

## Rule Change Proposal No. 8

**Purpose:** To clarify how to classify contaminating species found in samples of mixtures of kinds with different species class. This change will be made to the Introduction of Handbook 25, under the Caution section, number 6.

### Present Rule

6. There is a dilemma associated with multiple classification of species under Parts of Format # 3 (page iv) when the pure seed species is classified in two or more groups (e.g., A and R) and the contaminating species is not uniformly classified under the associated groups.

Example:

<b>Pure Seed Species</b>	<b>spp. class</b>														
<i>Agropyron desertorum</i> wheatgrass, standard crested	A, R														
<b>Contaminating Species</b>	<b>Contaminating Classification</b>														
<i>Poa secunda</i> – big bluegrass	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>A</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>F</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>H</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>R</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>S</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>T</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>V</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> </tr> </table>	<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>	W	W	W	C	W	W	W
<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>									
W	W	W	C	W	W	W									

In this example the contaminating species can be classified as *weed* under A and *other crop* under R. It is recommended that the contaminating species be called *other crop* when this conflict occurs. Restraint should be exercised in giving multiple classifications to a species unless it is necessary as previously stated.

### Proposed Rule

6. There is a dilemma associated with multiple classification of species under Parts of Format # 3 (page iv) when the pure seed species is classified in two or more groups (e.g., A and R) and the contaminating species is not uniformly classified under the associated groups.

Example: Single Component

<b>Pure Seed Species</b>	<b>spp. class</b>														
<i>Agropyron desertorum</i> wheatgrass, standard crested	A, R														
<b>Contaminating Species</b>	<b>Contaminating Classification</b>														
<i>Poa secunda</i> – big bluegrass	<table style="display: inline-table; border: none; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>A</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>F</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>H</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>R</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>S</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>T</u></td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;"><u>V</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">C</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> <td style="text-align: center; padding: 0 5px;">W</td> </tr> </table>	<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>	W	W	W	C	W	W	W
<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>									
W	W	W	C	W	W	W									

In this example the contaminating species can be classified as *weed* under A and *other crop* under R. It is recommended that the contaminating species be called *other crop* when this conflict occurs.

Example: Mixture of two or more components with different species classification.

Pure Seed Species	spp. class
<i>Festuca arundinaceae</i> – tall fescue	R, T
<i>Bromus inermis</i> – smooth brome	A
<i>Lolium perenne</i> – perennial ryegrass	A, T
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> – orchardgrass	A, R
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> – redtop	T
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> – tall oatgrass	R

Overall species class = A, R, T

Contaminating Species	Contaminating Classification						
	<u>A</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>R</u>	<u>S</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>V</u>
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i> – dallisgrass	C	C	W	W	W	C	W
<i>Nemophila maculata</i> – fivespot	W	C	W	W	W	W	W

The overall species class is a combination of all the species class for all the kinds in a mixture. In this example the overall species class for all kinds combined is A, R, T. In this example the contaminating species *Paspalum dilatatum* can be classified as *other crop* under A and T, and *weed* under R. It is recommended that the contaminating species *Paspalum dilatatum* be called *other crop* when this conflict occurs. The contaminating species *Nemophila maculata* is classified as *weed* under A, R and T, and therefore should be classified as a *weed* for this mixture of kinds.

**Harmonization:** Not applicable since ISTA does not have a four part purity.

**Supporting Evidence:** The need for standardizing the procedure for classifying contaminating species found in mixtures containing two or more kinds with different species class has been pointed out in two referees conducted with both AOSA and SCST members.

#### References

- Meyer, D.J.L. 1996. Handbook #25 Referee No. 2. Report issued at the 1996 AOSA/SCST annual meeting. Copies available upon request from the author.  
Meyer, D.J. L. 2003. Handbook #25 Referee 2002. Report issued at the 2003 AOSA/SCST annual meeting. Published in The Seed Technologists Newsletter 77(3):18-27.

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