Rice, maize, sorghum, wheat, barley and the other major cereal crops are mankind’s most important source of calories. Understanding the rice genome, which is comparatively small, can assist in research on agriculturally important features in rice and similar genes in maize, wheat and other grasses.

Gramene: A genomics and genetics resource for rice and other grasses.

Genomes: Browse and search genes, markers, expressed sequences, etc. on the Rice-Japonica, Maize and Arabidopsis genomes, as well as sequences from, sorghum, barley, wheat and other cereals mapped on rice.

BLAST: Search for sequence similarity matches; Select the best target sequence database and alignment parameters for your search.

Maps: Search and view mapped genes, markers, QTL and clones using various types of maps (including genetic, physical and sequence); Compare maps; Examine genetic co-linearity between species.

Markers: Find a marker based upon name, type or species; View it's detail.

Proteins: Find a protein and it’s sequence; Determine it’s cellular location and function; Explore protein families.

Genes: Learn about genes and alleles associated with important phenotypes and functions.

QTL: Find qualitative trait locus (QTL) from major cereal crops associated with traits.

Ontologies: Find keywords for plant structure, growth stages, traits, function, process, cellular component, environment and taxonomy.

Literature: Find articles about genes, proteins, QTL, markers, or ontologies.

Gramene is a web-accessible community resource database for genetics, genomics, proteomics, and biochemistry of cereal plants, and offers tools to visualize, analyze and compare grass genomes.