



## **Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board** **2024 Meeting Minutes**

Wednesday, February 7, 2024

**Board Members and Guests present:** *Dean Staci Simonich; Sam Angima (Zoom), Ryan Graebner (Zoom), Sagar Sathuvalli (Zoom), Margaret Krause, Terri Burr, Caitlin Leslie (Zoom), Scott Setniker, Warren Dole, Gonzalo Ducos, Elizabeth Savory, Teresa Nicholson, Dustin Herb, Tom Chastain, Ryan Contreras, Dan Curry, Andrew Altishin, Jodi Keeling, Lorinda Hughes, Tami Brown, John Zielinski, Craig Agidius, Terry Burr, Alex Albion, Mel Laam (Zoom), Jeremy Johnson (Zoom), Paul Wilkerson (Zoom).*

### **Welcome & Introductions**

Dan Curry called the meeting to order at 9AM. He welcomed the group and invited everyone to introduce themselves. The secretary confirmed that the quorum was met (13 of 18 voting members were present; one position remains vacant), and official business could be conducted.

### **Approval of 2024 Agenda**

Members moved and seconded to approve the 2024 Meeting Agenda as written. All in favor.

### **Approval of 2023 Minutes**

Members moved and seconded to approve the 2023 Meeting Minutes as written. All in favor.

### **OSU College of Agricultural Sciences report**

Dean Simonich showed a PowerPoint presentation about the College of Agriculture (see Attachment 1).

- Dean Simonich thanked everyone working in the Seed Certification Program, and the OSU Seed Lab for accurate and timely reporting. She thanked the volunteers from the seed industry and the board, and also Tom Chastain for 32 years of supporting the Oregon Seed Certification Service.
- The Dean gave statistics about the College of Agricultural Sciences, and figures for statewide public services funding for the 2023-25 biennium.

### **OSU Extension Service report**

Sam Angima gave his update via Zoom (see Attachment 2).

- Mid Valley and North Valley Field Crops positions searches are on-going, and interviews occurred in January of 2024. We hope to fill both positions competitively in 2024 after nearly two years of failed searches.
- North Valley Position based out of Yamhill County (formerly occupied by Nicole Anderson) was the only Ag academic position funded by Extension as a new position following the 2023 legislative session.
- Extension funded a joint college of Forestry and College of Agricultural Sciences Extension Tourism position to pioneer tourism data science that would support field faculty across the state. The Willamette Valley has two small farm faculty who have dedicated a little of their FTE

to agritourism and did an economic study in 2023 that showed strong interest in the valley for urban people wanting to learn more about agriculture and the farm experience.

- John Spring's Agronomy Research and Extension position in central Oregon will be refilled soon. It is now being filled as professor of practice position to meet the needs of funding and applied research and extension in central Oregon.
- A small mammal's research position is being filled in the department of Fish, Wildlife and Conservation Sciences to focus on understanding and controlling voles. The position should be posted in early February 2024. A similar position in the same department is being filled to focus on connecting ranchers and scientists on understanding and co-existing with wolves in eastern Oregon.
- In general, in 2023 calendar year, we were able to refill 23 positions across the state for Ag Extension. Although other positions were not filled that have been vacated in 2020-2022, this is the first time we have been able to refill positions as they become vacant.
- We hope to reopen in 2024 the livestock and forages position serving 10 counties in the valley and the coast to replace a vacancy in Animal and Rangeland Sciences formerly held by Gene Pirelli. This position worked across disciplines to integrate animals and crop sciences applied research and extension activities.

### **OSU Department of Crop and Soil Science report**

Tom Chastain gave the report on the current events in the Crop and Soil Science Department (see Attachment 3).

#### Personnel Changes

- Assistant Professor (Practice) Extension – Mid Valley and North Valley positions. Interviews are underway.
- Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in Weed Science – Corvallis. The position search has been extended to add more candidates to the pool.
- Assistant Professor (Practice) Extension – Jackson and Josephine Counties. Search has been reopened.
- Assistant Professor of Soil Microbiology and Ecology – Corvallis. The position will be posted soon.
- Department Head and Professor – Crop and Soil Science. The search is underway.

#### News

- Hyslop Farm Field Day – This year's event is scheduled for May 22nd. The communications committee will be leading the planning efforts for the field day.
- CSS Recognition Event - will take place on June 5th at 3:30 PM in the MU Horizon room on the OSU campus. The purpose is to recognize student scholarship and award winners as well as our graduating class; faculty and staff winners of awards and election as fellows, and years of service awards. Attendees will include faculty, staff and students, and donors and parents. There will be a Zoom option.

### **OSU Horticulture Department report**

Ryan Contreras gave the report on the current events in the Horticulture Department.

- eCampus is helping to fund the Horticulture program.
- Their research portfolio continues to grow.

- They are in the process of hiring or have recently hired for many positions. For example, a new hazelnut breeder as Dr. Mehlenbacher will be retiring; Leslie Madsen has been hired as the SW Master Gardener Program Manager; two Legislative Organics positions; Sustainable Landscape position; Community Horticulture position; and Weed Management.
- The 100-year greenhouses have been condemned. While some new greenhouses were built, greenhouse space is still highly constrained for teaching.
- After 37 years of service to OSU, the Head of the Department of Horticulture, Dr. Bill Braunworth is retiring. OSCS thanks him for his participation on this board and service to OSU.

### **Cereals Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

John Zielinski provided the report and recommended one action item forwarded from the CAC. He asked the Secretary of the Corn Subcommittee, Craig Agidius, to explain.

Item 1 Craig Agidius presented one action item from the Corn Subcommittee which updates the Corn Standards Handbook to add verbiage surrounding male sterile inbreds and how to address the presence of visible pollen on male sterile plants during field inspections (see Attachment 4).

A motion was made and seconded to accept the updates as presented. VOTE: All in favor.

### **Potato Certification Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

Caitlin Leslie provided the report and recommended five action items forwarded from the PCAC (see Attachment 5).

- Item 1 Update Policy Statement #2. II B. Field Virus Sampling to allow a retest at double the sample.
- Item 2 Add to Page 18, XIV: Create: H. No seed may enter the post-harvest test unless officially signed up for certification.
- Item 3 Update Page 18, XIV G: include lab testing for all FY1 and FY2 lots which are entered into the greenhouse which may result in downgrading.
- Item 4 Remove references (Pg 17) to a lot being exempt from the post-harvest test if it is shipped within 90 days of harvest.
- Item 5 Remove references from the standards for sub-classes PVY, PVX, PLRV, and SC; retain OUO, TPS, and LSP.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the items as presented. VOTE: All in favor.

### **Grass and Legume Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

Terri Burr provided the report and recommended seven action items forwarded from the GLAC (see Attachment 6).

- Item 1 Update Seed Source Documentation requirements to eliminate the use of invoices in the place of tags and to add verbiage that simplifies how to meet the requirements moving forward.
- Item 2 Update all instances of “bedstraw” in individual standards to “*Galium* spp.”
- Item 3 Add new line item to Handbook: Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection, I. h. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection, “Fields which are not to be certified for any reason

in a crop year, such as flooding or spray errors, must be signed up the following season. Failure to do so will result in the field being removed from the certification system. A one-year extension could be allowed with the approval of the field inspector.”

- **Item 4** Update wording in Handbook: Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection, I. d. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection, “The certification inspector may refuse to approve a field for certification due to unsatisfactory appearance due to weeds, insufficient growth, inadequate stand, disease, insect damage, inability to discern rows (for seedling inspection only), and/or any condition that prevents thorough inspection or that may reflect unfavorably upon the certification program.”
- **Item 5** Update Creeping Bentgrass Standards. Reiterate the changes of Action Item 4, “The seedling application must be submitted within 60 days of planting, or prior to row closure to allow for seedling inspection to occur, and a seed crop application must be submitted by April 15th of each year in which seed is produced.”
- **Item 6** Update Chicory Standards to add Registered Class back to field history and to remove the section stating, “Fields planted to produce classes of Foundation or Certified seed may be harvested over a seven-year period after the original planting date (one year of seedling and six harvests).”
- **Item 7** Add St. Johnswort to Section V. Weeds Prohibited in All Oregon Certified Seed.

A motion was made and seconded to accept the updates as presented. VOTE: All in favor.

#### **Seed Conditioners Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

Warren Dole confirmed there were no action items submitted by the SCAC.

#### **Mint Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

Scott Setniker confirmed that there were no action items submitted by the MAC.

#### **Hemp Advisory Committee report and recommendations**

Andrew Altishin confirmed that there were no action items submitted by the HAC.

- Due to the lack of certification activity in the hemp industry, Andrew recommended that the Hemp Advisory Committee be disbanded going forward, and hemp issues can be handled in the Grass and Legume Advisory Committee. If needed in the future, it should be relatively easy to reinstate the committee. A motion was made and seconded.

A motion was made and seconded to update the Bylaws as presented. VOTE: All in favor.

#### **USDA-ARS Forage Seed and Cereal Research Unit report**

Dustin Herb delivered the USDA-ARS report (see Attachment 7)

#### **Oregon Department of Agriculture report**

Elizabeth Savory delivered the ODA Seed Regulatory Program report (Attachment 8).

- The move to the new Wilsonville location is completed and the laboratory is conducting testing.

#### **Oregon Seed Association report**

Gonzalo Ducos delivered the Oregon Seed Association report (Attachment 9).

### **OSU Seed Services report**

Dan Curry offered the Seed Services update (Attachment 10).

### **Oregon Seed Certification report**

Andrew Altishin reviewed Seed Certification activities for the past year (Attachment 11).

- Andrew talked about the value of seed certification. He presented the ODA statistics on the major agricultural commodities in Oregon, and how Oregon Seed Certification Service contributes. Certified seed is in the top 5 commodities in Oregon.
- Oscar Gutbrod is entering his 60<sup>th</sup> inspection season. He started in 1964.

### **OSU Seed Lab report**

Lorinda Hughes updated the group on Seed Lab activities (Attachment 12).

### **Other Business**

Andrew presented Tom Chastain with a plaque in appreciation of 32 years of supporting Oregon Seed Certification Service.

### **Adjournment**

The meeting adjourned at 12:13 pm for picture-taking.

Minutes prepared by Jodi Keeling.

All advisory committee meeting minutes and supplementary materials are available online at [seedcert.oregonstate.edu](http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu).



**Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials**  
**Board Meeting Agenda**  
**2024**

Wednesday, February 7, 2024

*The meeting will convene at 9AM in the Ag Production Room at the LaSells Stewart Center*

Welcome & Introductions	<i>Dan Curry</i>
Approval of 2024 Agenda	<i>Dan Curry</i>
Approval of 2023 Minutes	<i>Dan Curry</i>
OSU College of Agricultural Sciences report	<i>Dean Staci Simonich</i>
OSU Extension Service report	<i>Dr. Sam Angima</i>
OSU Department of Crop and Soil Science report	<i>Dr. Tom Chastain</i>
OSU Horticulture Department report	<i>Dr. Ryan Contreras</i>
Cereals Advisory Committee report and recommendations	<i>John Zielinski / Craig Agidius</i>
• Update to Corn Handbook regarding male sterile inbreds	
Potato Advisory Committee report and recommendations	<i>Caitlin Leslie / Tami Brown</i>
• Update Policy Statement #2 regarding field virus sampling	
• Add: No seed may enter the post-harvest test unless officially signed up for certification.	
• Update regarding lab testing of FY1 and FY2 lots which may result in downgrading	
• Remove references to lots being exempt from post-harvest testing if shipped within 90 days of harvest	
• Remove references from the standards for sub-classes PVY, PVX, PLRV, and SC	

Grass and Legume Advisory Committee report and recommendations	<i>Terri Burr</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Update seed source documentation requirements</li> <li>• Update bedstraw to <i>Galium</i> spp.</li> <li>• Update to Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection regarding certified fields not signed up for inspection</li> <li>• Update to wording in Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection regarding conditions in which an inspector may refuse to approve or inspect a field for certification</li> <li>• Update to creeping bentgrass standards</li> <li>• Update to chicory standards</li> <li>• Add St. Johnswort to Section V. Weeds Prohibited in All Certified Seed</li> </ul>	
Seed Conditioners Advisory Committee report	<i>Warren Dole</i>
Mint Advisory Committee report	<i>Scott Setniker</i>
Hemp Advisory Committee report	<i>Andrew Altishin</i>
US Department of Agriculture report	<i>Dr. Dustin Herb</i>
Oregon Department of Agriculture report	<i>Dr. Elizabeth Savory</i>
Oregon Seed Association report	<i>Gonzalo Ducos</i>
OSU Seed Services report	<i>Dan Curry</i>
Oregon Seed Certification report	<i>Andrew Altishin</i>
OSU Seed Lab report	<i>Dr. David Stimpson</i>
Other Business	
Adjournment	



## OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY SEED CERTIFICATION, FOUNDATION SEED & PLANT MATERIALS BOARD MEMBERS 2024

NAME	BOARD POSITION	TERM EXPIRY	TITLE	CONTACT	EMAIL
<b>*Dr. Staci Simonich</b>	Chair	None	Dean, College of Agricultural Sciences	OSU Campus, 430 Strand Ag Hall Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-5813	staci.simonich@oregonstate.edu loretta.austin@oregonstate.edu
<b>Dr. Sam Angima</b>	Assistant to the Chair	Ex-officio	OSU Assistant Dean, Director of Ag Extension	OSU Campus, 448C Strand Ag Hall Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-3742	sam.angima@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Ryan Graebner</b>	Cereal Specialist	None	OSU Extension Cereal Specialist	OSU CBARC, PO Box 370 Pendleton, OR 97801 (541) 359-7151	ryan.graebner@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Nicole Anderson</b>	Grass & Legume Specialist	None	OSU Associate Professor	OSU Campus, 351C Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (503) 553-9922	nicole.anderson@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Sagar Sathuvalli</b>	Plant Breeder	None	OSU Associate Professor, Potato Breeding and Genetics	OSU HAREC 2121 S. 1st St. Hermiston, OR 97838 (541) 567-6337	vidyasagar@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Jeremiah Dung</b>	Mint Specialist	None	OSU Extension Plant Pathologist	OSU COARC, 850 NW Dogwood Ln. Madras, OR 97741 (541) 475-7107	jeremiah.dung@oregonstate.edu





## OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY SEED CERTIFICATION, FOUNDATION SEED & PLANT MATERIALS BOARD MEMBERS 2024

<b>*Vacant</b>	Extension Specialist	None	-	-	-
<b>*Brian Charlton</b>	Potato Specialist	None	OSU Senior Instructor, Potato Variety Development	Klamath Basin Res. and Extension 6941 Washburn Way Klamath Falls, OR 97603 (541) 883-4590	brian.a.charlton@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Kenneth Frost</b>	Plant Pathologist	None	OSU Assistant Professor and Extension Plant Pathologist	OSU HAREC 2121 S. 1st Street, Hermiston OR 97838 (541) 567-8321	kenneth.frost@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Margaret Krause</b>	Research Geneticist	None	OSU Professor/Senior Research, Plant Breeding and Genetics	OSU Campus, 231B Crop Science Bldg, Corvallis, OR 97331 (952) 221-6936	margaret.krause@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Dr. Sam Angima</b>	Director of Extension	None	OSU Associate Dean, Director of Ag Extension	OSU Campus, 448c Strand Ag Hall Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-3742	sam.angima@oregonstate.edu
<b>*John Zielinski</b>	Cereals Advisory Committee Representative	2024	Seed Certification Specialist	OSU Campus, 31 Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-4513	John.zielinski@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Terri Burr</b>	Grass & Legume Advisory Committee Representative	2024	GLAC Member, Oregon Seed Association	Pennington Seeds 2023 270 Hansard Ave Lebanon, OR 97355 (541) 971-4900	tburr@penningtonseed.com



## OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY SEED CERTIFICATION, FOUNDATION SEED & PLANT MATERIALS BOARD MEMBERS 2024

<b>*Caitlin Leslie</b>	Potato Advisory Committee Representative	2024	PAC Member, Grower	Cal-Ore Seed, Inc 7512 Yonna Dr Bonanza, OR 97623 (541) 891-0384	caitlincampbell1997@yahoo.com
<b>*Scott Setniker</b>	Mint Advisory Committee Representative	2024	MAC Member, Grower	PO Box 338, Independence, OR 97351 (503) 932-9623	setniker@aol.com
<b>*Warren Dole</b>	Seed Conditioner Advisory Committee Representative	2024	SCAC Member, Seed Conditioner	Riverview Seed Co., 36124 E Walls Rd, Hermiston, OR 97838 (541) 564-0366	warren@riverviewseed.com
<b>*Andrew Altishin</b>	Hemp Advisory Committee Representative	2024	Manager, Oregon Seed Certification Service	OSU Campus, 31 Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-4513	andrew.altishin@oregonstate.edu
<b>*Gonzalo Ducos</b>	Seed Trade Representative	2025	Oregon Seed Association Member	Smith Seed Service PO Box 288 Halsey, OR 97348 (541) 369-2831	gonzalo.ducos@smithseed.com
<b>*Dr. Elizabeth Savory</b>	Oregon Department of Agriculture	Ex-officio	Plant Health Program and Seed Regulatory Program Manager, ODA	Oregon Dept. of Agriculture, 635 Capitol Street NE Salem, OR 97301 (503) 986-4631	elizabeth.savory@oda.oregon.gov
<b>*Dr. Dustin Herb</b>	United States Department of Agriculture Representative	Ex-officio	Research Geneticist, Forage Seed and Cereal Research Unit, USDA	USDA-ARS 3450 Campus Way Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 738-4121	dustin.herb@usda.gov



## OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY SEED CERTIFICATION, FOUNDATION SEED & PLANT MATERIALS BOARD MEMBERS 2024

<b>Dr. Tom Chastain</b>	Head of Crop and Soil Science Department	Ex-officio	OSU Department Head and Professor, Crop and Soil Science	OSU Campus, 109B Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-2821	thomas.chastain@oregonstate.edu
<b>Dr. Bill Braunworth</b>	Head of Horticulture Department	Ex-officio	OSU Department Head, Department of Horticulture	OSU Campus, 4017 Ag Life Sciences Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-3695	bill.braunworth@oregonstate.edu
<b>Dan Curry</b>	Director of Seed Services	Ex-officio	OSU Director of Seed Services, Department of Crop and Soil Science	OSU Campus, 351B Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-5094	daniel.curry@oregonstate.edu
<b>Andrew Altishin</b>	Seed Certification Manager	Ex-officio	Manager, Oregon Seed Certification Service	OSU Campus, 31 Crop Science Bldg. Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-4513	andrew.altishin@oregonstate.edu
<b>Dr. David Stimpson</b>	Seed Laboratory Manager	Ex-officio	Manager, OSU Seed Laboratory	OSU Campus, Seed Laboratory, 3291 SW Campus Way, Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-4464	david.stimpson@oregonstate.edu
<b>Jodi Keeling</b>	Secretary	Appointed	Process Manager, Oregon Seed Certification Service	OSU Campus, 31 Crop Science Bldg., Corvallis, OR 97331 (541) 737-4513	jodi.keeling@oregonstate.edu

\* Indicates voting members

**FEBRUARY 7, 2024**

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**OREGON SEED CERTIFICATION BOARD MEETING**  
**DEAN STACI SIMONICH**  
**COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES**



**Oregon State**  
University

# THANK YOU!

Everyone working in Seed Certification Program

OSU Seed Lab for accurate and timely reporting

Volunteers from Seed Industry and Board

Tom Chastain - 32 years of supporting Oregon Seed Certification Service!

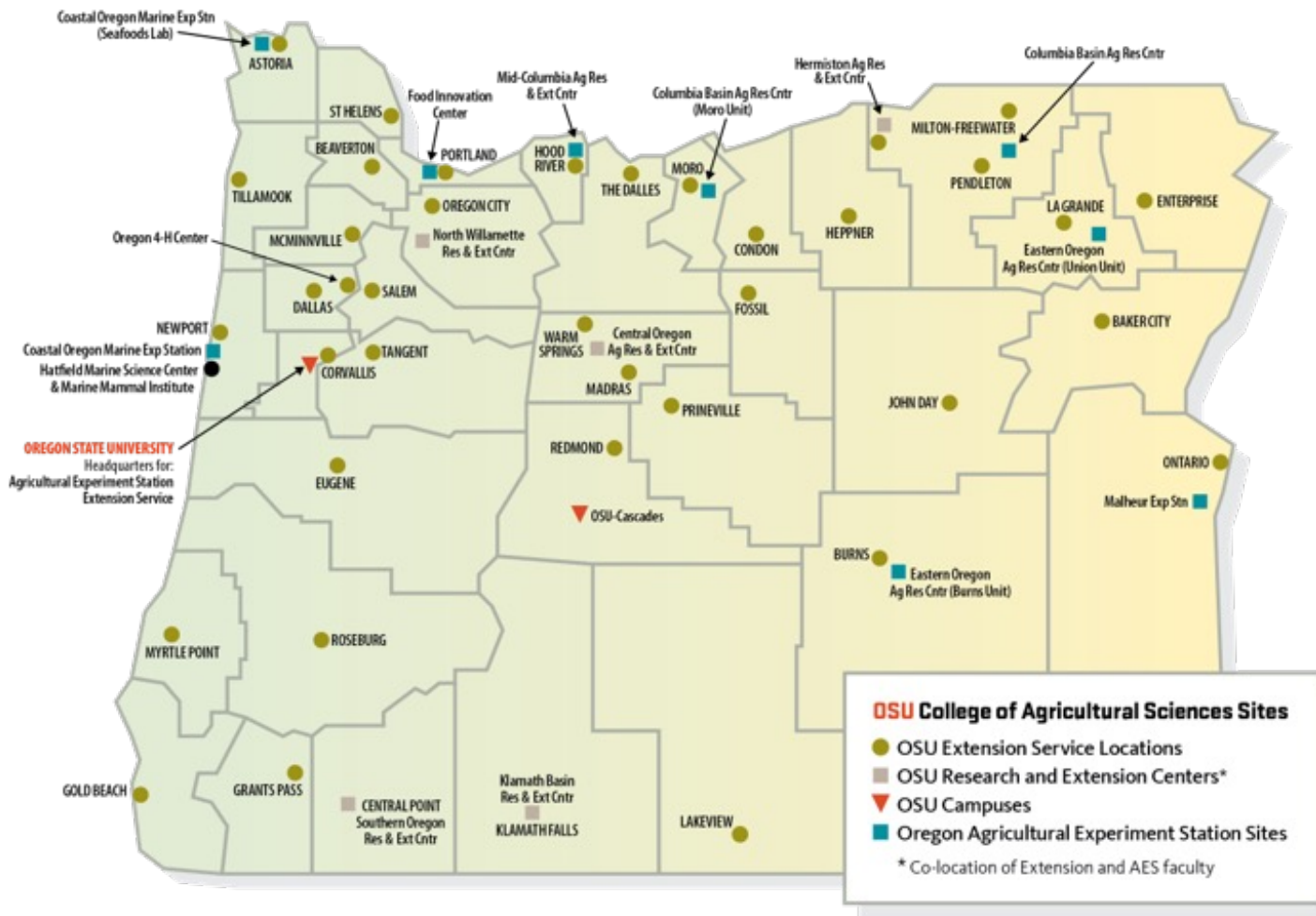


# COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

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- ▶ #2 Ag College in the U.S.\*
- ▶ \$114 million in research expenditures (up 20% from last year!)
- ▶ \$900k in available scholarships
- ▶ 3,300 students (including Ecampus)
- ▶ 930 total faculty and staff (across the state)
- ▶ 50 states and more than 40 countries represented by faculty and students
- ▶ 36 counties across Oregon with Extension and the Ag Experiment Station
- ▶ 13 departments
- ▶ 14 experiment station locations

\*[universities.com](https://www.universities.com) measuring alumni opinion related to student success and faculty engagement



As the **founding college** of Oregon State University...

We are found in **all 36 counties across Oregon**, representing a approximately 80% of Extension

And our research and outreach is embedded in **14 Branch Experiment Station locations**

# Statewide Public Services Funding: 2023-25

Statewide Public Service Program	2021-23 Legislatively Approved Budget	Base Funding Increase	Resilient Oregon Programming	Total 2023-25 Increase
Agricultural Experiment Station (Research)	\$80.5 M	\$6.7 M	\$5.4 M	\$12.1 M
OSU Extension Service	\$59.3 M	\$4.7 M	\$3.8 M	\$8.5 M
Forest Research Laboratory	\$12.1 M	\$1 M	\$0.8 M	\$1.8 M
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$151.9 M</b>	<b>\$12.4 M</b>	<b>\$10 M</b>	<b>\$22.4 M</b>



# Agricultural Experiment Station (Research) Priority Staffing

31 Research positions with 13 of these position outside of Corvallis

Some of the positions funded:

Small Mammal/Vole management

Cereal Pathogens

Nematology

Wildlife management and policy (focus on Wolves)

Plant-Microbe Interactions

Reproductive Biology - AnRS

Horticulture - HAREC

Entomology - SOREC

Director with research appointment - COAREC

Ag Water Management - Corvallis and COAREC

**OSU Ag Extension Report 2023-24**

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**Department of Crop and Soil Science Report**

*Thomas G. Chastain, Department Head*

**Context and Scope**

The Department of Crop and Soil Science (CSS) is an academic enterprise within the College of Agricultural Sciences (CAS) with faculty and staff located at the Corvallis campus, branch experiment stations and county extension offices across Oregon. These faculty and staff are engaged in the department's four missions in research, teaching, extension, and service. Three on-campus service units are an important part of our service mission – OSU Seed Laboratory, OSU Seed Certification, and the Soil Health Lab.

**Personnel**

Assistant Professor (Practice) Extension – Mid Valley and North Valley positions. Interviews are underway.

Assistant Professor and Extension Specialist in Weed Science – Corvallis. The position search has been extended to add more candidates to the pool.

Assistant Professor (Practice) Extension – Jackson and Josephine Counties. Search has been reopened.

Assistant Professor of Soil Microbiology and Ecology – Corvallis. The position will be posted soon.

Department Head and Professor – Crop and Soil Science. The search is underway.

**News**

*Hyslop Farm Field Day* – This year's event is scheduled for May 22nd. The communications committee will be leading the planning efforts for the field day.

*CSS Recognition Event* - will take place on June 5th at 3:30 PM in the MU Horizon room on the OSU campus. The purpose is to recognize student scholarship and award winners as well as our graduating class; faculty and staff winners of awards and election as fellows, and years of service awards. Attendees will include faculty, staff and students, and donors and parents. There will be a Zoom option.



## **Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board**

### **Cereals Advisory Committee Action Items**

2/7/2024

#### **Item I. Corn Standard changes from the Corn Sub-Committee**

One action item was produced from the corn sub-committee. This item was to change and add verbiage to the Corn Standards Handbook surrounding male sterile inbreds and how to address the presence of visible pollen on male sterile plants during field inspections.

- Item 1
- a. Completely destroying or detasseling the necessary contaminating corn before silks appear in the seed parent of the certified field.
  - b. By disqualifying from certification (and clearly marking) the crossing blocks improperly isolated from contaminating corn, before the final field inspection.
- 6) Off-type and Volunteer plants
- a. Plants showing definite hybrid vigor or a definitely different phenotype from the parent being inspected shall be classified as definitely off-type.
  - b. Definitely off-type plants must be completely destroyed so that suckers will not develop.
  - c. An isolation in which more than 0.1% (1 per 1000) of definitely off-type plants in the pollen or seed parent, have shed pollen at a time when more than 5% of the seed parent plants have apparently receptive silks shall be disqualified from certification.
  - d. An isolation in which more than 0.1% (1 per 1000) of definitely off-type plants are present in the seed parent at the final inspection shall be disqualified from certification.
- D. Detasseling and pollen control
- The following applies when 5% or more of the seed parent plants within an isolation have apparently receptive silks<sup>1</sup>:
- 1) A field shall be disqualified from certification if at any one inspection more than 1% of the seed parent plants have shed pollen, or if the total number that have shed pollen for any three inspections on different dates exceeds 2%.
  - 2) When more than one hybrid combination is being grown in the same isolation and the seed parent of one or more of the hybrids is shedding pollen in excess of 1%, then all seed parents that have 5% or more apparently receptive silks at the time will be disqualified unless adequately isolated from the shedding seed parent.
  - 3) Any tassel or portion of tassel shall be counted as shedding pollen when two inches or more of the central stem or the side branches or a combination of the two have the anthers extended from the glumes and visible pollen emitting. Shedding tassels measuring less than 2" shall be counted as 1/5 of one tassel.
  - 4) The detasseling (cutting or pulling) of cytoplasmic male sterile seed parent is permitted.

### Seed Sampling and Purity Testing

- A. OSCS may use post-control genetic purity testing to determine certification eligibility of any seed lot. Sampling will be performed by an OSCS representative and submitted to a designated testing lab approved by OSCS. Fees associated with additional testing will be paid by applicant.
- B. All certified seed must be sampled and submitted to a designated certification authority for quality testing before final certification and labeling.

## FOUNDATION CORN

### Seed Class Requirements (Single Cross)

- A. Only the Foundation class is recognized for seed of such single crosses, backcrosses, and male sterile inbreds produced according to these standards.
- B. Foundation single cross corn seed shall mean "seed to be planted for the production of certified quality hybrid corn seed." It shall consist of the first generation of a cross of any one of the following:
  - 1) Two inbred lines.
  - 2) An inbred line and a Foundation backcross.

<sup>1</sup> Apparently receptive = emerged but not wilted or brown



Item 1

- 3) Two Foundation backcrosses.
- C. Foundation backcrosses shall be either of the following:
- 1) A first generation Foundation backcross is the first generation cross between a foundation single cross of related inbred lines and an inbred line which is the same as one of the inbreds in the Foundation single cross.
  - 2) A second-generation Foundation backcross is made by using a first generation backcross as the seed parent; the pollen parent is an inbred line. The inbred line is the same as the inbred parent used in making the first generation backcross seed parent.
- D. Additional requirements for Male Sterile Lines:
- 1) A male sterile inbred line may be substituted for its fertile counterpart as one parent of a Foundation single cross provided: a) the male sterile line has been backcrossed for not less than five generations to its fertile counterpart-evidence of use of genetic markers may be used to reduce this time, and b) the male sterile line is the same in all other characteristics as its fertile counterpart.
  - 2) Male sterile inbred lines propagated by hand pollination shall be eligible for certification.
- E. Additional requirements for Pollen-Restoring Lines:  
A pollen-restoring line may be substituted for its non-restoring counterpart in a Foundation single cross, provided the pollen-restoring line is the same in other characteristics as its non-restoring counterpart.

### Seed Class Requirements

#### (Inbred)

- A. Only the Foundation class is recognized for seed of eligible inbreds produced according to these standards. For the purpose of certification, the propagation of male sterile inbred lines shall be subject to the same requirements and standards as Foundation Single Crosses **unless otherwise noted.**
- B. Foundation inbred corn seed shall mean "seed to be planted for the production of Foundation single cross seed or Certified quality hybrid corn seed."
- C. An inbred line to be considered for certification shall be a relatively true breeding strain resulting from controlled self-fertilization, or backcrossing to a recurrent parent with selection or its equivalent.
- D. Addition of Specific Genetic Factors to a line
- 1) When a specific genetic factor is added to an inbred line, the line shall be backcrossed to its recurrent parent at least five generations. The line shall be homozygous for the specific genetic factor except for the pollen restoration factor and the <sup>†</sup>Genic Male Sterile maintainer line.
  - 2) For a recovered pollen restorer inbred line, selection shall be relative to a specific cytoplasmic male sterile source.
  - 3) The originator shall supply proof of the genetic nature of a recovered line.
  - 4) A <sup>†</sup>Genic Male Sterile maintainer line, consisting of duplicate-deficient and male-steriles in an approximate 1:1 ratio, shall be no more than two generations removed from Breeder seed. The maintainer shall be designated according to generation as one of the following:
    - a. Breeder seed: the hand-pollinated selfed seed from a known duplicate-deficient plant heterozygous at a particular male sterile locus.
    - b. Foundation I seed: the product of random-mating among fertile plants arising from Breeder seed.
    - c. Foundation II seed: The product of random-mating among fertile plants arising from Foundation I seed.
  - 5) A <sup>†</sup>Genic Male Sterile line shall be a strain homozygous for a particular male sterile recessive allele.
  - 6) The <sup>†</sup>Genic Male Sterile lines shall be identified as to the recessive genes they carry. The



## Item 1

- 1) Plants showing definite hybrid vigor or a definitely different phenotype from the parent being inspected shall be classified as definitely off-type<sup>‡</sup>.
- 2) Male Sterile<sup>†</sup> inbreds – Otherwise apparent on-type cytoplasmic male sterile<sup>†</sup> seed parent plants that exhibit cytoplasmic male-sterile<sup>†</sup> characteristics (plants that do not develop viable pollen or a portion of the tassel of open glumes, with anthers extended, and visible pollen emitting) shall not be considered “definitely off-types<sup>‡</sup>”.
- 3) Definitely off-type<sup>‡</sup> plants must be completely destroyed so that suckers will not develop.
- 4) An isolation in which more than 0.1% (1 per 1000) of definitely off-type plants in the pollen or seed parent, have shed pollen at a time when more than 5% of the seed parent plants have apparently receptive silks shall be disqualified from certification.
- 5) An isolation in which more than 0.1% (1 per 1000) of definitely off-type plants are present in the seed parent at the final inspection shall be disqualified from certification.

## D. Detasseling and Pollen Control

When 5% or more of the seed parent plants within an isolation have receptive silks:

- 1) A field of a specific Foundation single cross shall be disqualified from certification if at any one inspection more than 0.5% of the seed parent plants have shed pollen or if the total number having shed pollen for any three inspections exceeds .75%.
- 2) Male Sterile Inbreds: A field of a specific Foundation cytoplasmic male sterile inbred propagation shall be considered for certification having the presence of shedding tassels that exhibit otherwise apparent on-type cytoplasmic male-sterile<sup>†</sup> characteristics (plants that do not develop viable pollen or a portion of the tassel of open glumes, with anthers extended, and visible pollen emitting) in the male sterile rows.
- 3) When more than one Foundation single cross is being grown in the same isolation and the seed parent of one or more of them is shedding pollen in excess of 0.1%, all seed parents having 5% or more apparently receptive silks at the time will be disqualified unless adequately isolated from the shedding seed parent.
- 4) Male sterile inbreds - Any definitely off-type<sup>‡</sup> plant in male sterile rows shall be completely destroyed by the applicant to eliminate the possibility of its producing seed. Detasseling male sterile rows shall not be acceptable to control definitely off-type<sup>‡</sup> plants shedding pollen in either cytoplasmic male sterile single cross or inbred line propagation. Detasseling male sterile rows shall be acceptable to control cytoplasmic male-sterile<sup>†</sup> plants shedding pollen in cytoplasmic male sterile foundation single crosses.
- 5) Any tassel or portion of tassel shall be counted as a shedding tassel when two inches or more of the central stem, or the side branches, or a combination of the two have the anthers extended from the glumes and visible pollen emitting.

**Bin Inspections**

A corn ear inspection is required on Foundation level materials. Applicants must notify OSCS of an estimated bin inspection start date, and request an inspection for each lot intended for certification. Seed that is ear-inspected after maturity shall not contain in excess of 0.1% (1 per 1000) of definitely off-type ears or more than 0.5% (5 per 1000) of ears with kernels of different color or endosperm type which would not exceed a total of twenty-five kernels per 1000 ears.



## Definitions

Item 1

**Double Cross (Hybrid):** The first generation hybrid between two single crosses.

**Foundation Single Cross:** A single cross used in the production of a double cross, three-way cross or a top cross.

**Inbred Line:** A relatively true-breeding strain resulting from at least five successive generations of controlled self-fertilization or of backcrossing to a recurrent parent with selection, or its equivalent, for specific characteristics.

**Open-Pollination:** Pollination that occurs naturally as opposed to controlled pollination (detasseling, cytoplasmic male sterility, self-incompatibility or similar processes).

**Single Cross:** The first generation hybrid between two inbred lines.

**Top Cross:** The first generation hybrid of a cross between an inbred line and an open-pollinated variety or the first generation hybrid between a single cross and an open-pollinated variety.

**Three-Way Cross:** A first generation hybrid between a single cross and an inbred line.

**Closed Field:** When the silk percent is at or above 60% the field is defined as closed.

**Open Field:** The first inspection where the female silk is at or greater than 5%.

**Trace Silk:** Less than 5% silk emergence in the field. The field is not open at this time.

**Female Parent or Seed Parent:** The seed-producing parent that is harvested.

**Male Parent:** Pollen-producing rows.

**†Male Sterile:** Inbred lines that do not develop viable pollen or a portion of the tassel of open glumes, with anthers extended, and visible pollen emitting. Cytoplasmic Male Sterile inbred lines are environmentally sensitive and may demonstrate male fertility reversion in certain environmental situations. Also called “female” or “seed parent”.

**Detasseling:** The act of removing the tassel from the corn plant, a.k.a. emasculation, before pollen shed.

**Nick:** Pollen shed and silk emergence at the same time in the field. OECD requires adequate pollen in the field when silks are present.

**‡Definitely Off-Type (Rogue):** Any plant showing definite hybrid vigor or a definitely different phenotype not true to type for the parent planted in a given row. A pollinating parent in a sterile male row is only considered a definite off-type when it is not true to type of the male sterile seed parent and male sterile maintainer.

**Receptive Silks:** Silks emerging from the ear which are not wilted or brown.

**Roguing:** The act of removing off-types from the field. Roguing is acceptable if done before pollen shed.

**Shedding Tassel:** Any portion of the tassel that has two inches or more of the central stem, or the side branches, or a combination of the two, have the anthers extended from the glumes and visible pollen emitting. Also called “Shedding Pollen”.

**Volunteer Corn:** Plants of corn growing from the previous crop year.



## **Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board**

### **Potato Certification Advisory Committee Action Items**

2/7/2024

1. Update Policy Statement #2. II B. Field Virus Sampling to allow a retest at double the sample.
2. Add to Page 18, XIV: Create: H. No seed may enter the post-harvest test unless officially signed up for certification.
3. Update Page 18, XIV G: include lab testing for all FY1 and FY2 lots which are entered into the greenhouse which may result in downgrading.
4. Remove references (Pg 17) to a lot being exempt from the post-harvest test if it is shipped within 90 days of harvest.
5. Remove references from the standards for sub-classes PVY, PVX, PLRV, and SC; retain OUO, TPS, and LSP.

## B. Lots with no Post-Harvest Testing:

### Item 1

Lots that lack any Post-Harvest Testing will not be eligible for recertification in Oregon, **however** the grower may **either: (1) Appeal** (in writing, eMail OK) this decision citing the reason(s) why a lot should be considered for recertification even though it does not fully meet the requirements for certification in Oregon.; **or (2)** proceed with **virus testing** of the lot as described below.

**Field Virus Sampling:** A virus sample of 400 leaves per lot is taken at the first inspection at random across the field and are tested for PVY. The PVY levels must not exceed tolerance levels for mosaic at the specific class. Downgrading is permissible. The grower is charged a 'sampling fee' by OSCS and billed by the OSU lab for the virus testing required. **If the grower appeals the testing within 5 days of receiving the results, a re-sample could be scheduled, required at double the leaves. Price of re-sampling will include travel and per diem of returning to the field plus the \$32 per 400 leaf sampling fee.**

**Field Virus Sampling:** A virus sample of 400 leaves per lot is taken at the first inspection at random across the field and are tested for PVY. The PVY levels must not exceed tolerance levels for mosaic at the specific class. Downgrading is permissible. The grower is charged a 'sampling fee' by OSCS and billed by the OSU lab for the virus testing required. If the grower appeals the testing within 5 days of receiving the results, a re-sample could be scheduled. Price of re-sampling will include the travel and per diem of returning to the field plus the \$32 sampling fee.

NOTE: "Special Case" exemptions are generally only allowed once per grower for a specific source grower.

*Originally approved by OSCS Potato Advisory Board Committee and Certification Board in 2004. Revised as recommended by the Potato Certification Advisory Committee in 2007, 2019, 2022. Revised 10-8-08 (extra fee provision removed). Revised 1-23-2023 to account for WGO failures. **Revised 1-23-24 to include a re-sample on field sampling.***

*(1-23-2022– JMc)*

## I. POST-HARVEST TESTING REQUIREMENTS

(AKA Winter Grow-Out, WGO)

**A. Lots Requiring Winter Testing\*:** All seed lots entered for certification require Winter Testing for final certification, with the exception of:

~~1. Lots documented to be 750 pounds or less; or~~

~~2. Lots shipped within 90 days of harvest.\*~~

Item 4

For those seed lots entered for Winter Testing, and shipped prior to completion of Winter Testing, the statement, "Pending Winter Test Results" will be printed on the tag or Final Certificate of Certification. A winter test of any lot may be required at the discretion of the inspector regardless of shipping date. The policy on granting this exemption to the Winter Grow-Out for "Special Cases" is on file.

\* NOTE: The Necrotic Virus Management Plan requires that all lots shipped out-of-state be subject to a Post-Harvest Test and an inspection for internal virus-cause necrosis to be eligible for re-certification.

**B. Acceptance of tuber tested lots:** A Post-Harvest Test (PHT) in Oregon is construed to mean a Winter Grow-Out of plants that are then visually evaluated. Lots that have only been subjected to laboratory-based tuber testing as the PHT will only be accepted from states or provinces where a Winter a Grow-Out is not an option. Tuber tested lots from states or provinces where there is a WGO option will only be accepted as a 'special case' (policy on file).

**C. Dates:** Winter test samples should be submitted by November 20th or an additional fee will be charged. **No winter test samples will be accepted after December 1.** Growers will be responsible for transportation of sample to the winter test greenhouses in Corvallis. Planting sequence will be determined by the date of arrival at Corvallis, and treatment time necessary to break dormancy.

### D. Minimum sample size:

1. Winter test samples must be submitted in bags weighing no more than approximately 50 pounds.

2. Sample amounts:

- |                               |              |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| a. Fields less than 1 acre:   | 220 tubers*  |
| b. Fields 1-20.9 acres:       | 420 tubers   |
| c. Fields 21-40.9 acres:      | 840 tubers   |
| d. Fields 41 acres and above: | 1,260 tubers |

\* May be eye-indexed if early generation material

**E. Sample Selection:** The sample must be representative of the field. The sample can either be (1) handpicked from all over the field; or (2) a few tubers selected from each truckload. Sampling from cellars is strongly discouraged. Tuber size should be four to six ounces. Exceptions to this rule for small lots will be considered. Contact the OSCS office for acceptable alternatives.

**F. Sample Maturity:** Tubers must be the same maturity as that required for storage. Immature tubers break down during the high temperature dormancy-breaking treatment, resulting in loss of part of the sample. Immature tubers of certain varieties do not respond to dormancy-breaking procedure. Conversely, OSCS staff should be informed of any varieties known to have very short dormancy, or lots that have been stored more than 2 months from harvest to avoid over exposure to gibberellic acid during standard handling of the Winter Grow-Out lots.

Item 3

**G. Winter Greenhouse Test Tolerance** (percent visible symptoms): **All FY1 and FY2 generation seed entered into the post harvest test will be serologically tested and are subject to being downgraded as necessary. FY3-FY6 WGO readings are used solely as a basis for determining a seed lot's eligibility for re-certification, and no longer used for downgrading of lots. The final class of the lot (other than rejection for 'zero tolerance' factors) will be based on the final field inspection. Potato varieties showing no or little visual symptom expression when infected by PVY may be serologically tested during the winter.**

Zero tolerance for chemicals, disease, or other varieties means none found during the normal inspection procedures. **Zero is not a guarantee that the lot inspected is free of disease or other varieties.**

**H. Accepted Lots:** No seed may enter the post harvest test unless officially signed up for certification.

Item 2

## Item 5

Item remove *all* references to subclasses PVY, PVX, PLRV & SC

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**Official Sub-class designations:** Sub-class designations are used to specify certain aspects of a class that are not related to its field-year or ~~of having met tolerances for disease/off type~~ of the class noted. These are indicated by a post-fix label following the class. Current sub-class designations used on Oregon are:

### Table 2B - Sub-class used in Oregon

- ~~-SC~~ material derived from “**stem cut**” lines,
- TPS material derived from “**true potato seed**”
- LSP material in the certified **line selection program**
- ~~-PVX~~ lots lab tested for PVX\*
- ~~-PVY~~ lots lab tested for PVY\*
- ~~-PLRV~~ lots lab tested for PLRV\*
- OUO lots for grower’s own use only\*\*

\* ~~Must be within the tolerances listed in Table 6.~~

\*\* Cannot be sold as certified seed the subsequent year but may be used by the same grower to produce a certified lot.

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**D. Tolerances for Latent Viruses:** Tolerances are based on percent virus infection as determined through laboratory testing of leaf samples collected at the sampling frequency indicated in Table 6. ~~Seed lots that meet the specified PVX, PVY, and PLRV test tolerances for the seed generation being evaluated will have the respective sub-class PVX, PVY or PLRV designation added to the classification of that seed lot.~~ Zero tolerance means none found in the sample tested, using approved laboratory test procedures. Zero is not a guarantee that the lot tested is free of disease. Only the generations indicated will be downgraded if the percent virus exceeds the specified tolerance.

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3. **Sub-class:** of ~~PVX, PVY, PLRV, OUO, TPS, SC, LSP~~ (and combination thereof). Unless sub-class is TSP or ~~SC~~, the material is assumed to be derived from *in vitro* material.

## **Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board**

### **Grass and Legume Advisory Committee Action Items**

2/7/2024

1. Update Seed Source Documentation requirements to eliminate the use of invoices in the place of tags and to add verbiage that simplifies how to meet the requirements moving forward.
2. Update all instances of “bedstraw” in individual standards to “*Galium* spp.”
3. Add new line item to Handbook: Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection, I.h. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection, “Fields which are not to be certified for any reason in a crop year, such as flooding or spray errors, must be signed up the following season. Failure to do so will result in the field being removed from the certification system. A one-year extension could be allowed with the approval of the field inspector.”
4. Update wording in Handbook: Section IV. E. Field Management and Inspection, I.d. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection, “The certification inspector may refuse to approve a field for certification due to unsatisfactory appearance due to weeds, insufficient growth, inadequate stand, disease, insect damage, inability to discern rows (for seedling inspection only), and/or any condition that prevents thorough inspection or that may reflect unfavorably upon the certification program.”
5. Update Creeping Bentgrass Standards in Handbook. Reiterate the changes of Action Item 4, “The seedling application must be submitted within 60 days of planting, or prior to row closure to allow for seedling inspection to occur, and a seed crop application must be submitted by April 15<sup>th</sup> of each year in which seed is produced.”
6. Update Chicory Standards in Handbook to add Registered Seed back to field history and to remove the section stating, “Fields planted to produce classes of Foundation or Certified seed may be harvested over a seven-year period after the original planting date (one year of seedling and six harvests).”
7. Add St. Johnswort to Section V. Weeds Prohibited in All Oregon Certified Seed.

# Item 1

## Seed Source Documentation

### IV. Production of Certified Seed

#### A. Application for Field Inspection

1. Application for field inspection serves as notification, registration, and as an agreement to abide by all rules and regulations governing certification in Oregon.

~~Where application for certification is made in the name of someone other than the individual or organization that is physically doing the farming, a copy of the planting stock invoice must be provided in addition to all certification tags at sign-up (invoice to include name of farmer, variety and crop, poundage, lot number, generation and date of invoice).~~

Inspections of certified fields are of two types, seedling and seed crop. Inspection of some annual crops combines aspects of both seedling and seed crop.

A standard field number system will be year of planting followed by a hyphen and up to three ~~digits~~ numbers thereafter. No letters can be accepted.

2. Seedling application and inspections are to be made on all perennial grass, annual ryegrass, perennial legumes, and on all OECD crops. An inspection will be made at planting time on vegetatively propagated grasses. An adequate map must accompany the seedling inspection form and must include a detailed boundary of the area to be inspected. Applicants are strongly advised to utilize the OSCS online mapping system when preparing the initial field application.

A seedling field will be checked for eligibility of Stock Seed, adherence to Land Requirements, potential Isolation problems, presence of Prohibited Weeds, Field Management, and Location.

Application for seedling inspection must be submitted immediately after planting. Each crop has deadlines for applying for seedling and crop inspections; check with the Certification Office for specific deadlines. ~~All of the stock seed tags from seed used for planting should accompany the seedling application; see Small Grain Seed Standards for requirements specific to these crops.~~ In case of a thin stand or stand failure, the seedling application and inspection may serve as a record to substantiate declared land history and variety seeded for reseeding qualifications.

3. Seed Crop Application and Inspection: The grower must apply for a seed crop inspection before the specified deadline each year if a certified seed crop is to be harvested. A seed field will be checked for eligibility (having a prior seedling inspection, or if an annual, stock seed and land requirement eligibility), potential Isolation problems, presence of Prohibited Weeds, and Field Management. A field will be checked for compliance with individual field standards listed for the crop and items listed in the Handbook.

#### B. Stock Seed

1. The grower must plant eligible varieties of the proper class or generation. Documentary evidence of the seed source ~~(such as certification tag, sales record, etc.)~~ must be furnished when applying for certification as follows. Virtual tags for private varieties must be furnished by the contractor. See Small Grain Seed Standards for requirements specific to these crops.

- a. Physical tags present: All planting stock tags are to accompany seedling applications. Breeder tags must be signed by the breeder or their representative.
- b. Physical tags not available, breeder seed: breeder affidavit and virtual tag number (VTN)
- c. Physical tags not available, Oregon certified seed: virtual tag number (VTN)
- d. Physical tags not available, seed certified in another state: letter or transfer certificate from the certifying agency stating at least the **variety**, generation, and lot number, and a sales record or similar showing the grower, lot number, and number of pounds
- e. Physical tags not available, OECD: formal multiplication agreement must be sent from the Designated Authority of the country of origin to the U.S. Designated Authority (USDA-AMS)
- f. Request for Certified-to-Certified production: breeder affidavit and virtual tag number (VTN)

## Item 2

### Galium spp.

Most standards either restrict or prohibit bedstraw, presumably all species in the genus *Galium*. In most cases, only the common name is listed on the standard.

4 None of the prohibited weeds listed in Section V in the OSCS Handbook, nor any bedstraw, buckhorn plantain, docks, dogfennel, sheep sorrel, or St. Johnswort, is allowed in any class of Certified seed. Immature and/or mature seeds of the weeds referenced or listed in this

The problem is that not all species in the genus *Galium* include the word “bedstraw” in their common name. For example, *Galium aparine* is reported as cleavers, and *Galium spurium* is reported as false cleavers.

<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	cleavers; galium
<i>Galium asprellum</i> Michx.	bedstraw, rough
<i>Galium boreale</i> L.	bedstraw, northern
<i>Galium mollugo</i> L.	bedstraw, white; madder, wild
<i>Galium odoratum</i> (L.) Scop.	woodruff, sweet
<i>Galium</i> spp.	bedstraw
<i>Galium spurium</i> L.	cleavers
<i>Galium tricorne</i> Stokes, pro parte = <i>Galium tricorutum</i> Dandy	
<i>Galium tricorutum</i> Dandy	bedstraw, corn; bedstraw, three-horn
<i>Galium verrucosum</i> Huds.	bedstraw, warty

Depending on the interpretation of the standard, sometimes these are correctly considered as bedstraw when evaluating a seed test, and sometimes not. Seed lots for species in which bedstraw is prohibited or restricted have been tag eligible when they should not be. For example, bedstraw is prohibited in this crop but the test was evaluated as meeting standards simply because of the common name issue.

<p><b>OTHER CROP SEED:</b></p> <p>None Found</p>	<p>All States and Federal NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS      <b>500.7 GMS. ANALYZED</b>          (Except Hawaii, Undesirable Grass Seeds, Orobanche spp., &amp; Striga spp.)  <b>4 Cleavers (<i>Galium aparine</i>)</b>      <b>4 / lb.</b>          (Based on 500.7 grams) (0.01% Based on 101.1 grams)</p>
<p><b>INERT MATTER:</b> Stems, chaff, soil, broken seeds.</p>	<p><b>OTHER DETERMINATIONS:</b> Meets OSCS purity standard</p>
<p><b>WEED SEED:</b></p>	<p>Certified standards applied by OSCS to seed quality results and sample eligibility determine final certification approval.</p>

Proposal: change all instances of “bedstraw” in individual standards to “*Galium* spp.”

Example:

<sup>1</sup> Includes off-type plants.

<sup>2</sup> See Section IV, D in the OSCS Handbook.

<sup>3</sup> An OSU Seed Lab Orobanche exam is required if small broomrape is found in a certification field inspection. Two samples are to be submitted in separate containers: one for the Orobanche exam, the other for standard purity and viability testing.

<sup>4</sup> The presence of dodder is not allowed in any class of seed. See Section IX, D4 in the OSCS Handbook.

<sup>5</sup> None of the prohibited weeds listed in Section V in the OSCS Handbook, nor any St. Johnswort or small broomrape allowed in any class of seed.

<sup>6</sup> GROUP A – buckhorn plantain, docks, sheep sorrel, wild carrot, giant bristlegrass (foxtail) and *Galium* spp.

## Item 2

### Galium spp.

This would apply to the following standards:

Alkaligrass	Reed canarygrass	Rose clover
Bermudagrass	Annual ryegrass	Subterranean clover
Big bluegrass	Intermediate ryegrass	White clover
Bluegrass	Perennial ryegrass	Chickpea
Creeping bluegrass	Sudangrass	Crownvetch
Kentucky bluegrass	Teff	Field bean
Rough bluegrass	Timothy	Lentil
Brome	Wheatgrasses	Lupine
Crested dogtail	Altai and basin wildrye	Pea
Annual fescue	Blue wildrye	Trefoil
Chewings and slender creeping red fescue	Small grains	Utah sweetvetch
Hard, sheep, blue, and Idaho fescue	Ethiopian cabbage	Vetch
Meadow fescue	Kale	Buckwheat
Strong creeping red fescue	Mustard	Chicory
Tall fescue	Radish	Flax
Festulolium 2x/4x	Hybrid annual rape/type canola	Lewis, prairie and blue flax
Festulolium 6x	Oil rape	Sunflower
Crested hairgrass	Swede	Little burnet
Tufted hairgrass	Turnip	Meadowfoam
Hardinggrass,	Arrowleaf clover	Plantain
Koleagrass	Balansa clover	Rocky Mountain penstemon
Indian ricegrass	Ball clover	Safflower
Meadow foxtail	Berseem clover	Sugar beet
Orchardgrass	Crimson clover	
	Red clover	

It would not apply to the following standards because they either specify a specific bedstraw species (corn bedstraw), or bedstraw is not restricted or prohibited in that standard:

Colonial bentgrass	Hybrid sunflower
Creeping bentgrass	Native & Naturalized Plant Seed
Idaho bentgrass	Field corn
Penncross creeping bentgrass	Potatoes
Redtop bentgrass	Mint
Vegetatively propagated bentgrass	
Velvet bentgrass	
Seashore paspalum	
Camelina	
Soybean	
Hemp (essential oil; food, fiber, and grain; transplant stock)	



## Item 3

Addition to the handbook.

When signing up for crop inspection one option is "NTBCTY" (Not to be certified this year). Per a request from growers following a very bad spring, the request was created for issues like flooding and/or spray issues that reduce the yield of the field but do not require taking out the field. This has been over used and is being used for more than one consecutive year. Certification feels that after two consecutive years of not inspecting the field that it cannot be confidently determined that the field had not been replanted.

Last year it was agreed that to maintain field history the field must be inspected the previous year, however fields are hanging in our database for multiple years without certification looking at the field. In that amount of time the field could have been replanted, without our knowledge.

Pg 6. E. Field Management and Inspection 1. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection:

**h. Fields which are not to be certified for any reason in a crop year, such as flooding or spray errors, must be signed up the following season. Failure to do so will result in the field being removed from the certification system. A one-year extension could be allowed with the approval of the field inspector.**

**Table 1**

Border Removal for Grass Isolation (for fields 5 acres or larger)		
<i>Generation/Class of Inspected Crop</i>	Distance from the contaminating pollen source	Width of Border Removal area <sup>1</sup> within the seed field
Foundation	900 feet or more	0 feet
	450-899 feet	15 feet
	Less than 450 feet	465 feet <sup>2</sup>
Registered	300 feet or more	0 feet
	150-299 feet	15 feet
	Less than 150 feet	165 feet <sup>2</sup>
Certified	165 feet or more	0 feet
	75-164 feet	15 feet
	Less than 75 feet	90 feet <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Border to be removed from the certified field shall be clearly marked with an adequate number and height of stakes (at least one every 300 feet and taller than the mature canopy height) so that the inspector can determine the distance. Inadequate or improper staking will require re-inspections.  
<sup>2</sup>The required Border Removal is measured from the edge of the contaminating pollen source.

**E. Field Management and Inspection**

1. Field Management Prior to Field Inspection:

- a. The field shall be in such condition that genetic purity is maintained. Any condition that shall not permit adequate inspection to determine genetic purity shall be cause for rejection. Plant growth regulators may not be applied to legume seed production fields of Foundation or Registered (or equivalent) classes of certified seed.
- b. Field or seedling identity shall be maintained throughout the life of the stand. In all cases, a field number system is required. The field number designated by the grower must be unique (i.e., two fields belonging to a grower may not carry the same designation). A standard field number system will be year of planting followed by a hyphen and up to three digits thereafter. No letters can be accepted.
- c. Roguing of objectionable weeds, other crops, and off-type plants difficult to separate in cleaning should be done before inspection. Failure to rogue will constitute a basis for refusal to approve for certification.
- d. The certification inspector may refuse to approve a field for certification due to unsatisfactory appearance due to weeds, insufficient growth, inadequate stand, disease, insect damage, **inability to discern rows (for seedling inspection only)**, and/or any condition that prevents thorough inspection or that may reflect unfavorably upon the certification program.
- e. The certification unit is the entire contiguous field. Combining two fields separated by a fence, ditch or farm lane must be approved by the inspector. When a portion of the field is to be certified; this portion must be properly identified by a fence, ditch, other crops, mowed strip, or adequate stakes. This boundary is to be approved by the inspector as to its adequacy and may be subject to re-inspection.
- f. Evidence of seed-borne disease at the time of field inspection or presence of seed-borne disease in the seed lot may constitute basis for rejection, reclassification, or recommendation for seed treatment.
- g. The presence of smut balls in a seed stock field (Foundation or Registered class) shall be basis for reclassification to the Certified class.



**Oregon Seed Certification Service**  
<http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu>

CERTIFICATION STANDARDS  
**CREEPING BENTGRASS**  
 (*Agrostis stolonifera* var. *palustris*)  
 Revised February 7, 2024

**Certification Standards:** The general standards for seed certification found in the Oregon Seed Certification Service (OSCS) Handbook are basic to all crops, and together with the following specific regulations constitute the standards for certified creeping bentgrass.

**Varieties Certified:** Varieties and classes eligible for planting may be found in the OSCS Handbook. These standards do not include Penncross creeping bentgrass.

**Field History:** Land must not have grown or been seeded to any *Agrostis* species for five years. For Registered and Certified classes, these requirements are waived if the previous crop year of creeping bentgrass was of the same variety, same or higher class and passed certification field requirements for genetic purity. Creeping bentgrass must be planted in distinct rows. Exceptions must be approved by the Seed Certification Office prior to planting.

**Field Inspections:** Include a seedling and a seed crop inspection. The seedling application must be submitted within 60 days of planting, or prior to row closure to allow for seedling inspection to occur, and a seed crop application must be submitted by April 15 of each year in which seed is produced.

**Field Standards:**

Class of seed produced	Maximum permitted Other Varieties <sup>1</sup>	Isolation Requirements <sup>2</sup>	
		Less than 5 acres	More than 5 acres
Foundation	None	900 ft.	900 ft.
Registered	0.1%	660 ft.	300 ft.
Certified	2.0%	300 ft. <sup>3</sup>	165 ft.

**Seed Standards:** (Minimum Sample Size – 1/4 Pound)

Factor	Foundation (White tag)	Registered (Purple tag)	Certified (Blue tag)	Penn A-1, Penn A-4, Crystal BlueLinks, PC2.0, PennLinks II, Pure Distinction, Pure Eclipse, Pure Select, Seaside II Certified (Blue tag)
Pure seed, minimum	98.00%	98.00%	98.00%	98.00%
Other crops, maximum	None	0.10%	0.50% <sup>4</sup>	0.04% <sup>5</sup>
Inert matter, maximum	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Weed seed <sup>6</sup> , maximum	None	0.10%	0.25%	0.03%
Mouse-ear Chickweed and Annual Bluegrass	None	None	0.05%	None
Weed seed, GROUP A <sup>7</sup> , singly or combined	None	None	180/lb.	None
Weed seed, GROUP B <sup>8</sup> , singly or combined	---	---	---	None
Germination, minimum	85%	85%	85%	85%

**Appearance:** Bentgrass seed lots composed of 75% or more hulled (groated) seed will not be certified unless blended with unhulled certified seed in reasonable amount to present good appearance of less than 75%.

<sup>1</sup> Includes off-type plants.

<sup>2</sup> This distance must be maintained between all other varieties of creeping bentgrass as well as other types of bentgrass such as colonial, and velvet bentgrass. For additional details, Section IV, D in the OSCS Handbook.

<sup>3</sup> Certified class fields less than 5 acres must be 165 ft. from all velvet bentgrass.

<sup>4</sup> Other bentgrass species limited to 1.00% in Seaside creeping bentgrass.

<sup>5</sup> No rough bluegrass allowed.

<sup>6</sup> None of the prohibited weeds listed in Section V in the OSCS Handbook, nor corn bedstraw is allowed in any class of seed. No annual bluegrass allowed in Penn A-1, Penn A-4, Crystal BlueLinks, PC2.0, Pennlinks II, Pure Distinction, Pure Eclipse, Pure Select or Seaside II.

<sup>7</sup> GROUP A – buckhorn plantain, docks, sheep sorrel, and St. Johnswort

<sup>8</sup> GROUP B – shepherd’s purse, mouse-ear chickweed, yarrow, and speedwell

# Item 6



## Oregon Seed Certification Service

<http://seedcert.oregonstate.edu>

### CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

#### CHICORY

(*Cichorium intybus*)

Revised February 7, 2024

**Certification Standards:** The general standards for seed certification found in the Oregon Seed Certification Service (OSCS) Handbook are basic to all crops, and together with the following specific regulations constitute the standards for certified chicory.

**Varieties Certified:** Varieties and classes eligible for planting may be found in the OSCS Handbook.

**Field History:** To be eligible to produce Foundation or Registered seed, land must not have grown or been seeded to *Cichorium* sp. during the previous five years. Land must not have grown or been seeded to this species during the previous three years to produce Certified seed. For Registered and Certified class, these requirements are waived if the previous crop year of chicory was of the same variety, same or higher class, and passed certification field requirements for genetic purity. Chicory must be planted in distinct rows. Exceptions must be approved by the Seed Certification Office prior to planting.

**Field Inspections:** Includes a seedling and a seed crop inspection. The seedling application must be submitted within 60 days of planting, and a seed crop application must be submitted by April 15 of each year in which seed is produced.

~~Fields planted to produce classes of Foundation or Certified seed may be harvested over a seven-year period after the original planting date (one year of seeding and six harvest years).~~

#### Specific Field Standards:

Class of seed produced	Maximum permitted		Isolation Requirements	
	Other Varieties <sup>1</sup>	Sweet Clover	Less than 5 acres	More than 5 acres
Foundation	1:1000	None	1320 ft.	1320 ft.
Registered	1:1000	None	1320 ft.	1320 ft.
Certified	5:1000	10 plants/acre	660 ft.	660 ft.

#### Seed Standards: (Minimum Sample Size – ½ Pound)

Factor	Foundation (White Tag)	Registered (Purple Tag)	Certified (Blue Tag)
Pure seed, minimum	98.00%	98.00%	95.00%
Other crops, maximum <sup>2</sup>	0.20%	0.20%	0.50%
Inert matter, maximum	2.00%	2.00%	5.00%
Weed seed <sup>3</sup> , maximum	0.25%	0.30%	0.50%
Weed seed, GROUP A <sup>4</sup> , singly or combined	25/lb	25/lb	25/lb
Germination	70%	70%	70%

<sup>1</sup> Includes off-type plants.

<sup>2</sup> Including sweet clover.

<sup>3</sup> None of the prohibited weeds listed in Section V in the OSCS Handbook, nor any St. Johnswort allowed in any class of seed.

<sup>4</sup> GROUP A – buckhorn plantain, docks, sheep sorrel and bedstraw

## V. Weeds Prohibited in All Oregon Certified Seeds

Seeds of the following list of weeds are prohibited in certified seed.

Austrian fieldcress ( <i>Rorippa austriaca</i> )	Perennial pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> )
Austrian peaweed ( <i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i> )	Perennial sowthistle ( <i>Sonchus arvensis</i> )
Bearded creeper ( <i>Crupina vulgaris</i> )	Purple starthistle ( <i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i> )
Camelthorn ( <i>Alhagi maurorum</i> [= <i>A. camelorum</i> ])	Quackgrass ( <i>Elymus</i> [= <i>Elytrigia</i> = <i>Agropyron</i> ] <i>repens</i> )
Canada thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )	Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )
Carolina horsenettle ( <i>Solanum carolinense</i> )	Rush skeletonweed ( <i>Chondrilla juncea</i> )
Dalmatian toadflax ( <i>Linaria dalmatica</i> )	Russian knapweed ( <i>Rhaponticum</i> [= <i>Centaurea</i> = <i>Acroptilon</i> ] <i>repens</i> )
Diffuse knapweed ( <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> )	Serrated tussock ( <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> )
Dodder ( <i>Cuscuta</i> spp.)	Silverleaf nightshade ( <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> )
Dogbane ( <i>Apocynum</i> sp.)	Slender foxtail or Blackgrass ( <i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> )
Dyers woad ( <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> )	Slenderflower thistle ( <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i> )
Field bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )	Spotted knapweed ( <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i> [= <i>C. maculosa</i> ])
Hairy whitetop ( <i>Lepidium appelianum</i> [= <i>Cardaria pubescens</i> ])	Squarrose knapweed ( <i>Centaurea virgate</i> subsp. <i>squarrosa</i> [= <i>C. vigata</i> ])
Halogeton ( <i>Halogeton glomeratus</i> )	<b>St. Johnswort (<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>)</b>
Iberian starthistle ( <i>Centaurea iberica</i> )	Tansy ragwort ( <i>Jacobaea</i> [= <i>Senecio</i> ] <i>vulgaris</i> )
Italian spiny thistle ( <i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> )	Whitetop ( <i>Lepidium</i> [= <i>Cardaria</i> ] <i>draba</i> and <i>L. appelianum</i> [= <i>Cardaria pubescens</i> ])
Johnsongrass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	Wild garlic ( <i>Allium vineale</i> )
Jointed goatgrass ( <i>Aegilops</i> spp.)	Yellow starthistle ( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )
Leafy spurge ( <i>Euphorbia esula</i> )	
Malta starthistle ( <i>Centaurea melitensis</i> )	
Medusahead rye ( <i>Taeniatherum</i> [= <i>Elymus</i> ] <i>caput-medusae</i> subsp. <i>caput-medusae</i> )	
Musk thistle ( <i>Carduus nutans</i> )	

## VI. Conditioning Certified Seed

The sampling and tagging of certified seed is coordinated under the auspices of the county extension offices. A list of county extension offices is in the front of this Handbook and can be obtained from the Seed Certification Office.

### **A. Inter-county or Interstate Seed Movement**

1. Identity of seed must be maintained during any seed movement.
2. When seed that is eligible for certification, but not in condition for sale, is moved from one warehouse to another, the Oregon Seed Certification Service Office must be notified.
3. The Oregon Seed Certification Service must be notified when seed is shipped interstate. At the discretion of the certifying agencies concerned, the seed may or may not be tagged when moved between Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. When seed is moved for further conditioning to other than contiguous states, it must be tagged. Any additional expense incurred in such shipment must be paid by the party desiring the service.

### **B. Storage and Conditioning**

1. All warehouses conditioning certified seed must be inspected and approved. Additional inspections may be conducted at the discretion of the Oregon Seed Certification Service.
  - a. All warehouses conditioning or blending seed eligible for Oregon Certification shall be inspected and approved by a representative of the Oregon Seed Certification staff. Evidence of facilities and records to adequately maintain identity and separation of varieties will be required.



Agricultural Research Service  
Forage Seed and  
Cereal Research Unit  
Corvallis, OR

## USDA-ARS Forage Seed and Cereal Research Unit February March 2024 Updates

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**Brief introduction.** Dustin Herb is a Research Geneticist at the USDA-ARS Forage Seed and Cereal Research Unit (FSCRU) in Corvallis, OR with a focus in building a public cool-season grass breeding program to provide public varieties to growers and improved forage and turf germplasm to industry breeders to meet the future economic and climate challenges of the Oregon seed industry. Specifically, the breeding program will address current issues with seed production, water- and nutrient-use efficiencies, and end-use performance traits by improving low temperature and high temperature tolerance phenotyping methods, develop non-destructive methods for measuring root architecture systems and exudates, and implementing clonal recurrent and genomic selection programs. If you have any questions, please contact Dustin Herb at [dustin.herb@usda.gov](mailto:dustin.herb@usda.gov).

**Customer liaison group.** The Forage Seed and Cereal Research Unit developed a customer liaison group comprised of grass and legume seed industry representatives, Oregon State University, the National Turfgrass Federation, and the American Farmland Trust. ARS leaders from the area office in Albany, CA and Beltsville, MD also participated. The group met on January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2024 at the FSCRU building on campus, and the meeting included an overview of the unit and lab tours.

Several observations and suggestions were made to the unit, and unit staff are developing an action plan to address these suggestions, listed below:

1. ARS leaders presented that the financial state of the seed crop research projects at the FSCRU is currently within agency standards. However, funds available to scientists for research continue to decline due to inflation, and additionally due to the agency possibly increasing what is considered adequate funding. The last funding increase for seed crops research was likely over 10 years ago.
2. The number of scientists has grown within the last five years, adding new scientists in soil science, entomology, pathology, weed science, plant breeding, and plant molecular biology. The research being conducted by the scientists generally follows the priorities laid out by the grass seed commission grant program, and the seed council program before that.
3. Ideas for future areas of unit research included: seed testing; decision aids for management of soil carbon/soil health/ecosystems services in seed fields and turf; biochar use in turf; research to enable production of rotation crops; understanding the loss of stand life and research to

extend it; and technology/plant breeding/testing that can add value to Oregon seed production.

4. The need for expanded communication was highlighted, particularly with people that don't traditionally attend extension type events. Suggested additions to the customer liaison group include crop advisors, Oregon Forage and Grasslands, Washington Turfgrass Seed Commission, the Turfgrass Breeders Association, and other ARS labs researching turf and forage.

Contact Ryan Hayes ([Ryan.Hayes@usda.gov](mailto:Ryan.Hayes@usda.gov)) if you have any questions.

# Seed Certification, Foundation Seed and Plant Materials Board Update

## February 6, 2024



### Agency Updates

#### Lisa Charpilloz Hanson nominated as ODA Director

Interim Director Lisa Charpilloz Hanson started December 1. Her Senate confirmation is scheduled for February 6, 2024. Charpilloz Hanson previously served as the Director of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board and Deputy Director of the ODA for 16 years.

#### Move to the North Valley Complex is complete

- The Plant Health laboratory moved to a new location in Wilsonville, OR. After February 1, all correspondence and seed samples should be sent to:

North Valley Complex, ATTN: Plant Health  
26755 SW 95<sup>th</sup> Ave, Wilsonville, OR 97070

- As of February 2, 2024, all lab testing is back and up and running; customers should see results based on normal schedules going forward.

### Seed Regulatory Program Updates

#### Hemp Seed

- 2023 Registration data:
  - 187 Growers, 227 Handlers, 2,417 total acres (indoor and outdoor)
- 22 Agricultural Hemp Seed Registrations were issued in 2023.
  - 2022: 28; 2021: 77; 2020: 208; 2019: 853
- Facilitated the export of 30 shipments of hemp seed in 2023.

#### Potato Seed

- Proposed updating two administrative rules related to seed potatoes to reflect the current language used by seed certification
- Wallowa County (OAR 603-052-0390) and Union County (OAR 603-052-0395)

#### Seed Export Statistics

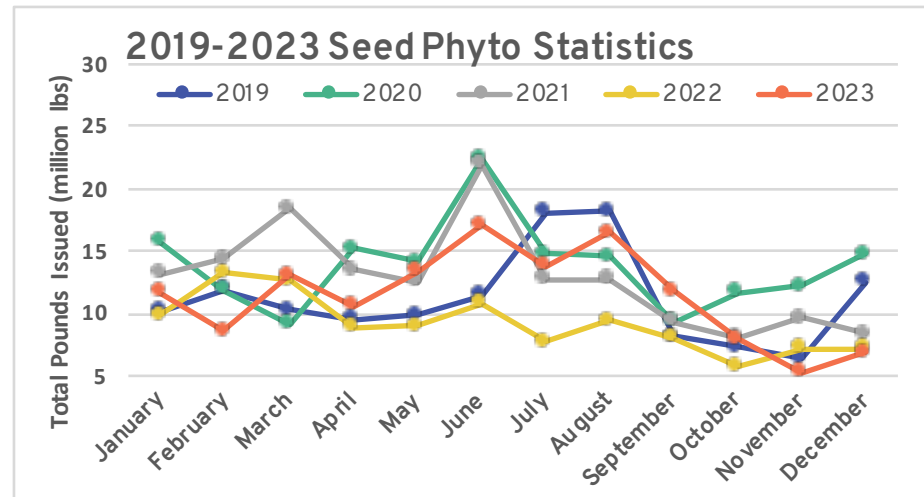
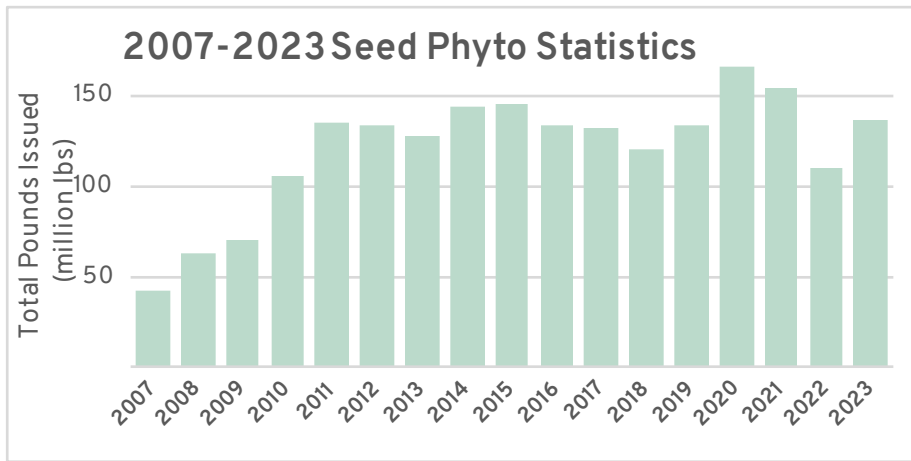
- Please see attached summary documents.
  - 2023: 136,779, 735 lbs
  - 2022: 109,716,384 lbs
  - 2021: 154,879,874 lbs



# Seed Phytosanitary Certificates Summary Data - By Month and Year (pounds)

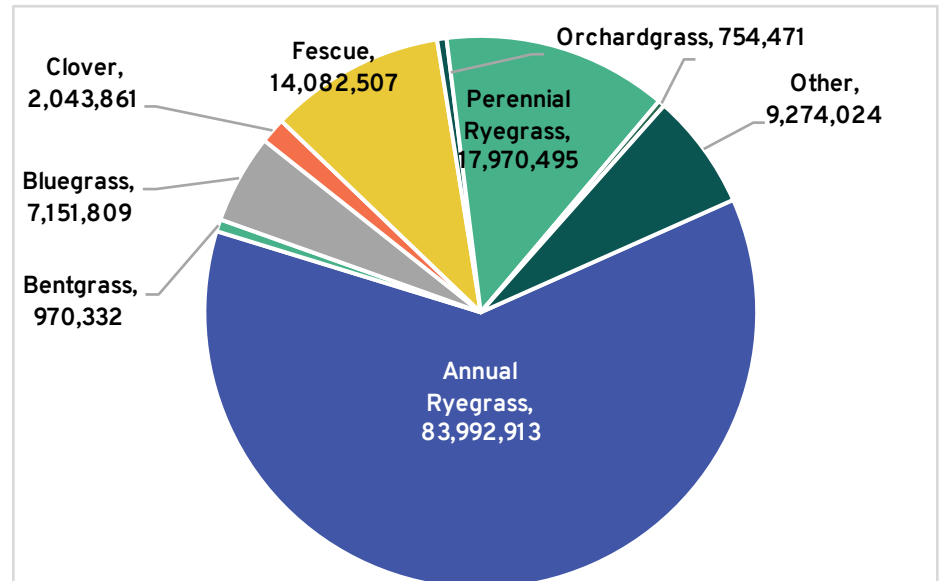
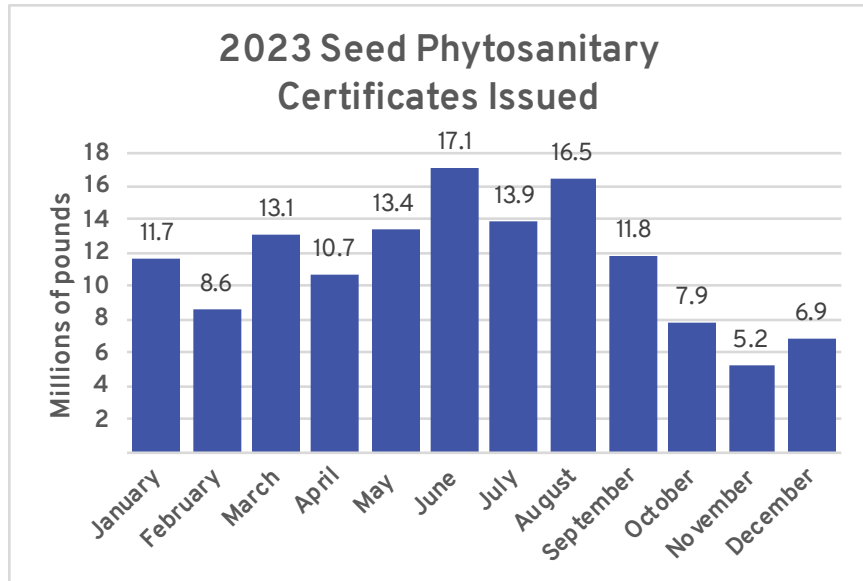
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTALS
2007	5,041,737	3,958,794	3,703,147	2,577,687	1,873,022	2,781,983	2,732,831	4,111,166	2,486,030	2,662,651	3,974,573	6,610,992	42,514,613
2008	8,366,218	5,441,006	5,220,102	4,785,036	6,918,967	5,849,781	5,863,403	3,914,533	4,919,935	3,467,345	2,619,047	5,142,753	62,508,126
2009	6,943,769	9,146,212	4,650,232	3,948,935	3,805,521	7,108,558	5,562,247	6,350,347	3,081,679	4,069,966	6,865,900	9,034,488	70,567,854
2010	9,892,983	12,073,939	7,059,612	8,507,988	9,767,843	8,093,539	7,392,918	10,661,252	10,141,460	6,044,373	7,054,854	8,962,288	105,653,049
2011	12,871,103	17,817,187	15,314,916	10,698,778	6,730,506	10,766,203	9,186,704	12,674,719	8,104,300	9,160,109	9,575,960	12,826,858	135,727,343
2012	12,432,275	19,069,854	12,770,195	11,443,386	12,804,475	8,416,595	7,583,057	11,783,582	8,684,430	5,937,222	9,920,305	13,210,445	134,055,821
2013	11,302,240	14,854,795	7,975,859	8,285,587	10,870,276	8,791,361	12,210,267	11,628,591	8,432,416	9,602,159	8,171,143	15,056,695	127,181,389
2014	14,360,278	17,167,086	15,072,400	10,564,872	10,679,686	13,103,991	12,147,360	15,520,909	7,954,975	7,857,133	8,222,512	11,490,409	144,141,611
2015	11,070,922	9,922,858	14,159,177	15,839,551	15,325,975	8,852,314	19,932,767	11,623,747	9,779,375	10,234,152	9,784,739	9,563,410	146,088,987
2016	10,409,453	11,036,866	9,051,334	10,836,992	12,659,318	15,158,889	14,536,366	12,930,361	7,625,186	7,632,429	7,306,971	14,482,072	133,666,237
2017	14,024,647	11,767,232	12,889,771	6,967,757	9,099,129	12,334,602	11,688,142	19,495,269	10,202,964	5,584,921	7,231,746	10,667,294	131,953,474
2018	9,126,464	13,466,635	14,649,303	9,559,715	6,046,591	8,319,327	11,399,196	16,639,474	7,482,024	6,620,886	8,442,573	9,180,012	120,932,200
2019	10,141,086	11,928,706	10,246,107	9,502,400	9,895,020	11,451,146	18,105,578	18,243,496	8,118,403	7,305,990	6,405,657	12,508,972	133,852,561
2020	15,783,097	11,891,123	9,106,583	15,259,570	14,132,478	22,415,278	14,828,147	14,593,765	9,308,287	11,637,682	12,227,940	14,807,154	165,991,104
2021	13,175,534	14,405,201	18,402,166	13,547,006	12,551,580	21,899,084	12,763,842	12,721,253	9,356,448	8,029,331	9,647,761	8,380,668	154,879,874
2022	9,891,500	13,304,113	12,601,320	8,883,034	8,996,541	10,799,432	7,717,855	9,444,982	8,005,907	5,752,372	7,152,029	7,167,299	109,716,384
2023	11,717,345	8,623,231	13,083,692	10,656,423	13,389,439	17,114,837	13,867,278	16,528,761	11,816,852	7,883,730	5,228,661	6,869,486	136,779,735

Grey highlights represent bienniums



## Seed Phytosanitary Certificates Issued 2023 (pounds) - By Seed Kind

Month	Annual Ryegrass	Bentgrass	Bluegrass	Clover	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Perennial Ryegrass	Alfalfa	Timothy	Other	Total Pounds
January	5,802,386	321,893	1,300,757	457,187	1,710,636	47,411	845,559			1,231,516	11,717,345
February	4,141,380	144,851	1,467,259	324,661	1,269,101	99,053	844,743	5,200		326,983	8,623,231
March	8,285,181	75,543	830,727	148,588	1,589,763	29,600	1,032,589			1,091,701	13,083,692
April	7,806,848	13,509	347,716	53,552	832,967	2,381	839,343	2,150		757,957	10,656,423
May	9,257,268	71,989	579,693	14,501	910,183	352,226	1,482,942	46,184		674,453	13,389,439
June	13,341,842	11,776	440,114	64,875	1,168,124	57,251	1,759,950			270,905	17,114,837
July	8,843,214	58,570	257,071	238,444	576,208	2,095	3,743,458			148,218	13,867,278
August	10,364,058	28,550	295,828	47,004	1,247,119	16,951	3,433,702	73,300		1,022,249	16,528,761
September	6,975,695	17,595	244,363	89,736	1,569,592	88,458	1,210,685	101,412		1,519,316	11,816,852
October	4,612,615	46,658	135,111	298,049	616,529		1,396,967			777,801	7,883,730
November	2,546,084	61,537	120,461	58,637	938,205	300	481,426	275,252		746,759	5,228,661
December	2,016,342	117,861	1,132,709	248,627	1,654,080	58,745	899,131	35,825		706,166	6,869,486
<b>Totals</b>	<b>83,992,913</b>	<b>970,332</b>	<b>7,151,809</b>	<b>2,043,861</b>	<b>14,082,507</b>	<b>754,471</b>	<b>17,970,495</b>	<b>539,323</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,274,024</b>	<b>136,779,735</b>



**Seed Phytosanitary Certificates Summary Data - By Destination (pounds)**

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Argentina	717,758	1,526,066	1,029,894	2,196,487	2,729,644
Australia	10,062,870	12,078,448	7,408,812	7,026,039	4,407,270
Canada	1,872,566	1,517,976	1,646,065	1,473,843	1,797,173
Central & South America	2,514,732	5,300,787	4,493,738	3,208,090	4,027,857
Chile	2,123,237	3,461,738	5,497,900	2,526,737	2,363,981
China	51,391,801	65,974,655	64,984,816	33,701,586	59,047,962
Colombia	2,646,150	2,401,193	2,971,770	2,358,324	2,049,098
Europe	27,242,414	38,113,256	29,315,312	19,771,807	25,352,631
Japan	4,837,409	3,557,995	3,761,680	4,455,937	4,395,761
Korea, Republic of	18,301,147	19,115,833	20,445,050	19,584,645	17,569,147
Mexico	3,226,766	3,288,367	3,073,263	2,674,042	1,896,891
New Zealand	1,031,469	523,117	792,510	1,275,147	509,328
Other	5,427,417	6,710,669	6,165,859	6,196,976	6,177,341
Other Asia	2,189,985	2,397,980	3,263,445	3,219,441	4,450,844
United States	61,499	23,024	29,762	47,283	4,807
<b>Totals</b>	<b>133,647,220</b>	<b>165,991,104</b>	<b>154,879,876</b>	<b>109,716,384</b>	<b>136,779,735</b>

Data reflects total pounds of seed exported based on phytosanitary certificates issued by the department.

2023 Data through December 31, 2023

## 2023 Export Volume based on Phytosanitary Certificates Issued by the Oregon Department of Agriculture

Volume (lbs)	Seed Kind									Grand Total
	Annual							Perennial		
Country	Ryegrass	Bentgrass	Bluegrass	Clover	Fescue	Orchardgrass	Other	Ryegrass	Alfalfa	Grand Total
Argentina	1,764,429		4,201	217,821	489,742		88,451	165,000		2,729,644
Australia	3,476,050	22,057	137,757	337,087	263,675		101,683	68,961		4,407,270
Central & South America	1,703,156	1,026	13,400	227,496	80,556	560,345	261,027	1,174,350	6,501	4,027,857
Chile	1,487,545	7,225		204,549	433,140	43,053	17,923	170,546		2,363,981
China	37,380,186	42,739	3,872,779		7,339,625	23,001	398,564	9,991,068		59,047,962
Colombia	672,706	700		37,501	13,001		820,539	497,551	7,100	2,049,098
Japan	1,854,584	186,573	252,022	1,651	273,086	50,200	882,866	894,779		4,395,761
Korea, Republic of	14,257,844	162,047	526,207	3	725,585	59,612	1,109,070	726,578	2,201	17,569,147
Mexico	1,394,135	480	6,657	6,100	141,703	17,850	195,006	134,960		1,896,891
New Zealand	53,251	18,227		153,749	155,986	95	34,371	22,550	71,099	509,328
Other	2,388,316	13,578	354,808	569	740,874	315	530,370	2,006,916	141,595	6,177,341
Other Asia	3,305,284	126	800	3,304	124,601		480,585	536,144		4,450,844
Europe	14,200,426	515,554	1,974,228	854,031	3,300,933		2,615,540	1,581,092	310,827	25,352,631
Canada	55,001		8,950				1,733,222			1,797,173
United States							4,807			4,807
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>83,992,913</b>	<b>970,332</b>	<b>7,151,809</b>	<b>2,043,861</b>	<b>14,082,507</b>	<b>754,471</b>	<b>9,274,024</b>	<b>17,970,495</b>	<b>539,323</b>	<b>136,779,735</b>

Data through December 31, 2023

**2023 Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board meeting  
OSA update report – February 7, 2024**

**OSA Board members currently are:**

Lucas Solis, Pure Seed (President)

Joe McAlhany, Jr., Ampac Seed (Vice President)

Kate Hartnell, Saddle Butte Ag (Secretary/Treasurer)

Dustin Withee, Smith Seed Services (Immediate Past President)

Directors:

Sean Chaney, DLF USA

Chase Cochran, Turf Merchants

Kristen Haskett, SiteOne Landscape Supply

Colin Scott, The Scotts Co.

Zach Allen, Burlingham Seeds

Brandon Bishop, Ioka Marketing

**2023 from seed dealers' perspective:**

From a production point of view, last year's crop presented challenges due to erratic weather throughout the year. In the Willamette Valley, we experienced a lack of both fall and spring weather, transitioning abruptly from summer to winter and back to summer without any mild seasons in between. Crop stands and new plantings were severely affected by insufficient rainfall in the months of September and October and very cold temperatures during the rest of the winter. Rain shut off earlier than usual affecting mostly, those crops and varieties with an extended cycle.

Harvest yield was uneven across the board and more of a field-to-field result. Legumes in general, and perennial ryegrasses were the 2 crops with lower-than-expected seed yields. The seed industry worldwide realized that it was carrying more than a comfortable level of several products, especially turf type Perennial ryegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, Tall fescue and Red fescue. Unfortunately, for the second year in a row, the spring weather in the Northern Hemisphere wasn't proper to push homeowners and professional greenkeepers to consume more turf seed. Inflation caused by programs to mitigate the effects of the COVID pandemic in the US and around the world made the Federal Reserve and foreign Central Banks raise interest rates, making the cost of borrowing money a huge lag in the flow of the seed. Purchase orders were limited to the pallets needed instead of the trucks and everyone in the commercialization chain would own just as was needed.

It was a constant challenge throughout the year to try to meet the demand and supply at a fair price on both ends. We understand that growers and seed companies are working to have healthier inventories for this coming year and hoping to finally have a good spring turf season. Regarding forage type seed, the flow of the seed has been better with a timid but extended selling season in the Southeast of the country. Internationally, the demand for Oregon Grown premium and certified seed continues to be sought and preferred.

The Oregon Seed Association is committed to supplying quality seed to the US and the world with the regulatory support of the state's agencies OSU Seed Certification Service and ODA.

**OSA management update:**

OSA is excited to announce that Ryan Tribbett is our new Executive Director. Ryan Tribbett, president of Pac/West Lobby Group in Salem has embraced a forward-thinking strategy to grow the organization's membership and influence, positioning the industry as a key voice in Northwest agriculture.

**Updated Committee Chairs**

- a. Science and Tech – Colin Scott, The Scotts Company
- b. Legislative – Kate Hartnell, Saddle Butte with Whitley Sullivan from PacWest
- c. Data and Production – Sean Chaney, DLF
- d. Logistics and Freight – Brandon Bishop, Ioka
- e. Public Relations – Dustin Withee, Smith Seeds
- f. ONE Committee – Zach Allen, Burlingham
- g. Scholarship Committee – Chase Cochran, TMI

**ODA Current initiatives:**

- a. Re-Branding  
As part of the change in management, OSA is taking the opportunity to go through a brand refresh that includes a new logo, website, and marketing materials.
- b. Outreach and Engagement  
OSA is committed to building new communication channels via social media, advocacy, and trade outreach at seed association meetings. Part of our objectives for the upcoming years are to increase our member and representation base as well as actively advocate for the benefits of the grass seed industry to the State of Oregon.
- c. Technology  
USDA (administered through ODA) awarded a \$140,000 grant to the association to build a 50-state database of all 50 states tagging laws. It will be available through the OSA website. Katen Withers along-side Bryant Cristie is leading this exciting project. OSA has live in their website the tool to check workflow times for seed labs across the state.
- d. Advancements  
Setting long-term goals that will help make our industry more efficient such as digital labeling and road mapping legislative changes.
- e. Professional Development/Continuing Education  
OSA is scheduling monthly Lunch & Learns on various topics: Nematode Research, Logistics and port concerns, legislative matters, Federal Seed Act info, Cover Crops and many other topics of interest for the Seed Industry. We had our one-day workshop in January and are working on a week-long event for late April that will focus on seed cleaning.  
We continue supporting future Oregon Ag leaders with scholarships.

**Seed Services Update**

February 7, 2024

A team of Certification specialists and other seed industry professionals increased a small amount of Gulf annual ryegrass to 50 lbs. of breeder seed. The Oregon Ryegrass Commission hired a seed stock grower last year in Washington to grow two acres of Foundation Gulf. Six hundred pounds of clean seed was harvested last fall and passed with Foundation tags. The seed is stored in an Oregon warehouse and will be distributed as needed.

The Tall Fescue Commission hired the same Washington grower to raise two acres of Foundation Kentucky 31 for two seasons. A little over six hundred pounds of clean seed have been shipped to Oregon and tagged at the Foundation level. The Tall Fescue commission has a subcommittee that will distribute the seed to Oregon growers. A second production season is planned for this year.

An ISTA sub-committee is working on developing a PCR test that would distinguish the difference between annual and perennial ryegrass. Multiple primers (short stretches of DNA) have been sent to four labs, including the OSU Seed Lab. Once the best primer and technique have been developed, they will be shared with some international seed labs, to test the efficacy. It is hoped that a protocol using the new primer will be approved by both AOSA and ISTA to distinguish between annual and perennial ryegrass.

A team of researchers have been assembled to use computer vision, neural networks, and robotics to develop a prototype machine that could be used to sort off-type seed from pure grass seed. Two grants will support the work of the multi-disciplinary team for the next couple of years.

## 2023 Year in Review

**Total Acres Certified of all Crops – 201,546 (-6.5%)**

**Total Acres of Grass Crops Certified – 160,954 (-9.7%)**

**Tall fescue – 91,875 (-9.6%)**

**Perennial ryegrass – 28,917 (-17.3%)**

**K. Bluegrass – 9,194 (-9.4%)**

**Annual ryegrass – 6,932 (-11.8%)**

**Chewings fescue – 5,743 (-1.6%)**

**Total Acres of Small Grains Certified – 21,943 (3.2%)**

Wheat – 20,772 (5.2%)

Barley – 495 (-11.3%)

Oat – 424 (30.5%)

Triticale – 108 (-71.9%)

Club wheat – 0 (-100%)

Red oat – 144 (5.9%)

Cereal rye – 0 (nc)

**Total Acres of Legumes Certified – 4,196 (-18.5%)**

**Red clover – 2,881 (-20.9%)**

**Crimson clover – 46 (-85.6%)**

**Total Acres of Misc. Other Crops Certified – 14,453 (34.9%)**

Radish – 1,824 (95.1%)

**Hybrid Canola – 3,673 (100%)**

Total Acres of Potatoes Certified – 3,277 (6.3%)

Total Acres of PVG Certified – 155 (44.9%)

Sunflowers – 2,555 (21%)

Total Acres of Corn – 2,649 (-6.2%)

**Active Warehouses in 2023 – 179 (5.4%)**

**Active Growers in 2023 – 608 (-5.4%)**

### Updates

- Jeff Mc Morran retired
- John Zielinski retired
- Chris Wallace retired
- Brenda Allison – Yamhill, Polk and Washington Co. sampler
- Karen Courtney – Union/Umatilla sampler





**Andrew Altishin**

Oregon Seed Certification Service

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- Programmer/Analyst

#### OSCS Staffing

- 3 Administrative staff
- 2 Information Technology Staff
- 5 Seed Certification Specialists
- 4 Part-time/seasonal Seed Certification Specialists
- 6 Seed Certification Samplers
- 1 Manager and Seed Certification Specialist
- Various part-time student employees (office and potato greenhouse)

## Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board Update

- **Staffing**
  - **Office**
    - Lorinda Hughes is the new Office Manager. She has worked at the Lab for over 6 years and has extensive experience in teaching, ISTA Quality Management and Purchasing and Receiving.
    - Katie Bewley is the new Quality Manager. She has worked at the Lab for over 5 years most recently responsible for all reporting with an emphasis on ISTA. She is a veteran of the US Navy where she had experience in Quality Control and Calibrations on the USS George Washington. She will lead us through the next ISTA audit.
    - Claire Cowart is our new Reporting Coordinator. She comes to us from the Seed Industry where she worked in logistics. Previously she worked at the Lab as a student employee.
    - Kayla Antila is the new Receiving Coordinator. She was a student employee at the Lab for several years.
  - **Analysts**
    - Hired one of the student employees as Analyst 2. Promoted one Analyst 1 to Analyst 2.
    - Two Pre-pickers from last year are working as Analyst-Entry Level and will be advanced to Analyst 1 later this year.
    - Three pre-pickers were hired as Entry Level Seed Analysts.
  - Purity Supervisor Position was eliminated this year due to budget constraints.
- **ISTA Audit**
  - Scheduled for 14 May 2024.

# Seed Certification, Foundation Seed & Plant Materials Board Update

- Sample numbers (see below)
  - Worst August and September in more than 20 yrs.
  - Budget numbers are down.
  - We have cut back on labor.
  - We have contracted with another lab to perform standard seed testing for them through 2028. We are estimating an additional 500-1000 samples each year. Samples have begun to arrive (all vegetable seed so far).

