey	Mei Pai	12-39-12/ 107-12-41	370	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Kutiev	from Prek Po village, Kampong Cham Province 3 years ago.
46	30065488	255503	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/046	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Pou Chrey	Mei Pai	12-39-12/ 107-12-41	370	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ploek	
47	30065489	255504	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/ NIVTS/047	Nov. 13	<i>Solanum</i> spp.	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Pou Chrey	Chong Phang	12-47-48/ 107-09-24	374	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Sroy	

Table 3 (Continued).

Collection No.	Passport No.	JP No.	JP Name	Date	Genus & Species	Province /State	District	Commune	Village	North latitude/ East longitude	Altitude (m)	Source (Market name)	Status	Local name	Fruit characteristics, origin, etc.
48	30065490	255505	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/048	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Mondolkiri	Pich Chrau Da	Pou Chrey	Chong Phang	12-47-48/ 107-09-24	374	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	
49	30065491	255506	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/049	Nov. 13	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mondolkiri	Koh Nhek	Sre Sangkum	O Yes	13-04-51/ 107-01-48	157	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Kutiev	white immature fruits
50	30065492	255507	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/050	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	sold by a minor tribe, harvested near here
51	30065493	255508	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/051	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Kratie Province
52	30065494	255509	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/052	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	from Stung Treng Province
53	30065495	255510	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/053	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Malay	from Koh Nhek District
54	30065496	255511	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/054	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Ploek	received bell-type fruits from a minor tribe
55	30065497	255512	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/055	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Krong Banlung	Labanseak	Ban Lung	13-44-14/ 106-59-14	362	Market (Ban Lung)	landrace	Mates Ploek	from Kien Svay village, Kandal Prov.
56	30065498	255513	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/056	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Oyadav	Pok Nhai	Pok Thom	13-46-05/ 107-29-43	206	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Khieu	
57	30065499	255514	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/057	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Oyadav	Pok Nhai	Pok Thom	13-46-05/ 107-29-43	206	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	erose leaves
58	30065500	255515	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/058	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Oyadav	Pok Nhai	Pok Thom	13-45-39/ 107-27-37	144	Farmer's House	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	for powder
59	30065501	255516	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/059	Nov. 14	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Ratanakiri	Oyadav	Amlong Chey	Phor	13-40-38/ 107-19-24	250	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Khar	
60	30065502	255517	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/060	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Oyadav	Kate	Lum Chor	13-40-18/ 107-17-16	239	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Hang	
61	30065503	255518	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/061	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Bokeo	Kok	Sla	13-42-27/ 107-14-25	239	Farmer's Field	landrace	Mates Hang	
62	30065504	255519	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/062	Nov. 14	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Bokeo	Le Khoun	Ke Chong	13-45-32/ 107-14-37	268	Farmer's House/ back yard	landrace	Mates Kdor Chmar	
63	30065505	255520	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/063	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Veinsay	Ban Pong	Phvang	13-58-19/ 106-48-47	103	Market (Veinsay)	landrace	Mates	
64	30065506	255521	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/064	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Veinsay	Ban Pong	Phvang	13-57-56/ 106-48-29	94	Farmer's Field	landrace	Mates	
65	30065507	255522	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/065	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Veinsay	Ban Pong	Phvang	13-56-15/ 106-48-19	94	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	
66	30065508	255523	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/066	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Veinsay	Kachoun	Plov Bombek Kachoun	13-54-23/ 106-53-16	128	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Heil	
67	30065509	255524	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/067	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Ochum	Kalay	Kalay	13-50-48/ 106-56-19	205	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Heil	
68	30065510	255525	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/068	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Ochum	Ochum	Tharong Chong	13-47-16/ 106-59-33	288	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	
69	30065511	255526	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/069	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Ban Lung	Boeung Konseing	Thmor da	13-45-46/ 107-00-22	343	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Kdor Chmar	
70	30065512	255527	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/070	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Ban Lung	Boeung Konseing	O Konseing	13-44-46/ 107-00-04	336	Farmer's House/ backyard	cultivar	Mates Dai Neang	originated from Vietnam
71	30065513	255528	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/071	Nov. 15	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Ban Lung	Boeung Konseing	O Konseing	13-44-46/ 107-00-04	336	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Khmang	

Table 3 (Continued).

Collection No.	Passport No.	JP No.	JP Name	Date	Genus & Species	Province /State	District	Commune	Village	North latitude/ East longitude	Altitude (m)	Source (Market name)	Status	Local name	Fruit characteristics, origin, etc.
72	30065514	255529	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/072	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Ratanakiri	Kon Mom	Taon	Sek	13-39-38/ 106-55-05	224	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Dai Neang	Grown naturally. It may be derived from seeds brought via birds
73	30065515	255530	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/073	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Kon Mom	Taon	Chamcarlhong	13-37-43/ 106-53-13	240	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	native
74	30065516	255531	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/074	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ratanakiri	Kon Mom	Tropeang Chress	Deim Ampel	13-36-09/ 106-51-42	210	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Sor	native
75	30065517	255532	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/075	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Stung Treng	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Kbal Romeas	13-25-14/ 106-34-42	90	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Krochok Neang	
76	30065518	255533	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/076	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Kbal Romeas	13-25-14/ 106-34-42	90	Farmer's House/ small field	landrace	Mates Khmer	
77	30065519	255534	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/077	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Stung Treng	Sesan	Kbal Romeas	Chrop	13-24-48/ 106-19-07	96	Farmer's Field	landrace	Mates Khmang	collected fruits in the plant that survived in a drought field
78	30065520	255535	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/078	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	Samaki	Kham Phan	13-55-11/ 106-01-54	100	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	
79	30065521	255536	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/079	Nov. 16	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Samaki	Kilo Pram Bei	Verl Pring	13-42-35/ 106-05-13	86	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Kandol	
80	30065522	255537	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/080	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	Samaki	Koh Kadin	13-31-48/ 105-58-21	64	Market (Stung Treng)	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	harvested near the market
81	30065523	255538	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/081	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Thala Boriwatt	Thala Boriwatt	Tropeang Prey	13-33-39/ 105-56-31	58	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	originated from the same district
82	30065524	255539	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/082	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Thala Boriwatt	Thala Boriwatt	Tropeang Prey	13-33-19/ 105-56-50	64	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	
83	30065525	255540	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/083	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	Noukol	Reachea Noukol	13-29-01/ 106-00-56	94	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Sor	
84	30065526	255541	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/084	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	Opong Morn	Reachea Noukol	13-25-06/ 106-04-40	135	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	grown naturally
85	30065527	255542	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/085	Nov. 17	<i>Solanum spp.</i>	Stung Treng	Stung Treng	Opong Morn	Reachea Noukol	13-25-06/ 106-04-40	135	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Trop Veng	
86	30065528	255543	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/086	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Chet Borey	Bos Leav	Mlou	12-26-04/ 106-01-55	27	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates Ach Sath	red calyx
87	30065529	255544	COL/CAMBODIA/2015/NIVTS/087	Nov. 17	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Kratie	Chet Borey	Bos Leav	Prek Tathung	12-23-44/ 106-02-55	35	Farmer's House/ backyard	landrace	Mates	It looks like Mates Sor (white fruits)



Photo 1. Typical street market in Cambodia. This is an overview of a market in Mondolkiri province



Photo 2. Typical vegetable market in Cambodia. This is a part of the market in Stung Treng province



Photo 3. 'Mates Dai Neang' fruits in Ban Lung market in Ratanakiri province



Photo 4. 'Mates Hawaii' fruits in a market in Phnom Penh



Photo 5. 'Mates Malay' fruits in Phsar Senmonorom market, Mondolkiri province



Photo 6. 'Mates Ploek' fruits in Ban Lung market, in Ratanakiri province



Photo 7. Drying chili pepper fruits in a farmer's garden, Mondolkiri province



Photo 8. A chili pepper plant surviving in a drought field, in Stung Treng province (Sample No.77)



Photo 9. Chili peppers are sold as a mixture of multiple accessions in local markets in Cambodia. This is a basket of chili peppers in Veinsay market, Ratanakiri province.

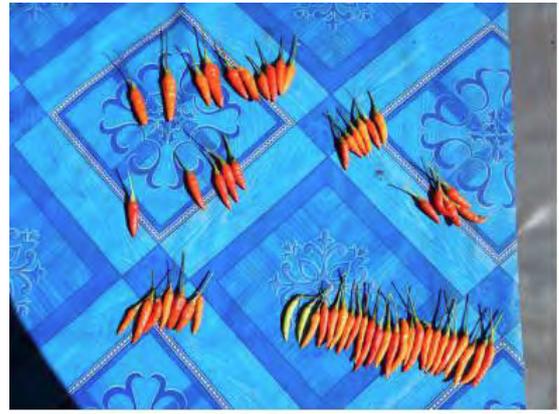


Photo 10. Various *C. frutescens* fruits in a basket in Veinsay market, Ratanakiri province



Photo 11. 'Mates Ach Sath' fruits (Sample No.42)



Photo 12. 'Mates Sor' fruits (Sample No.13)

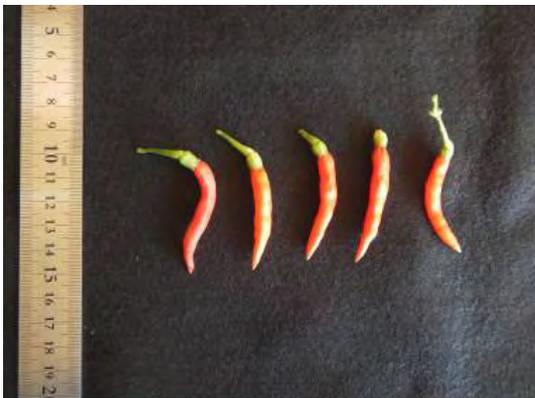


Photo 13. 'Mates' (Mates Veng like) fruits (Sample No.39)

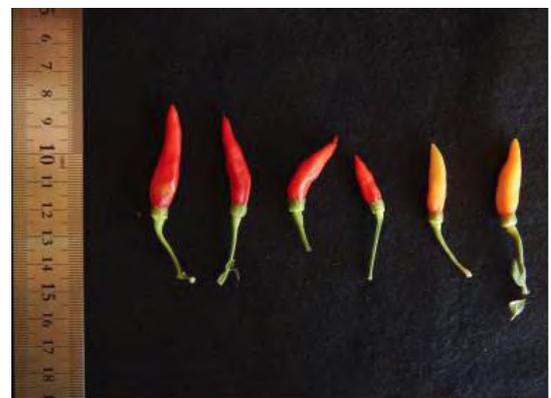


Photo 14. 'Mates Ku Tiev' fruits (Sample No.49)



Photo 15. Pendant *C. frutescens* fruits ('Mates Veng' Sample No.38)



Photo 16. 'Mates Ach Sath' fruits with a red calyx (Sample No.86)



Photo 17. Variation of eggplants in local markets



Photo 18. Typical eggplants in Cambodia



Photo 19. Raising eggplant seedlings with a net cap, Mondolkiri province

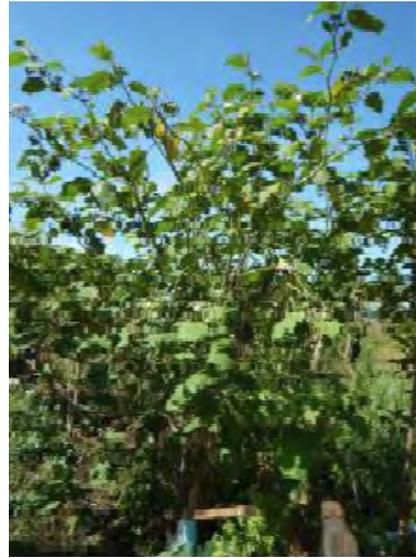


Photo 20. *Solanum torvum* shrub in Mondolkiri province



Photo 21. A plant of eggplant 'Trop Sroy' (Sample No.30)



Photo 22. A plant of eggplant 'Trop Khar' (Sample No.59)