

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Rules Committee Report

1. The Rules Committee was asked to make a ruling regarding damaged soybean (Glycine max) seed where it is difficult to determine if the seed coat is still attached to the cotyledons and if the embryonic content is still intact or consisted of two "splits". This ruling is necessary because these seeds are held together as a single unit by the seed coat and analysts find it difficult to determine if the new "split" amendment to the "half seed rule" (2.7b) or the "entirely removed seed coat rule" (2.7a) applies. For the sake of uniformity and convenience to the analyst, which might be considered by some as being in conflict with a strict interpretation of the Rules, the Rules Committee has agreed on the following interpretation:

INTERPRETATION:

"Soybean seed composed of loose or damaged seed coats containing either an intact embryo or two "splits" shall be considered pure seed as long as the component parts are held together as a unit within the seed coat. Soybean seed composed of a damaged seed coat enclosing only one cotyledon (split) shall be considered inert matter."

This interpretation supercedes the one found in the Newsletter 42(3):71.

2. The members of the Rules Committee as well as other interested parties have been concerned about the deletion of the term "Firm" from the AOSA Rules for Testing Seeds. The unanimous opinion was that the 1970 AOSA convention took proper action in deleting this term.

3. Dr. Leroy Everson has prepared a set of instructions for blower calibration and purity analysis of orchardgrass (Dactylis glomerata). These instructions have been approved by the Rules Committee. However, Dr. Everson chooses to call the instructions "tentative" until the entire AOSA membership has had a chance to read and respond to them. Please read the instructions published elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter and if you have any comments address them to Dr. Everson with a copy to the Rules Committee Chairman. Action will be taken at the next convention regarding the "tentative" status.

4. Bette Nelson, Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Uniform Blowing Point for Rough and Canada bluegrasses, is making a proposal regarding rule changes relevant to the purity analysis for rough and Canada bluegrass. Her proposal and supporting research appears in the

Subcommittee report in this issue of the Newsletter. This proposal will be acted upon by the 1971 AOSA Convention at Raleigh, North Carolina.

Arnold L. Larsen, Chairman
AOSA Rules Committee

Subcommittee of the Uniform Blowing Procedure
for Canada and Rough Bluegrass Seed

Proposal:

2: 11 Uniform Blowing Method

e. Uniform Blowing Method for Canada bluegrass (*Poa compressa*)

The Uniform Blowing Method shall be used for the separation of pure seed and inert matter in seeds of Canada bluegrass. The working sample shall be blown at the common Kentucky bluegrass calibration setting.

f. Uniform Blowing Method for Rough bluegrass (*Poa trivialis*)

The Uniform Blowing Method shall be used for the separation of pure seed and inert matter in seeds of rough bluegrass. The setting being determined for the individual blower by multiplying the calibration setting used for common Kentucky bluegrass by the factor 0.82. Thru the study this past year for Canada bluegrass using the factor 0.97 pure seed averages were:

Blowing method	92.62
Hand method	<u>91.93</u>
Difference	.69%

This indicated the blower setting is not as high as it should be. The most desirable setting for Canada bluegrass we believe should be the same as the Kentucky bluegrass calibration blowing point rather than using the factor 0.97.

Bette Nelson, Chairman