

FAMILY: POACEAEGenus: *Poa***1. PRECONDITIONING:**

METHODS	TIME (h)	TEMP (°C)
1. Imbibe on moist media	4-16	20-25
2. Soak in H ₂ O ₂ (used as a bleaching and softening agent)	3	35

Morphology

lemma

palea

Fig 1 External

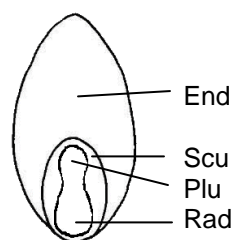


Fig 2 Embryo

Note: Embryo faces the lemma.

**2. PREPARATION AND STAINING:**

METHODS	TZ Conc (%)	TIME (h)	TEMP (°C)
1. Cut laterally slightly above embryo or undercut laterally beneath the embryo	1.0	4-16	20-35
2. Pierce with a needle in central endosperm area	1.0	4-16	20-35
3. Cut longitudinally, retaining half for staining or leave seed intact at distal end	0.1	4-16	20-35

Note: If the seed unit is a multiple, test both caryopses and count the unit as viable if at least one caryopsis is viable.

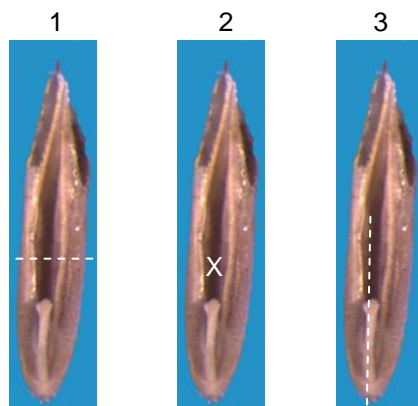


Fig 3 Preparation method

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Post-staining notes: For longitudinally cut seeds with both halves attached, bisect or spread halves apart to view embryo. For pierced and laterally cut seeds, clear with 85% lactic acid at 30-35°C for 1-2 hours or remove caryopsis from floret.

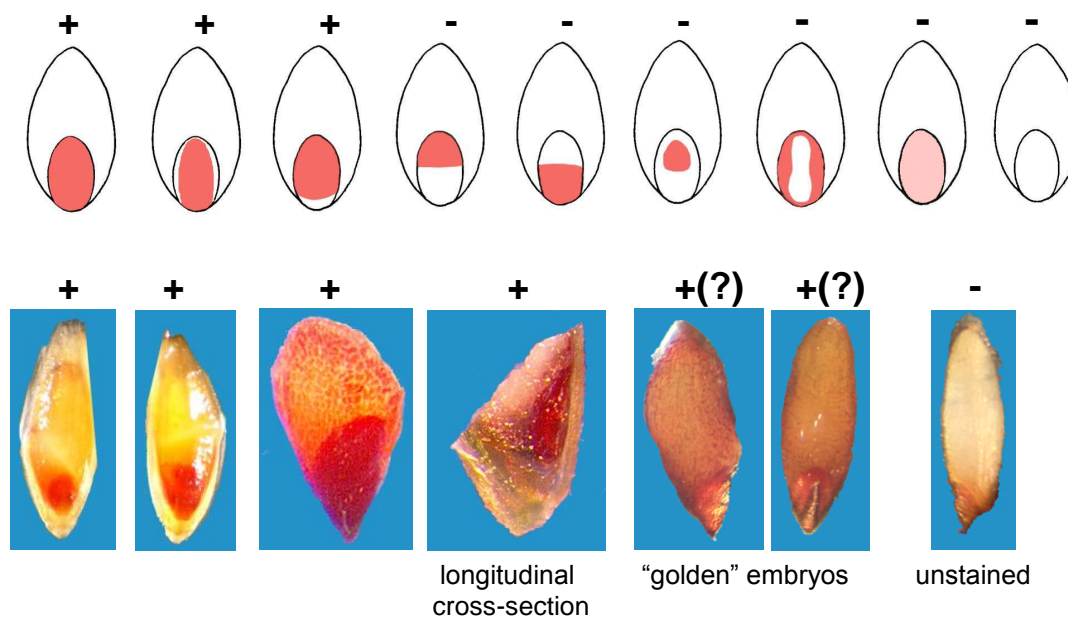
**3. EVALUATION:****VIABLE (NORMAL STAINING)**

- entire embryo evenly stained
- unstained outer edge of scutellar region acceptable (see 2nd and 3rd drawings below)

NON-VIABLE (ABNORMAL OR NO STAINING)

- any essential part of embryo unstained
- mottled or broken embryonic tissue
- irregular or uneven margin between scutellum and endosperm

Notes: The aleurone (a layer of cells just underneath the pericarp) may or may not stain and has no bearing on evaluation.



Notes: "Golden embryos" may be viable. It's unknown what causes this condition. Additional research is needed.

Fig 4 Seed stain evaluation