

1994 - 1995 SCST/AOSA ANNUAL CONVENTION RECAP
AOSA RULE CHANGES FOR 1995
AOSA/SCST Annual Meetings Sacramento, California
Effective October 1, 1995

Rule Proposal No. 1.
 Failed

Rule Proposal No. 2.
 Failed

Rule Proposal No. 3.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, Table 3, page 55.

Table 3. Methods of testing for laboratory germination, .AGRICULTURAL SEEDS (continued)

Kind of Seed	Substrata	Temp °C	First count	Final count	Add. directions
<i>Coronilla varia</i> crownvetch	B,T,TB,S	20	7	14	

Rule Proposal No. 4.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, Table 3, page 64.

Table 3. Methods of testing for laboratory germination, VEGETABLE and HERB SEEDS (continued)

Kind of Seed	Substrata	Temp °C	First count	Final count	Add. directions
<i>Capsicum</i> spp. pepper	T,B,TB,RB,P	20-30	6	14	Light and KNO ₃

Rule Proposal No. 5.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 4.9c, page 20.

4.9 Explanation of Tables 3, 4, and 5

c. Temperature.-- Single numerals in the Tables indicate constant temperatures. Two numerals separated by a dash indicate an alternation of temperature, the test to be held at the first temperature for approximately 16 hours and at the second temperature for approximately 8 hours per day. A sharp alternation of temperature, such as obtained by hand transfer, may be beneficial in breaking dormancy. If the tests are not subjected to alternating temperatures over weekends and holidays, they are to be held at the lower temperature during this time. Variation from the temperature specified in the rules should not be more than ± 1 °C due to the apparatus. In the case of species of *Trifolium*, *Medicago* and *Vicia faba*, the temperature should not exceed 20 °C.

Rule Proposal No. 6.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 4.1a, page 16.

4.1 Source of seeds for germination

a. When both purity and germination tests are required. --

(1) Seeds for germination shall be taken from the separation of the kind or cultivar considered pure seed and shall be counted without discrimination as to size or appearance.

OR

(2) For kinds not listed in 2.11b, the pure seed for the germination test shall be taken indiscriminately from a representative portion divided from the bulk in accordance with section 2.2 if the pure seed is determined or estimated to be at least 98 percent.

Rule Proposal No. 7.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 3.6 (new rule), page 15a.

3.6 Bulk examination. -- The examination is conducted to determine the occurrence of particular components in the sample. The component may be seeds of individual species or particles of certain inert matter (e.g. ergot or soil). The rate of occurrence may be expressed as the number of seeds or particles per unit weight or as percentage by weight.

The working weight of the sample should be made on at least the minimum quantities listed in Table 1 under the heading "Minimum weight for noxious weed seed or bulk examination.

The working weight should be determined to at least four significant figures. If the balance used has sufficient precision, the sample may be weighed to more than four significant figures.

The seeds per unit weight shall be based on individual seeds. The number of individual seeds shall be determined in fruits that contain more than one seed.

To calculate percentage by weight, the total weight is determined for all seeds of individual species or all particles of inert components. The component may be weighed as accurately as the precision of available weighing equipment permits. The percentage of each component shall be calculated on the basis of the original weight of the working sample. The percentage may be expressed to the same number of significant figures as the weight (either the component weight or the original weight of the working sample) with the least number of significant figures. When rounding off the final result, round down if the next decimal place is four or less and round up if the next decimal place is five or more.

Examples:

(1) Bulk examination for sclerotia

crop: *Brassica oleracea*

fifty gram examination, actual working weight 50.33g (four significant figures)

three sclerotia found weighing 0.00838g (three significant figures); weight with least number of significant figures

$0.00838g \div 50.33g \times 100 = 0.016650109\%$, rounded off to 0.0167% (three significant figures)

(2) Bulk examination for soil

crop: *Phaseolus vulgaris*

five hundred gram examination, actual working weight 500.3g (four significant figures); weight with least number of significant figures

nine pieces of soil found weighing 1.0031g (five significant figures)

$1.0031g \div 500.3g \times 100 = 0.2004997\%$, rounded off to 0.2005% (four significant figures)

Rule Proposal No. 8.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, Table 1 (new rule), pages 31-45.

Table 1. Weights for working sample...

Change the heading over column three [for agricultural, vegetable and herb, and flower seeds] to read, "Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed or bulk examination."

Rule Proposal No. 9.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 2.9 and section 2.10b(9), pages 7-8.

2.9 Weed seed. -- Seeds, florets, bulblets, tubers, or sporocarps of plants recognized as weeds by laws, official regulations, or by general usage shall be considered weed seeds; refer to section 10. For classification of badly damaged or immature weed seeds or seedlike structures refer to section 2.10b. Special requirements are as follows:

a. Individual seeds and seedlike structures are to be removed from fruiting structures (such as capsules, heads, pods, etc.), counted and included with the weed seeds. Fruiting structures are included with the inert matter. For *Ambrosia* spp. refer to section 2.10b(8).

b. Wild onion and wild garlic (*Allium* spp.) bulblets:

(1) bulblets which have any part of the husk remaining and are not damaged at the basal end are considered weed seeds regardless of size.

(2) bulblets which are completely devoid of husk, and are not damaged at the basal end, and are retained by a 1/13-inch round-hole sieve are considered weed seeds. For *Allium* spp., bulblets classed as inert matter, refer to section 2.10b(5).

2. 10b(9) delete

Rule Proposal No. 10.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 2.3b and c, page 3.

2.3 Weight of working samples

b. Kinds of seed not listed in Table 1. -- The weight of the purity working sample and its corresponding noxious-weed seed working sample may be determined from Table 1 by a kind of seed that is similar in size and weight, and which would provide approximately the equivalent weight of 2,500 pure seed units in the purity working sample. The working weights listed in Table 1 are based on the approximate weight of 2,500 pure seed units. Working sample weights listed in Table 1 are not intended to be adjusted based on the amount of inert matter or other species content.

c. In samples that are believed to be unusually small-seeded or large-seeded for the kind being tested. -- The size of the purity working sample may be based on a sample containing approximately the equivalent weight of 2,500 pure seed units without regard to the weight specified in Table 1, provided that in no case shall less than two-tenths gram (0.2) be analyzed.

Rule Proposal No. 11.

AOSA RULES FOR TESTING SEEDS, section 11 (new rule), page 30.

11. REPORT OF ANALYSIS

Laboratory reports of analysis which indicate laboratory testing was performed in accordance to the AOSA Rules for Testing Seeds are required to include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- a. Name and address of issuing laboratory.
- b. Name of responsible individual.
- c. Laboratory test or sample number.
- d. Date report of analysis is issued.
- e. Applicants information, such as kind of seed, cultivar, lot number, lot size, certification number, treatment, etc., as stated by the applicant.
- f. Kind of seed by common name.
- g. If submitted sample is treated seed, inoculated seed, film-coated seed, coated or encrusted seed, or pelleted seed this shall be indicated.
- h. Weight of purity working sample.
- i. Percentage by weight of pure seed, other crop seed, inert matter and weed seed, given to two decimal places.
- j. Scientific name, or common name, or both, of all other crop seed or weed seed found in the purity analysis. If none are found, this shall be indicated.
- k. Weight of noxious weed seed working sample.

- l. Scientific name, or common name, or both, of noxious weed seed found, the number of each type found and rate of occurrence per unit weight. If none are found, this shall be indicated
- m. Percentage of normal seedlings to the nearest whole number.
- n. Percentage of hard seed, if applicable, to the nearest whole number.

In the event a purity analysis, noxious weed seed exam. or a germination test is not requested by the applicant, this shall be indicated

Laboratory reports of analysis must be typewritten or machine printed. No report shall be issued that contains alterations or erasures.

Rule Proposal No. 12.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF WEED AND CROP SEEDS, Contribution No. 25, page iii.

SYMBOLS USED IN HANDBOOK 25

Weeds (W) -- Undesirable species which are excessively competitive, difficult to control or eradicate, poisonous, or simply not wanted. This symbol is used in the "spp. class" column (see Format for Handbook 25, Parts of Format, #3, page iv) if the species is generally weedy in nature. The weeds category may also be used in response to the "contaminating" species classification under the seven crop types as described under Format for Handbook 25, Parts of Format, #4, page iv.

Rule Proposal No. 13.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF WEED AND CROP SEEDS, Contribution No. 25, page iii.

SYMBOLS USED IN HANDBOOK 25

Other Crop (C) -- Species that are usually involved in seed commerce but are not intended to be part of the seed lot being tested. Contamination by these seeds is undesirable in the seed lot but not usually harmful. This symbol is only used in response to the "contaminating" species classification under the seven crop types as described under Format for Handbook 25, Parts of Format, #4, page iv.

Rule Proposal No. 14.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF WEED AND CROP SEEDS, Contribution No. 25, page iv.

FORMAT FOR HANDBOOK 25

3. Each species listed in part 1 is classified according to the symbols given on the previous page. In the example above, if this species is the pure seed component of a seed lot it would be considered a flower. If the pure seed species has a multiple classification with one "spp. class" being "W," the "W" classification shall be disregarded when determining the classification of contaminating species.

Rule Proposal No. 15.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF WEED AND CROP SEEDS, Contribution No. 25 (new rule), page v.

CAUTION

6. If the species of the pure seed component is not listed in the classification section of Handbook 25, contaminants found in the sample shall be classified as those of a similar pure seed species that is listed. If the species of the pure seed component is listed as "W" only under the "spp. class," the species shall be classified according to its intended use. Classification of all contaminating species shall be based on the chosen "spp. class."

Rule Proposal No. 16.

UNIFORM CLASSIFICATION OF WEED AND CROP SEEDS, Contribution No. 25 (new rule), page vi.

KEEPING HANDBOOK 25 UPDATED

11. Responsibility for changes in Handbook 25 (refer to Format for Handbook 25, Parts of Format, page iv):

Part 1. Scientific Names -- The AOSA Nomenclature Committee in consultation with the USDA Plant Germplasm Resources Information Network (GRIN) and with Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada shall be responsible for updating scientific names. These changes shall be considered editorial and do not require submission of a rule change proposal.

Part 1. Common Names -- Members of AOSA and SCST shall submit proposed common name additions, deletions, or alterations to the AOSA Rules Committee. The final approval shall be made by vote of the AOSA membership at an annual meeting.

Part 2. Family Names -- Updates shall be made by the method described for Part 1, Scientific Names.

Parts 3 and 4. Species Class and Contaminating Classification -- Updates shall be made by the method described for Part 1, Common Names.

Part 5. Noxious -- The designation of "Yes" or "No" is determined by the noxious weed lists published by various state, provincial and federal government agencies. Changes are effective at the time of their publication by these agencies and shall be considered editorial and do not require submission of a rule change proposal.