2025 AOSA Rule Proposal #2

Title: Additional of the common name 'canola' to Brassica napus var. napus

Purpose of Proposal: To add the additional name of canola (Argentine type) to Brassica napus var. napus. Also commonly known as annual/winter rape. Canola is a widely used name in the seed and food industry for Brassica napus var. napus. and is becoming more and more prevalent in the United States and Canada.

Present Rule: Current common names listed is only winter rape or annual rape.

Proposed Rule: Additional of the common name canola (Argentine type) to Brassica napus var. napus in Table 2A, 6A and Volume 3 Uniform Classification.

Table 2A. Weights for working samples

Pure Seed Unit #	Chaffy (C) or Super Chaffy (SC) ^a	Kind of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis ^b	Minimum weight for noxious weed seed or bulk examination	Approximate number of seeds per gram	Approximate number of seeds per ounce		
(22)			Grams	Grams	Number	Number		
		Brassica chinensis L. pak-choi	see Brassica rapa subsp. Chinensis					
2		Brassica juncea (L.) Czern. India mustard	5	50	625	17,690		
		Brassica napus L. subsp. rapifera Metzg. rutabaga	5	50	430	12,135		
		Brassica napus L. var. annua W. D. J. Koch annual rape	see Brassica napus var. napus					
		Brassica napus L. var. biennis (Schübl. & G. Martens) Rchb. — winter rape	see Brassica napus var. napus					
		Brassica napus L. var. napobrassica (L.) Rehb. rutabaga	see Brassica napus subsp. rapifera					
2		Brassica napus L. var. napus annual rape and canola (Argentine type)	7	70	345	9,810		
2		Brassica napus L. var. napus winter rape and canola (Argentine type)	10	100	230	6,520		
		Dunanta nama I arkan nama yan nahulania (DC) Al-E						

Table 6A. Methods of testing for laboratory germination

Kind of Seed	Substrata	Tempera- ture (°C)	First count (days)	Final count (days)	Specific requirements and notes	Dormant seed ^f
Brassica carinata A. Braun Ethiopian mustard	B, T	20; 20-30	5	7		
Brassica chinensis pak-choi	see Brassica	rapa subsp.	chinensi	s		
Brassica juncea India mustard	P	20-30	3	7	Light	KNO ₃ . Prechill at 10°C for 7 days and test for 5 additional days
Brassica napus subsp. rapifera rutabaga	B, T	20-30	3	14		
Brassica napus var. napus annual rape and winter rape, canola (Arge	B, T entine type)	20; 15-25	3	7		
Rrassica napus var napobrassica	see Brassica	nanue enben	ranifar	a		

Brassica napus var. napobrassica see Brassica napus subsp. rapifera

7654	Brassica juncea (L.) Czern.	mustard, brown; mustard, India; mustard, Indian	Brassicaceae	٧	w	w	w	w	w	W	С
7657	Brassica kaber (DC.) L. C. Wheeler = Sinapis arvensis L.										
319661	Brassica napus L. subsp. napus f. annua (Schübl. & G. Martens) Thell.	rape, annual , canola (Argentine type	Brassicaceae	Α	С	w	W	w	w	W	С
464497	Brassica napus L. subsp. napus f. napus	rape, winter canola (Argentine type	Brassicaceae	A	O	W	w	w	w	W	С
7664	Brassica napus L. subsp. napus var. pabularia (DC.) Alef.	kale, Siberian	Brassicaceae	Α	w	w	w	w	w	W	w

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HARMONIZATION/IMPACT STATEMENT:

Canola is used as a common name in the Canadian M&P as well as ISTA for Brassica napus var. Napus. AOSA-SCST should harmonize this common name with both organizations to allow full use of the name canola and eliminate discrepancy between organizations for a common name for Brassica napus var. Napus. Canola is currently not a common name recognized in the FSA.

Canadian Methods and Procedures for Testing Seed (M&P)

Brassica napus var. napus Rapeseed, oilseed rape, canola - Agentine type

Table 15B. Specific conditions for the radicle emergence test procedures; all assessments of radicle emergence should be made by eye and without magnification

Species	Germination medium	Replication	Germination temperature	Criterion of radicle emergence	Timing of radicle emer- gence count		
Brassica napus (oil- seed rape, Argentine canola)	Pleated paper	2 replicates of 100 seeds	20 ±1 °C	Appearance of radicle after break- ing through seed coat. Seeds in which seed coat has split, but no radicle has emerged, must not be included.	30 h ±15 min		
Raphanus sativus	Top of paper	4 replicates of 50 seeds	20 ±1 °C	Production of 2 mm radicle.	48 h ±15 min		
Triticum aestivum subsp. aestivum (excluding dormant seed lots)	Between paper	4 replicates of 50 seeds	15 ±1°C	Production of 2 mm radicle. Radi- cle includes parts that are within coleorhiza, as well as those that have emerged through it.	48 h ±15 min		
Zea mays	Between paper	8 replicates of 25 seeds	20 ±1 °C or 13 ±1 °C	Production of 2 mm radicle. Radi- cle includes parts that are within coleorhiza, as well as those that have emerged through it.	66 h ±15 min at 20 ±1 °C 144 h ±1 h at 13 ±1 °C		

Chapter 15: Seed vigour testing

Vigour test methods are species specific and require suitable equipment, the use of control samples and experience of the analyst. The expectation that a seed analyst can infrequently analyse an isolated sample to establish a level of vigour is unrealistic. Uniformity can be best achieved by working for a period of time alongside another analyst experienced in the use of the method. Training of analysts may be more important than the exact agreement in details of procedure.

The following ISTA vigour tests have completed validation:

Conductivity test: Cicer arietinum, Glycine max, Phaseolus vulgaris, Pisum sativum (garden peas only, excluding petits pois varieties), Raphanus sativus

Accelerated ageing test: Glycine max Controlled deterioration test: Brassica spp.

Radicle emergence test: Zea mays, Brassica napus (oilseed rape, Argentine canola), Raphanus sativus, Triti-

cum aestivum L. subsp. aestivum Tetrazolium vigour test: Glycine max

SUPPORTING EVIDENCE:

The Biology of Brassica napus L. (Canola/Rapeseed) - inspection.canada.ca

Brassica napus subsp. napus

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