

26th Annual Seed Conditioners Advisory Committee Meeting
December 10th 2014, 10am, LaSells Stewart Center

Committee members present: Mike Coon, Randy Black, Warren Dole, Dew Bell, Dennis Lundeen, Rachel Hankins, Jessie Peters, Adriel Garay, Jake Stockfleth, Bill Merrigan, Mick McGregor, and Ruth Martin.

Committee members present via phone: Sean Vibbert

Committee members absent: Hubert Christensen, Jay Noller

Guests present: Andy Altishin, Farhad Shafa, Sandy Smith, Barry Schrupf, Mike Hawman, Alex Hawman, Dan Curry, Jim Dombrowski

Drew called the meeting to order at 10:06 am.

1. Introductions were made.
 2. Approval of 2013 minutes: Warren Dole moved to accept, Jake Stockfleth seconded, and all were in favor.
 3. Review of auto sampler results: See attachment 1 for documents handed out. Mike Coon asked if OSCS could pull a second probe sample from the lots, to see if the auto sampler was wrong, or the probe sample was wrong. This might be possible, but often the lots are shipped by the time OSCS gets the test results back. Dan Curry spoke on what the USDA uses for their tolerance tables (they use one listed in the Federal Seed Act). Committee voiced it's support for the sampler checks, and agreed that Seed Cert should hand pick some warehouses that have not been picked that season, or the season before. Jim Dombrowski from USDA recommended taking 3 samples from each lot, from a couple of people: one warehouse that is spot on, and one that was out of tolerance. Adriel suggested 3 lots at the questionable warehouse, and compare the results from the samples. Mike Coon is concerned that we not make it harder for cleaners to use automatic samplers because they are convenient and help keep certification costs down. After discussion, committee recommends that we check the warehouses that were way out of tolerance, to determine whether it is a cheating issue or auto sampler issue.
- Jake Stockfleth moved that we select 3 warehouses with the largest discrepancies, and test 3 lots of same grower/field (if possible) from each warehouse. Bill Merrigan seconded, all in favor.
4. Farhad Shafa talked about the online sample certificates, 89% adoption rate overall, but for the 2014 crop year, it was actually 90%. Before the motion that was passed two years ago, the adoption rate was only 40%. Farhad Shafa extends his thanks to the committee for their support that resulted in the fastest adoption rate for Seed Certifications online services.

5. OECD tag options: See attachment 2 for handout. Cardstock sewn in, with adhesive tags – Mick McGregor says that it doesn't meet the ISTA requirements. He believes it is more of a peer-to-peer issue, and that the US OECD should push Spain OECD to accept our tags, regardless of what method we use. Dennis Lundeen suggested that maybe we could emphasize to Fawad Shaw (head of US OECD), that we want pressure on Spain to accept our methods, specifically, rather than on the EU as a whole. Mick McGregor: The problem is that it might be accepted in Holland before being shipped on to Spain, where it is then stopped for being non-compliant. Jake Stockfleth: The biggest problem is when you don't know if a lot is going OECD and it's cleaned into 50lb bags, and then you have to re-handle it to sew in the tags, instead of cleaning into bulk bags to start. Mick wants the clips back, because that is what is accepted. Adhesive on poly bags are almost too "delicate," and they are too difficult to get on the bags appropriately. Lots of discussion regarding different problems with each solution, basically, US OECD needs to convince Spain to accept staples.

6. Bylaws adjustments:

A. Extension Specialist discussion: Dennis Lundeen recommends to leave it as Extension Specialist, take the word "seed" out of the bylaws, and to fill it with Nicole Anderson.

Change it to "2 – Extension representatives," preference for one from East side and West Side.

Jake Stockfleth moved, Mike Coon seconded, all in favor.

B. Adding Director of Seed Services into the bylaws. Sandy Smith believes that the director did not exist at the time the bylaws were written. Jake Stockfleth moved to add Director of Seed Services as a non-voting member. Warren Dole seconded. All in favor.

C. The committee agreed to adjust the expiration dates to make them correct according to the bylaws.

7. ODA Weed list harmonization: See attachment, Barry Schrupf spoke as an informational topic.

8. Reports:

- Crop and Soil science report: Dan Curry passed out Jay Noller's handout and reviewed the highlights.

- Seed Service Report: Dan Curry gave the report (see attachment.)

- Seed Certification Report: Dennis Lundeen gave the report (see attachment.)

- Seed Laboratory Report: Adriel Garay gave the Seed laboratory updates. He spoke about doubles and passed around some examples and results of a survey about multiple florets. He

also spoke about new equipment that they have that can germinate seeds at different temperatures.

- Oregon Department of Agriculture: Randy Black gave a few updates – no “slow pay, no pay” complaints, but there was a label violation that resulted in a civil penalty. Jim Cramer retired, Lindsey Eng took his position, (with a slight title change). There are several other new directors throughout the organization.

9. Election of new Vice Chair: Jake Motioned Mike Coon for Vice Chair, Warren Dole seconded, all in favor.

10. Appointment of representation to the Certification Board: Warren Dole volunteered to be the representative to the board.

11. Other Business: Warren Dole asked that instead of having an AOSA test and an ISTA test, wants to know if they can run one test that covers both bases, so they can use one test to ship either way. Dennis – because the OECD rules are the Oregon rules, it has to pass AOSA, then be converted to EC norms. Mick McGregor – are there any other states that use ISTA to tag for OECD? He has heard rumors that there is. Dennis Lundeen will check on it. Dan Curry offered to give some background – the US wants to go by AOSA rules because different US Seed labs get together to make those rules. The ISTA rules are made by 130 countries, and each country gets one vote. So when you propose an ISTA rule change, you have to convince 129 other countries to change the rules; whereas, if you want to change an AOSA rule, the US is the only country involved. Mike Hawman asked who had the higher standards, and Jake answered AOSA.

12. Date of next meeting: Wednesday after Seed League, same place same time. Likely, December 9th, gave the secretary discretion to start the meeting earlier if the agenda dictates.

Mike Coon moved to adjourn, Jake Stockfleth seconded, all in favor.
Meeting adjourned at 12:00PM.

Auto sampler Review 2014

Discussion:

This is the 2nd year of our “new” policy. To recap, policy is that there is a pool of all the eligible warehouses, each week that are drawn from for testing, additionally, you never get taken out of the pool, always there.

Suggested amendment: At the end of the season, pick several warehouses that HAVE NOT been picked that season, (maybe even the last season too) just to make things more rounded.

Results: The original project that occurred between 2008-2010, we had 22% of the samples come back out of tolerance. In 2013, we had 22% of the samples come back out of tolerance. This year, 35% were out of tolerance.

As a reminder, we use the “tolerances” lightly. The AOSA table we use is for comparing two purity results from two different submitted samples from the same seed lot analyze in the same laboratory. This does NOT take into account, the two different sampling techniques.

Results:

This year, we had 29 lots. One test was cancelled before purity was completed, so we had 28 useable lots. Out of those, 10 were out of tolerance according to AOSA, which is 35%. Both 2013, and the original three year study had out-of-tolerance rates of 22%.

We had two lots that did not meet certification standards with one sampling method, but did with the other method. Of those two lots, one sample met certification standards on the probe sample, but not with the automatic sample. The other lot was the opposite; it met certification standards on the automatic sample, but not the probe sample. Additionally, there were 3 lots that did not meet certification standards with either of the sampling methods.

Conclusion:

This year’s results were 13% higher than the previous years. Whether this was due to different environmental factors, or a different makeup of warehouses has yet to be determined. Seed Cert will follow up this winter with the lots that were very out of tolerance, and the two lots that didn’t meet certification standards with one method, but did with the other method.

Agenda Item (Seed Conditioners)

Oregon Department of Agriculture Official Weed Lists for Administration of Seed Rule and Noxious Weed Control and Quarantine Rule.

Four lists exist for administration of the two Oregon Administrative Rules;

- Prohibited weed seeds
- Restricted weed seeds
- “A” noxious weeds
- “B” noxious weeds

Laws, rules, lists and publication.

Seed lots may not be moved into Oregon or offered for sale in Oregon that contain Oregon **Prohibited weed seeds, or Restricted weed seeds** in excess of permitted amounts (expressed as #/lb.). Publication of the Prohibited and Restricted weed seeds is the state’s method for notifying other states and foreign countries regarding those weed seeds that may not be shipped into Oregon. Each state’s weed seed list, plus the federal weed seed list, are compiled annually and published by the USDA Agricultural Marketing Service as the State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act.

In the Oregon **Noxious Weed Control program**, weed species on the **Noxious “A” list** are to be excluded from Oregon or eradicated when found growing in Oregon; those on the **Noxious “B” list** are already established in Oregon and the objective is to contain and suppress them, often with biocontrol organisms. Shipments containing plants or plant parts of the listed noxious weeds may be quarantined and barred from entry into Oregon. On the ground control can be required; quarantine districts can be established.

The problem.

Considerable losses in agricultural production and environmental quality are incurred each year, in addition to dollar resources expended monitoring, eradicating and/or control of A and B weeds. At the same time, many of these species can be legally brought into Oregon as contaminants in seed lots, since only a few of the A and B weed species are also on the Prohibited or Restricted weed seed lists. Therefore, the ODA has initiated an effort to reconcile the weed seed and the weed control lists.

In the following pages are:

- (a) State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act (front cover of 2014 publication)
- (b) Current seed rule containing Prohibited and Restricted Weed Seeds.
- (c) Current Noxious Weed Policy and Classification System A and B weeds.
- (d) ODA recommendations for changes to lists.



Agricultural
Marketing
Service

Livestock, Poultry,
and Seed Program

Seed Regulatory
and Testing Division

State Noxious-Weed Seed Requirements Recognized in the Administration of the Federal Seed Act

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Note: These lists show the common names appearing in State seed laws. In labeling interstate shipments, seed dealers are cautioned to use the common name(s) appearing on the list for the State into which the seed is being shipped.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION 56

HAY AND SEED

Seeds

603-056-0030

Definitions

The following definitions shall apply to seed law violations, civil penalty enforcement actions, seed dealer licensing, license suspension, license revocation and license reinstatement:

(1) "Agricultural Seed" means fiber, forage and grass crop seed and any other kind of seed or bulblet commonly recognized in this state as agricultural seed or as lawn or turf seed, and mixtures of any such seed.

(2) "Certified," as applied to agricultural, vegetable or cereal grain seed, means inspected and labeled by and in accordance with the standards and rules and regulations adopted by the Oregon State University Seed Certification Program, or in accordance with similar standards established by some similar regularly constituted authority in another state or county.

(12) "Prohibited Noxious Weed Seed" means the seed of weeds which when established are highly destructive, competitive and difficult to control by ordinary good cultural practice.

(14) "Restricted Noxious Weed Seed" means the seed of such weeds as are very objectionable in fields, laws and gardens but can be controlled by good cultural practice.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 633

Stats. Implemented: ORS 633.711

Hist.: AD 5-1996, f. & cert. ef. 6-7-96

Noxious Weed Seed Tolerances

603-056-0205

Prohibited and Restricted Noxious Weed Seed

(1) As provided in ORS 633.561 and 633.571, the following are declared as prohibited noxious weed seeds:

- (a) Austrian peaweed (*Sphaerophysa salsula*);
- (b) Bearded creeper (*Crupina vulgaris*);
- (c) Bindweed or wild morningglory (*Convolvulus arvensis*);
- (d) Camelthorn (*Alhagi camelorum*);
- (e) Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*);
- (f) Dyers woad (*Isatis tinctoria*);
- (g) Fieldcress, Austrian (*Rorippa austriaca*);
- (h) Garlic, wild (*Allium vineale*);
- (i) Goatgrass, jointed (*Aegilops* spp.);
- (j) Halogeton (*Halogeton glomeratus*);
- (k) Italian and slenderflower thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus* and *C. tenuiflorus*);
- (l) Knapweeds Russian, diffuse, spotted and squarrose (*Centaurea* [= *Acroptilon*] *repens*, *C. diffusa*, *C. maculosa* and *C. virgata*);
- (m) Musk thistle (*Carduus nutans*);
- (n) Perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*);
- (o) Quackgrass (*Elytrigia* [= *Agropyron*] *repens*);
- (p) Ragwort, tansy (*Senecio jacobaea*);
- (q) Serrated tussock (*Nasella trichotoma*);

(r) Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*);

(s) Sowthistle, perennial (*Sonchus arvensis*);

(t) Spurge, leafy (*Euphorbia esula*);

(u) Starthistles, Malta, yellow, Iberian and purple (*Centaurea melitensis*, *C. solstitialis*, *C. iberica* and *C. calcitrapa*);

(v) Thistle, Canada (*Cirsium arvense*);

(w) White top (*Cardaria draba* and its varieties, and *C. pubescens*).

(2) As provided in ORS 633.561 and 633.571, the following are declared as restricted noxious weed seeds with the maximum allowable number of seeds per pound: Maximum Allowed Per Pound:

(a) Bedstraw (*Galium tricorne*) -- 45;

(b) Dodder (*Cuscuta* spp.) -- 9;

(c) Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*) -- 5;

(d) Ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)-- 18;

(e) Medusahead rye (*Elymus caput-medusae*) -- 45;

(f) St. Johnswort or goatweed (*Hypericum perforatum*)-- 180.

(3) Any lot of agricultural seed or vegetable seed found containing prohibited noxious weed seeds or restricted noxious weed seeds in excess of the allowable number per pound, may be embargoed, seized or detained as authorized by ORS 633.670(3). The embargoed, seized or detained seed may be released if treated to destroy the viability of the noxious weed seed. Any treatment to destroy the viability of noxious weed seed shall include the grinding or incineration of the screenings so that no whole noxious weed seed are visible upon inspection.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561 & ORS 633

Stats. Implemented: ORS 633.680

Hist.: AD 8-1983, f. & ef. 7-19-83; AD 1-1989(Temp), f. & cert. ef. 1-26-89; AD 7-1989, f. & cert. ef. 5-26-89; AD 5-1996, f. & cert. ef. 6-7-96

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DIVISION 52

PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL

603-052-1200

Quarantine; Noxious Weeds

(1) Establishing Quarantine. A quarantine is established against the noxious weeds listed herein. Noxious weeds have been declared a menace to the public welfare (ORS 569.180 and 569.350) because of the environmental degradation that occurs when they become established.

(2) Areas Under Quarantine. The entire state of Oregon and all other States of the United States and all foreign countries.

(3) Covered Plants. For purposes of this rule the term "plants" applies to whole plants, plant parts, and seeds. This rule applies to all "A" and "B" state designated noxious weeds listed herein, except as provided in section (6). Plants on the Federal Noxious Weed List (7 C.F.R. 360.200) are also covered by this rule, with the exception of Japanese blood grass, *Imperata cylindrica*, var. Red Baron and Chinese water spinach, *Ipomoea aquatica*.

(4) "A" weeds

(a) "A" designated weeds. Weeds of known economic importance which occur in the state in small enough infestations to make exclusion, eradication, or containment possible; or which are not known to occur, but their presence in neighboring states makes future occurrence in Oregon seem imminent.

(b) "A" weeds are controlled through exclusion, early detection, and rapid response (EDRR). Control of "A" weeds is a high priority for Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) and the primary goal is to prevent introduction and permanent establishment of "A" weeds. If "A" weeds are introduced, and eradication is not feasible, the secondary goal is to implement control measures to contain the "A" weeds to as small an area as possible so as to prevent widespread occurrence in Oregon.

(c) When "A" weeds are detected, control actions are mandatory and the goal of such control is eradication. Any person owning or occupying property upon which "A" weeds are detected must contact the Oregon Department of Agriculture within 48 hours of detection.

(d) Upon detection of "A" weeds, ODA may develop a survey, eradication, and monitoring plan to control or eradicate detected weeds. ODA may either develop and conduct appropriate measures to control or eradicate such weeds or may enter into a contract for the purpose of controlling or eradicating "A" weeds.

(e) Control or eradication of "A" weeds may be implemented at no cost to a person owning or controlling land within this state upon which "A" weeds are detected. However, ODA may request any person owning or controlling land within this state to control, prevent the spread of, or eradicate where feasible "A" weeds, subject to supervision of such activities by the ODA.

(f) If ODA or a county are unable to control or eradicate "A" weeds on private property, any person owning or controlling land within this state must control and take measures to eliminate or prevent the possibility of

spread of "A" weeds to other lands and ownerships. Control measures for "A" weeds must be implemented in a timely manner as determined by ODA. Treatments must provide sufficient levels of control to make progress toward the goal of eradication.

(g) ODA inspectors may access all lands within Oregon for the purpose of ORS 569.175 to 569.195 including carrying out the control or eradication of "A" weeds.

(h) Any person owning or controlling land within this state found in violation of ORS 569.175 to 569.195 or these rules may be subject to fines up to the maximum for Class B violations.

(i) The following is a list of "A" weeds:

African rue — *Peganum harmala*;

Camelthorn — *Alhagi pseudalhagi*;

Coltsfoot — *Tussilago farfara*;

Cordgrass:

Common — *Spartina anglica*;

Dense-flowered — *Spartina densiflora*;

Saltmeadow — *Spartina patens*;

Smooth — *Spartina alterniflora*;

European water chestnut — *Trapa natans*;

Flowering rush — *Butomus umbellatus*;

Giant hogweed — *Heracleum mantegazzianum*;

Goatgrass:

Barb — *Aegilops triuncialis*;

Ovate — *Aegilops ovata*;

Goatsrue — *Galega officinalis*;

Hawkweed:

King-devil — *Hieracium piloselloides*;

Mouse-ear — *Hieracium pilosella*;

Orange — *Hieracium aurantiacum*;

Yellow — *Hieracium floribundum*;

Hydrilla — *Hydrilla verticillata*;

Japanese dodder — *Cuscuta japonica*;

Kudzu — *Pueraria lobata*;

Matgrass — *Nardus stricta*;

Oblong spurge — *Euphorbia oblongata*;

Paterson's curse — *Echium plantagineum*;

Purple nutsedge — *Cyperus rotundus*;

Silverleaf nightshade — *Solanum elaeagnifolium*;

Squarrose knapweed — *Centaurea virgata*;

Starthistle:

Iberian — *Centaurea iberica*;

Purple — *Centaurea calcitrapa*;

Syrian bean-caper — *Zygophyllum fabago*;

Thistle:

Plumeless — *Carduus acanthoides*;

Smooth distaff — *Carthamus baeticus*;

Taurian — *Onopordum tauricum*;

Wooly distaff — *Carthamus lanatus*;

White bryonia — *Bryonia alba*;

Yellow floating heart — *Nymphoides peltata*;

Yellowtuft — *Alyssum murale*, *A. corsicum*;

(5) "B" Weeds:

(a) "B" designated weeds means weeds of economic importance which are regionally abundant, but which may not occur or have limited distribution in some counties. "B" weeds shall be managed on a priority basis as resources allow. Control of "B" weeds may vary according to ODA-established priorities as well as site-specific or case-by-case factors. When available, biological control may be the primary long-term control strategy.

(b) The goal of "B" weed management is control and prevention of new infestations of "B" weeds in Oregon. ODA may advise persons owning or controlling lands upon which "B" weeds are detected on the control of

“B” weeds on those lands as well as how to prevent “B” weeds from infesting new lands. As determined by ODA or a county, “B” weeds may be controlled or eradicated in the same manner as “A” weeds when “B” weeds appear in parts of the state where they were not previously detected or established.

(c) Pursuant to ODA’s determination as to treatment of “B” weeds, ODA may develop a regional control plan or cooperate with a county, local entity, or persons owning or controlling private lands to develop and implement a plan to control “B” weeds. ODA may assist with implementing control measures.

(d) Persons owning or controlling lands where “B” weeds are detected may request assistance from their respective local County Weed Inspector.

(e) Cost-share assistance grants may be available for the control of State listed noxious weeds to any person owning or occupying land upon which “A” or “B” weeds are detected. If within a county weed control district or special weed control district the county may provide assistance by applying for cost-share assistance grants. Information on cost-share assistance grants may be found at ODA’s Plant Division website.

(f) As determined by ODA, biological control agents may be available for some “B” weeds. Information on the current availability of biological control agents is provided on ODA’s Plant Division website. Releases of some biological control agents targeting noxious weeds may require reporting to ODA for tracking purposes.

(g) The following is a list of “B” weeds:

Armenian (Himalayan) blackberry — *Rubus armeniacus* (R. procerus, R. discolor);

Biddy-biddy — *Acaena novae-zelandiae*;

Broom:

French — *Genista monspessulana*;

Portuguese — *Cytisus striatus*;

Scotch — *Cytisus scoparius*;

Spanish — *Spartium junceum*;

Buffalobur — *Solanum rostratum*;

Butterfly bush — *Buddleja davidii* (B. variabilis))* (*Plants being sold in Oregon that are labeled “Butterfly Bush” are assumed to be B. davidii and will be subject to a stop sale order. ODA approved sterile varieties of *Buddleja* that produce less than 2% viable seed and inter-specific hybrids that are not regulated, and may be propagated and sold if labeled with the approved variety name. Information concerning process, criteria and approved seedless varieties is available online at: <<http://oregon.gov/ODA/PLANT/NURSERY/>>.);

Common bugloss — *Anchusa officinalis*;

Common crupina — *Crupina vulgaris*;

Common reed — *Phragmites australis*;

Creeping yellow cress — *Rorippa sylvestris*;

Cutleaf teasel — *Dipsacus laciniatus*;

Dodder — *Cuscuta* spp.;

Dyers woad — *Isatis tinctoria*;

English ivy — *Hedera helix* (*H. hibernica*);

Eurasian watermilfoil — *Myriophyllum spicatum*;

False brome — *Brachypodium sylvaticum*;

Field bindweed — *Convolvulus arvensis*;

Garlic mustard — *Alliaria petiolata*;

Geranium:

Herb Robert — *Geranium robertianum*;

Shiny leaf geranium — *Geranium lucidum*;

Gorse — *Ulex europaeus*;

Halogeton — *Halogeton glomeratus*;

Houndstongue — *Cynoglossum officinale*;

Indigo bush — *Amorpha fruticosa*;

Johnsongrass — *Sorghum halepense*;

Jointed goatgrass — *Aegilops cylindrica*;

Jubata grass — *Cortaderia jubata*;

Knapweeds:

Diffuse — *Centaurea diffusa*;

Meadow — *Centaurea pratensis*;

Russian — *Acroptilon repens*;

Spotted — *Centaurea stoebe* (*C. maculosa*);

Knotweeds:

Giant — *Fallopia sachalinensis* (*Polygonum*);

Himalayan — *Polygonum polystachyum*;
Japanese — *Fallopia japonica* (*Polygonum*);
Kochia — *Kochia scoparia*;
Lesser celandine — *Ranunculus ficaria*;
Meadow hawkweed — *Hieracium caespitosum*;
Mediterranean sage — *Salvia aethiopis*;
Medusahead rye — *Taeniatherum caput-medusae*;
Old man's beard — *Clematis vitalba*;
Parrot's feather — *Myriophyllum aquaticum*;
Perennial peavine — *Lathyrus latifolius*;
Perennial pepperweed — *Lepidium latifolium*;
Poison hemlock — *Conium maculatum*;
Policeman's helmet — *Impatiens glandulifera*;
Puncturevine — *Tribulus terrestris*;
Purple loosestrife — *Lythrum salicaria*;
Ragweed — *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*;
Rush skeletonweed — *Chondrilla juncea*;
Saltcedar — *Tamarix ramosissima*;
Small broomrape — *Orbanche minor*;
South American waterweed — *Egeria densa* (*Elodea*);
Spanish heath — *Erica lusitanica*;
Spikeweed — *Hemizonia pungens*;
Spiny cocklebur — *Xanthium spinosum*;
Spurge laurel — *Daphne laureola*;
Spurge:

Leafy — *Euphorbia esula*;

Myrtle — *Euphorbia myrsinites*;

Sulfur cinquefoil — *Potentilla recta*;

Swainsonpea — *Sphaerophysa salsula*;

Tansy ragwort — *Senecio jacobaea*;

Thistles:

Bull — *Cirsium vulgare*;

Canada — *Cirsium arvense*;

Italian — *Carduus pycnocephalus*;

Musk — *Carduus nutans*;

Scotch — *Onopordum acanthium*;

Slender-flowered — *Carduus tenuiflorus*;

Toadflax:

Dalmatian — *Linaria dalmatica*;

Yellow — *Linaria vulgaris*;

Tree of heaven — *Ailanthus altissima*;

Velvetleaf — *Abutilon theophrasti*;

Water primrose — *Ludwigia peploides*, *L. hexapetala*, *L. grandiflora* ssp.;

Whitetop:

Hairy — *Lepidium pubescens*;

Lens-podded — *Lepidium chalepensis*;

Whitetop (hoary cress) — *Lepidium draba*;

Yellow archangel — *Lamium galeobdolon*;

Yellow flag iris — *Iris pseudacorus*;

Yellow nutsedge — *Cyperus esculentus*;

Yellow starthistle — *Centaurea solstitialis*;

(6) Exemptions:

(a) Agricultural seed as defined in Oregon's Seed Law, ORS 633.511 to 633.750, is exempt from this quarantine but subject to the noxious weed seed tolerances in OAR 603-056-0205.

(b) Other commodities, such as, but not limited to, wheat are exempt from this quarantine to the extent that they are contaminated with noxious weed seed.

(7) Prohibited and Permitted Acts

(a) All plants covered in section (3) of this rule are prohibited entry into the State of Oregon.

(b) All plants listed in section (3) of this rule are prohibited from transport, purchase, sale or offering for sale in the State of Oregon.

(c) All plants listed in section (3) of this rule are prohibited from being propagated in the State of Oregon.

(d) All plants listed in section (3) may be collected from the wild in areas that are already infested with the specific species that is collected, provided that the plants, plant parts, or seed are not used for propagation or sale within the State of Oregon.

(8) Disposition of Plants in Violation of the Quarantine. All covered plants listed in section (3) of this rule are found to be in violation of this quarantine shall be returned immediately to point of origin by the Oregon receiver, if from out of state, or at the owner's option be destroyed under the supervision of ODA, without expense to or indemnity paid by ODA.

(9) Exceptions. The director may issue a permit allowing entry into this state, propagation, or research on plants covered by this rule, upon request, and upon investigation and finding that unusual circumstances exist justifying such action, and that the benefits of granting the permit outweigh the potential harm that may result from the requested action. The director may impose specific conditions on any permit issued hereunder, and the permit may be canceled for failure to meet the conditions therein. Any permit issued under this section shall be for a limited duration not to exceed one year.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 561.190, 561.510 & 569

Stats. Implemented: ORS 561.510

Hist.: DOA 5-1999, f. & cert. ef. 4-5-99; DOA 13-2000, f. & cert. ef. 5-8-00; DOA 7-2002, f. & cert. ef. 2-1-02; DOA 26-2002, f. & cert. ef. 12-10-02; DOA 27-2004, f. & cert. ef. 12-28-04; DOA 1-2006, f. & cert. ef. 1-13-06; DOA 2-2007, f. & cert. ef. 1-30-07; DOA 11-2008, f. & cert. ef. 3-7-08; DOA 6-2010, f. & cert. ef. 2-4-10; DOA 17-2011, f. & cert. ef. 9-29-11; DOA 3-2013, f. & cert. ef. 3-1-13; DOA 3-2014, f. & cert. ef. 2-20-14

Technical Subcommittee Recommendation
(Barry Schrumpf, Andy Hulting, Tim Butler, Tom Forney,
Ron Pence, Sharron Davidson, Dan Walters)
Realignment of Weed Seed & Noxious Weed Rules
Nov. 2014

“A” rated Noxious Weeds

1.) Add all the A-rated terrestrial noxious weeds that aren't already on the weed seed list as Prohibited (P). These are the highest priority weeds for exclusion from Oregon. Do not add the aquatic species.

(Add: African rue, coltsfoot, giant hogweed, barbed goatgrass, ovate goatgrass, goatsrue, king-devil hawkweed, mouse-ear hawkweed, orange hawkweed, yellow hawkweed, Japanese dodder, kudzu, matgrass, oblong spurge, Paterson's curse, purple nutsedge, silverleaf nightshade, Syrian bean-caper, plumeless thistle, smooth distaff thistle, Taurian thistle, woolly distaff thistle, white bryonia, and yellowtuft)

“B” rated Noxious Weeds

2.) Add high priority B-rated weeds to the P list. The weeds recommended by the subcommittee are the highest risk to agriculture and the environment. Put all the rest of the B-rated weeds on the weed seed watch list.

(Add: French broom, Portuguese broom, Scotch broom, Spanish broom, common bugloss, false brome, garlic mustard, gorse, houndstongue, meadow knapweed, meadow hawkweed, pheasant's eye, puncturevine, sulfur cinquefoil, yellow toadflax, velvetleaf, and yellow nutsedge)

(Watch List: Armenian blackberry, biddy-biddy, butterfly bush, common cordgrass, common reed, creeping yellow cress, cutleaf teasel, dense-flowered cordgrass, English ivy, Eurasian watermilfoil, European water chestnut, flowering rush, herb Robert, indigo bush, jubata grass, giant knotweed, Himalayan knotweed, hydrilla, Japanese knotweed, lesser celandine, Mediterranean sage, old man's beard, parrot's feather, perennial peavine, poison hemlock, Policeman's helmet, purple loosestrife, ribongrass, saltcedar, saltmeadow cordgrass, shiny leaf geranium, small broomrape, smooth cordgrass, South American waterweed, Spanish heath, spikeweed, spiny cocklebur, spruce laurel, myrtle spurge, bull thistle, milk thistle, tree of heaven, water primrose, yellow archangel, yellow flag iris, yellow floating heart)

3.) Add Scotch thistle to the Restricted (R) list, with the following tolerance: Scotch thistle 15/lb.

Other Housekeeping

4.) Propose to the State Weed Board that kochia be dropped from the state noxious weed list and deleted from the State Noxious Weed Quarantine.

5.) Change *Galium tricornis* (bedstraw) to *Galium* spp. on the R list.

6.) Update common or scientific names for: common crupina, field bindweed, white top, and medusahead rye.

7.) Add a weed seed watch list and a regular review so the weed seed and noxious weed lists are coordinated. Once a year review the lists, solicit laboratory results of noxious weed

seed tests, re-evaluate the risks, and update the regulations as necessary.

8.) Do weed risk assessments on the weeds listed in the weed seed law that aren't on the State's noxious weed list. Use the risk assessments to inform a decision on whether or not each of these weeds should be dropped from the weed seed list, added to the noxious weed list, or some other course of action.

Seed Services Update

December 10, 2014

Acres

The 2014 OSU Certification acres were at a seven year high of 251,093 acres.

Turn-around-time

The OSU seed lab had a very busy harvest season again this year. The turnaround time for the lab averaged four days through most of the harvest season. It peaked at six days for only a day or two in September.

Research

Seed Services is collaborating with a computer scientist to explore using computers to identify seeds during the purity testing process. The seed lab is working with a genetic testing lab in Wisconsin to determine if a PCR test can determine the percent of annual ryegrass within perennial ryegrass. Seed Certification is a cooperator in a grant application that would research long term rotation of crops in an organic cropping system.

Certification is interested in connecting with a new OSU group called Autonomous Systems Research Group. This group will organize and expand its work and collaboration with unmanned aerial vehicles, or UAVs, as well as marine and terrestrial technologies, sensing and imaging systems. We would like to see if any of the new technologies can be useful in the Certification program.



Extension Service

Oregon Seed Certification Service

Oregon State University, 31 Crop Science Bldg., Corvallis, Oregon 97331

T 541-737-4513 | F 541-737-2624

<http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu>

2014 Summary of the Oregon Seed Certification Service

- Staffing
 - 4 Administrative staff
 - 2 Information Technology staff
 - 1 Systems Manager
 - 1 Software Engineer
 - 8 Seed Certification Specialists
 - 10 Part-time/seasonal Seed Certification Inspectors
 - 4 Fulltime and 4 part-time Seed Certification Samplers
 - 1 Manager & Seed Certification Specialist
- Types of Crops Certified by acreage
 - Grasses 82%
 - Tall fescue 47.5%, Perennial ryegrass 28.5%, Annual ryegrass 7%
 - Cereals 10%
 - Wheat 85%, Barley 7%, Triticale 2.5%
 - Legumes 6%
 - Crimson Clover 29%, Red Clover 24%, White & Ladino Clover 26%
 - Corn
 - Potatoes
 - Mint Rootstock
 - Other Misc. Crops
- Programs Administered
 - Oregon Certified Seed
 - Part of the Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies (AOSCA)
 - OECD Certified Seed
 - Administered in Oregon for USDA-SRTD
- Stats for 2014
 - 251,093 acres and 5,799 fields
 - Largest acreage of any AOSCA agency in 2013
 - 27 Oregon counties with certified crops
 - 85 different crop types certified, and 727 different varieties.
 - Growers: 718 active (742 total)
 - Warehouses: 222 active (358 total)
 - Contractors: 115 active (402 total)