**True or False:**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The prechill period is included as part of the test length when reporting test results.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. A test may be terminated prior to the final count listed in Table 3 if the analyst is positive the maximum

 germination of the sample has been obtained.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The first count in Table 3 must be strictly followed, and no deviation is permitted.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. At the end of the prescribed germination period, swollen seeds of Malvaceae should be removed and counted

 as normal.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Any test in which the seeds are not sufficiently developed by the final count may be extended 2 days.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. First counts for barley must always be done on the 4th day, exactly.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. The germination test in barley can be performed under 20-30°C alternating temperatures.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. The germination test in soybean can be performed under 20-30°C alternating temperatures.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Vegetable seed packets do not require a listed percent germination but must meet minimum germination

 requirements.

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The legume is a fertilized mature ovary.

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. The seed analyst is usually responsible for probing the sample.

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. For non-free flowing seed, a probe long enough to sample all portions should be used.

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Unless the trier has partitions in the seed chamber, it must be inserted in the bag vertically.

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. The pure seed shall include all seeds of each kind and/or cultivar under consideration which are present in

 10% of the whole.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Raw seed is considered any seed that is free from applied materials.

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Seeds that have started to germinate are considered pure seed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. All perennial ryegrass varieties would be considered non-fluorescent and annual ryegrass varieties would be

 considered to be 100% fluorescent unless described differently.

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. When testing a variety of perennial ryegrass, if the TFL is equal to or more than the level described by the

 variety, do not apply the fluorescence formula.

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. Larger seeds will require more water during germination than small seeds.

\_\_\_\_\_ 20. The uptake of water is regulated by the pericarp and the embryo.

\_\_\_\_\_ 21. In general, the distance between seeds should be less than 1.5 to 5 times the width or diameter of the seed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Anytime a seed is infected with fungi or bacteria, it is considered abnormal.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. The chilling period is included in the germination periods given in the Tables in the Rules.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. The number of days stated for the first count is absolute and no deviation is permitted.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. The germination test must end at the end of the prescribed period and cannot be extended under penalty of

 law.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. When both purity and germination tests are required, seed for germination can be taken from any

 component.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. When obtaining seed for the germination test, only take the seeds that are whole and are not

 diseased/infected.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. At present, in order to determine if seed is genetically pure, a certification agency employs inspectors to

 make field observations of the morphological characteristics of crops grown for seed.

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. The phenol, fluorescence, and HCL are the three tests that can be used on oats.

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. The KOH test can be used on peanuts to distinguish cultivars.

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. After staining, white sweetclover will be dark brown or black.

\_\_\_\_\_ 32. The HCL test on oat seed is useful when the results if the fluorescence test are in doubt.

\_\_\_\_\_ 33. With the HCL test, oats that stain tan are also classified as fluorescent.

\_\_\_\_\_ 34. In the phenol test, the phenol solution reacts directly with the seed to produce the coloration.

\_\_\_\_\_ 35. When conducting a growth chamber test for anthocyanin coloration of coleoptiles, the germination media

 should be soil.

\_\_\_\_\_ 36. Cooler temperatures usually encourage anthocyanin development.

\_\_\_\_\_ 37. AOSA Rules require a fluorescence test to be made on all ryegrass purity tests (evaluations) in which the

 percentage(s) of perennial and/or annual ryegrass are reported.

\_\_\_\_\_ 38. Red and white cultivars of wheat can be distinguished using the NaOH test.

\_\_\_\_\_ 39. Seed characteristics, such as hilum color, seed shape, presence or absence of awns can be used to distinguish

 cultivars.

\_\_\_\_\_ 40. Fluorescence is dominant characteristic and expressed itself when present.