The session included two keynote addresses and seven diverse presented papers. The first keynote address discussed studies in which modelling of aeration and storage management strategies in structures of various shapes and environmental conditions demonstrated future predictive possibilities.

In the second keynote address, the monitoring results of one year of wheat and barley storage used for animal feed was reported for 12 annual harvests in Western Canada. The results showed that arbitrary management practices by farmers with aerated 550-tonne capacity granaries resulted in consistently safe storage based on seed germination, microfloral presence, free fatty acid levels, CO₂ production, moisture content, grain temperature, and minimal mycotoxin production.

In the general program, a survey of postharvest problems in Malawi was presented. Postharvest problems were of less concern than crop production problems but lack of suitable storage construction material and insect and rodent pests, as well as poor prices and unscrupulous buying agents were the main concerns for farmers selling maize.

A storage strategy for malting barley in the United Kingdom was reported. To break barley dormancy rapidly it is stored at 30°C and 12% m. c. for 24 days or 40°C and 11% m. c. for 12 days. This puts it at risk of insect infestation especially by grain weevils even if followed by rapid aeration to 15 - 20°C. A prolonged, cooler dormancy break could avoid insect development.

The effect of regional climate on grain storage in China indicated the areas where temperature and moisture would favour grain deterioration.

The progress of farm storage practices in Sichuan Province indicated significant recent improvements.

'Air tight' sealing of farm bins was found to effectively prevent insect entrance into stored grain although appreciable gas leakage areas still existed.

A survey of current on-farm storage of seed in dryland Kenya reported techniques used to control insects. Increased market liberalisation for maize sales off-farm had little effect on seed retained on-farm. Feed sold off-farm could probably receive better prices from competing seed companies.

Storage of maize in cribs in Bangladesh indicated that models based on crib temperature and grain condition could effectively determine safe storage times.

The presentations covered a wide range of geographical differences in grain storage around the world. The comparisons were useful and informative.