# Rule Change Proposal No. 8

**PURPOSE OF PROPOSAL:** Specify a pre-germination tetrazolium test as the method to determine the dormancy of *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Little Bluestem) in Table 3.

### PRESENT RULE

		Tempera-		Final	
		ture	Count	Count	Additional
Kind of Seed	Substrata	°C	Days	Days	<b>Directions</b>
Schizachyrium scoparium	P,TS	20-30	7	14	Light;
little bluestem					Ungerminated seeds: see
					sec. 4.2e and 4.9k.

### PROPOSED RULE

Kind of Seed	Substrata	Tempera- ture °C	First Count Days	Final Count Days	Additional Directions
Schizachyrium scoparium little bluestem	P,TS	20-30	7	14	Light(see Sec. 4.8s).  Dormant: Pre – germination TZ on 200 seeds (see Sec. 4.8s).

# 4.7 Calculation of Percentage Germination

- e. For *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Little Bluestem) report results of 400 seed germination as percent germination. If the percent viable seed from the 200 seed tetrazolium (TZ) test is greater than the 400 seed germination percentage, subtract the germination result from TZ result and report the difference as percent dormant seed.
- 4.8 s. **Little Bluestem** (*Schizachyrium scoparium*). Two test methods as prescribed in Table 3 shall be used on each sample. Conduct a 200 seed pre-germination tetrazolium (TZ) test as prescribed in 4.9 k. (2c), record result as percent viable seed. Place 400 seed on blotters moistened with water and germinate for 14 days at 20-30° C in light, record result as percent germination. Refer to Sec. 4.7e for calculation and reporting results.

Note: if proposals 6 and 7 are adopted all three species will appear in sections 4.7e and 4.8s.

## **HARMONIZATION**

The International Seed Testing Association and Federal Seed Act (FSA) methods are not in harmony with each other and are not in harmony with the present AOSA method or this proposed method. The prechill and KNO<sub>3</sub> requirements listed in the FSA were removed from the AOSA Rules in October of 2002. The ISTA method does specify prechill, KNO<sub>3</sub> and test duration of 28 days. Canadian Method and Procedures do not specify methods for this species.

#### SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Little Bluestem is a native indeterminate flowering warm-season grass which produces varying fruit sizes (seed units), some of which are commonly dormant at harvest. This dormancy dissipates over one to three years, resulting in slow establishment of field plantings (Coukos 1944 and Byers 1973). Warm-season grasses are normally planted into warm soil conditions (20-25°C), compared to cool-season grasses, which can be planted in fall (dormant) or spring seedings. Most warm-season grasses are sold on a Pure Live Seed (PLS) basis which includes germinated and dormant seeds. Therefore, breaking dormancy in the laboratory is not important in the pricing of these seeds, nor does it necessarily represent the expected field emergence potential of the seed lot. Tetrazolium is widely used for checking the viability of Little Bluestem seed lots and is also commonly used to check the viability of ungerminated seeds. Listing tetrazolium staining as the method for determining dormancy of Little Bluestem promotes testing standardization by reducing variation caused by allowing several viability determination options.

The proposed change is supported by the Native Seed Working Group's study of six seed lots during the Summer/Fall of 2002. The Native Seed Working Group is composed of 14 different laboratories involved in testing native seeds; seven of these laboratories expressed interested in conducting these native grass studies. Three laboratories received seed from six seed lots, the experimental design and data forms; one laboratory returned results (Mid-West Seed Service, Inc.). Testing was conducted using four true replicates of 100 seeds grouped into four separate blocks, each block containing only one of each seed lot and treatment combinations. Responses of six Little Bluestem seed lots were evaluated across three test methods: 1) 400 seed TZ plus a 400 seed 14 day germination (400 pre-germ TZ), 2) 200 seed TZ plus a 400 seed 14 day germination (200 pre-germ TZ), and 3) 400 seed 14 day germination with TZ on remaining ungerminated seed (post-germ TZ). Data was collected and submitted, and statistically analyzed by Amanda Patin, Mid-West Seed Services, Inc.

One laboratory returned results in this study with respective germination test responses for 24 observations presented in Table 1. Viability of the six seed lots ranged between 38-70%, 46-68% and 29-47% for the 400 pre-germ TZ, 200 pre-germ TZ and post-germ TZ, respectively. The Little Bluestem seed lots are representative of what laboratories could expect to see submitted to their laboratories.

**Table 1**. Total mean viable response from six seed lots for 400 pre-germ TZ, 200 pre-germ TZ and post-germ TZ. N=24.

Mean Percentages Viable Seed						
Seed lot	400 pre-germ TZ	200 pre-germ TZ	Post-germ TZ			
1	46	46	47			
2	38	53	35			
3	60	65	47			
4	53	53	42			
5	70	68	29			
6	57	54	47			
LSD	10.12	17.94	12.58			

Data in Table 2 demonstrates the comparability of the three methods averaged across the six seed lots. The total viability for 400 pre-germ TZ and 200 pre-germ TZ are not statistically different; however the total viability obtained from the post-germ TZ is 13 and 15% lower than the 400 pre-germ TZ and 200 pre-germ TZ, respectively.

Table 2. Mean germination, dormant and total viable seed averaged across six seed lots for three methods. N=24.

	Mean Percentages				
Method	7 d germ	14 d germ	Dormant	Total Viable	
400 pre-germ TZ	28	36	18	54	
200 pre-germ TZ	28	36	20	56	
Post-germ TZ	26	35	6	41	
LSD	3 109	2.787	3 736	3 917	

#### Literature Cited

Byer, K.L. 1973. Evaluation of methods of reducing seed dormancy in switchgrass, indiangrass, and big bluestem. Thesis South Dakota State University. 40p.

Coukos, D.J. 1944. Seed dormancy and germination in some native grasses. J. Amer. Soc. Agron. 36:337-345.

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