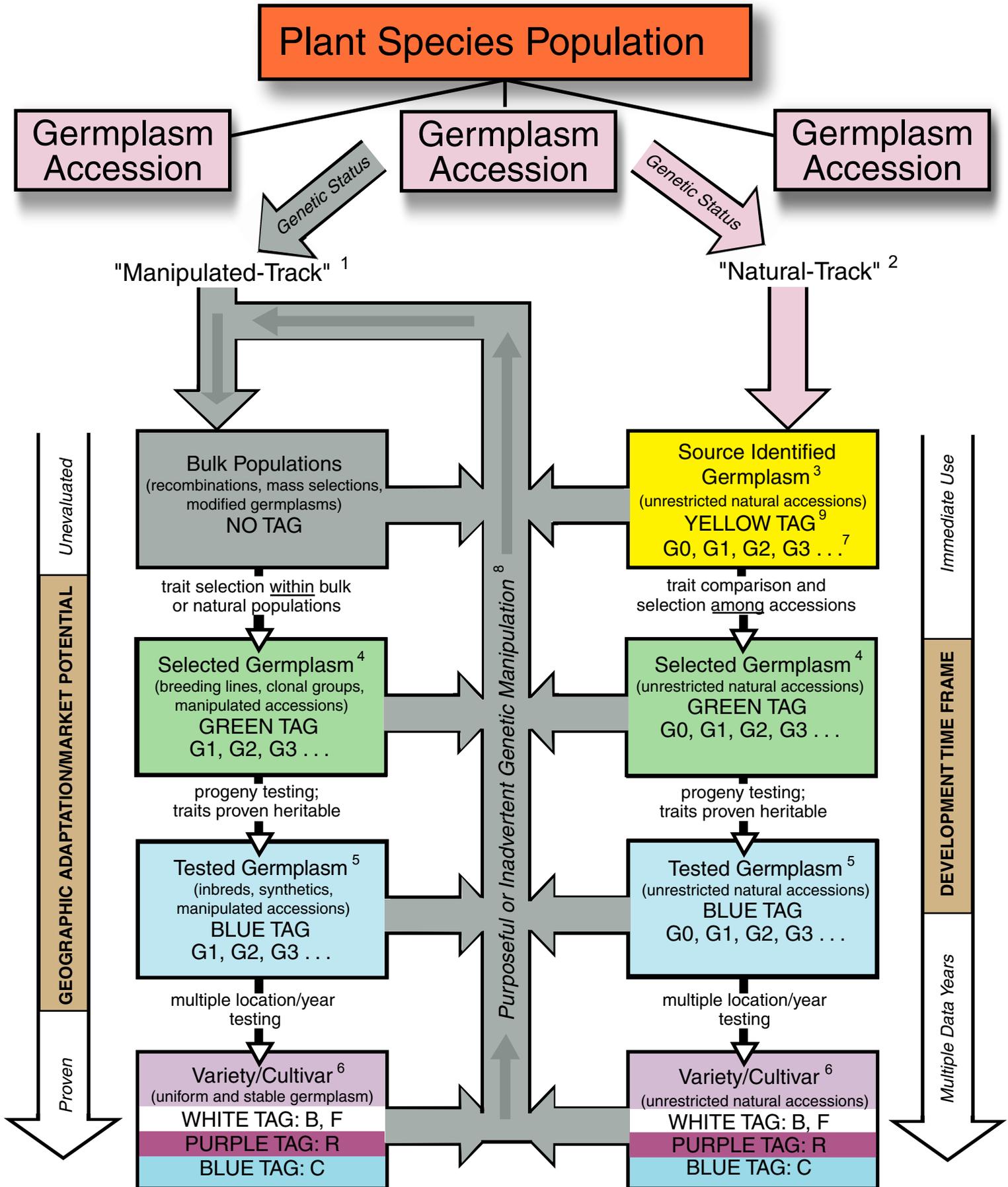


NOMENCLATURE AND LABELING FOR PLANT GERmplasm TYPES



Nomenclature & Labeling for Plant Germplasm Types

(including changes effective Jul, 2011)

1. A Manipulated-Track germplasm may consist of any one or a combination of manipulated accessions from the plant species' population. Manipulation involves purposeful selection, such as trait selection in natural or bulk populations, recurrent selection during field increase, and crosses within species.
2. A Natural-Track germplasm may consist of any one or a combination of intact accessions from the plant species' unrestricted native or naturalized population. Involuntary selection should be avoided during wildland harvest and field increase of propagating materials. The "Natural-Track" designation may be printed on certification tags ([see Footnote 9](#)) to indicate the "natural" genetic integrity of the germplasm.
3. May be native or naturalized germplasm; wild collected, or field or orchard produced. Tag must list geographic location of seed collection or production. Comparisons with other germplasm collections, accessions, or ecotypes of the same species not known.
4. Shows promise of superior and/or identifiable traits as contrasted with other germplasm accessions, breeding lines, or variety/cultivars of the species. Selection criteria and supporting comparative data are required. Seed of breeding lines at this stage would rarely be tagged; however, tagging and marketing wild collected, or field or orchard produced seed of Selected Germplasm may be commonly applicable in the reclamation seed industry.
5. Requires progeny testing to prove that traits of interest are heritable in succeeding generations. Testing procedures (number of sites, generations required, etc.) may be outlined for each species by individual seed certifying agencies.

Tagging of Tested Germplasm advanced generation breeding lines may be accommodated, but is normally pre-empted by cultivar release or discarding of the line. Tested (Natural-Track) Germplasm, both wild collected, or field or orchard produced, may be tagged (as is customary for individual forest trees). Named variety release should also be a consideration if the germplasm has been tested in several locations and appears to have wide adaptation and usage demand.

6. A. Naming and recognition of a cultivar/variety must comply with Federal and State seed law definitions.
B. Source Identified, Selected, and Tested Germplasm (SI, S, and T), when identified with a germplasm identification term (i.e., number or source designation), must include the fixed term "Germplasm" in order to avoid being construed as a variety name in commerce. Examples are ARS2936 Germplasm scarlet globemallow and Maybelle Germplasm antelope bitterbrush.
 - 1) A designated germplasm identification term (Germplasm ID) may not be changed for tagging purposes after the Germplasm ID has been used in final certification on a Pre-Variety Germplasm label, or has been published by AOSCA in the annual "Pre-Variety Germplasm Applied for Certification Report", unless the germplasm has a new Germplasm ID assigned through an official germplasm release process and/or trademark protection.
 - 2) If a Germplasm ID includes a geographic place name, it must be applicable to the actual germplasm geographic source. Though available for use in a Germplasm ID by multiple originators/developers, a geographic place name should be paired with additional identification (e.g., initials of a person or organizations, such as UDWR Intermountain Tetra Germplasm basin wildrye) to make the use of the resultant Germplasm ID specific to that originator.

- 3) Subsequent accessions from the same defined geographic source by the same originator may use the same Germplasm ID unless changes in collection or handling methods result in a germplasm with a different genetic identity.
 - 4) The seed certifying agency receiving the initial request for certification of a PVG germplasm has the responsibility to ensure that a Germplasm ID assigned by the originator/developer meets the requirements of these standards.
 - 5) A germplasm originator/developer proposing that a germplasm be advanced from one germplasm type to another (Source Identified→Selected→Tested→Variety) must provide evidence to the seed certifying agency that the germplasm has retained the same genetic identity, in order to continue use of the same Germplasm ID. (See Footnote 8. Also see Pre-Variety Germplasm Certification Standards I.B.2,3 and III.A,B; Eligibility Guidelines for Pre-Variety Germplasm Types; and The AOSCA Native Plant Connection).
7. Designation of generations through which germplasm types may be multiplied. Source Identified, Selected and Tested germplasm types use a numeric generational succession: G0, G1, G2, etc. (refer to Pre-Variety Germplasm Certification Standards, Sec. I. B. 2.; 3.). Classes of named and released varieties/cultivars are: B= Breeder, F=Foundation, R=Registered, C=Certified (refer to Genetic Seed Certification Standards, III, IV; and to [DEFINITIONS OF TERMS](#) USED FOR PUPOSES OF AOSCA CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS).
 8. When germplasm at any stage can be shown to have been significantly altered from the original collection or accession, it loses its non-manipulated (Natural-Track) status and is routed to the Bulk Populations of the Manipulated-Track.
 9. Tags are issued by individual seed certifying agencies and clearly state the class of seed, or germplasm type, in block letters across the top of the tag. Tags also normally display agency insignia or logo along with other information that identifies and/or describes the variety or germplasm (refer to PRE-VARIETY GERMPASM CERTIFICATION STANDARDS, [Section I.B.6.](#), and to OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, [Labels and Labeling](#)).