
Services of the Wyoming Seed Laboratory



Presented by Gil Waibel, Seed Lab Director
April 3, 2012



Wyoming Seed Analysis Lab History

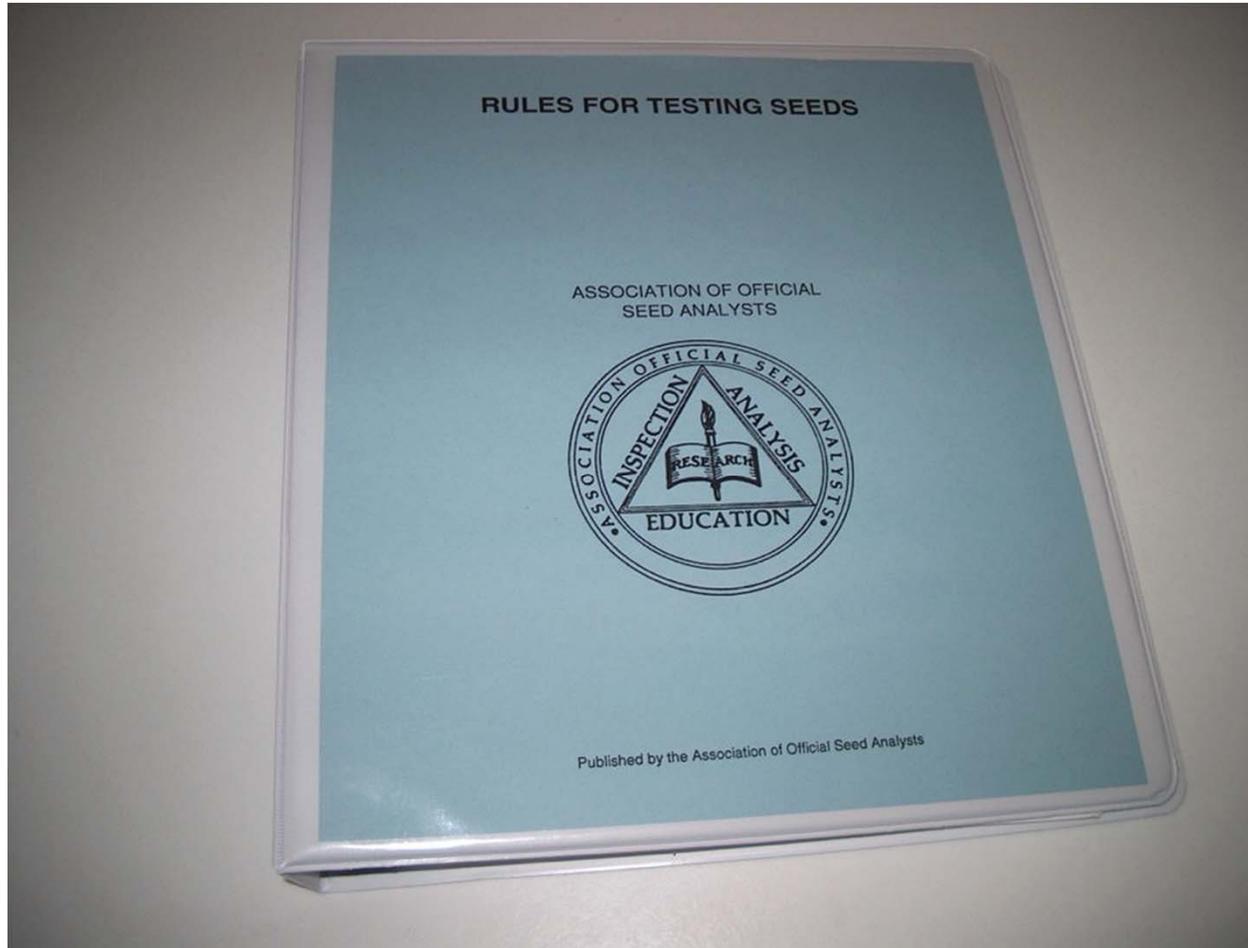
Cheyenne Lab Closed 1999
Three proposals to Legislature
Opened: July 1, 2003



Functions of Seed Laboratory

- Help Wyoming seed industry grow
 - Test regulatory samples for Wyoming Dept. of Agriculture
 - Test service samples for Certified Seed Standards, Seed Growers, Seed Companies, and Consumers
 - State, Regional and National Involvement
 - Research New Testing Methods
 - Work with University professors and students on seed-related research projects
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AOSA Rules for Testing Seed



Laboratory Personnel

- Gil Waibel – R.S.T., Seed Lab Director
 - R. Denny Hall – R.S.T.
 - Jill Rice – Lab Assistant
 - Crystal May – Lab Assistant
 - Tonya Espinosa – Lab Assistant
 - Debra Churchill – Call-In
 - Erin Johnson – Call-In
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Sampling

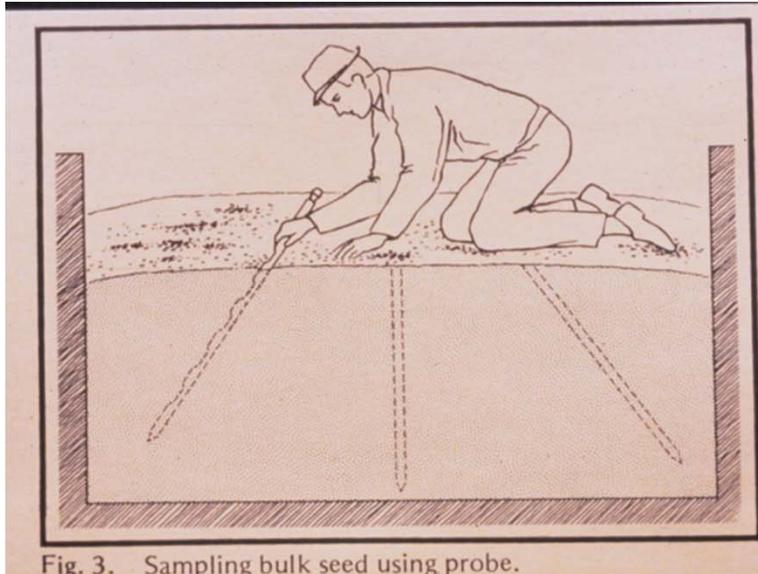


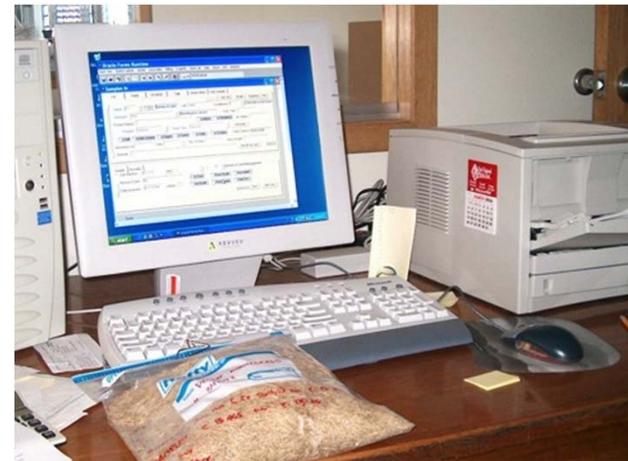
Fig. 3. Sampling bulk seed using probe.



- Representative Sample = Meaningful Test

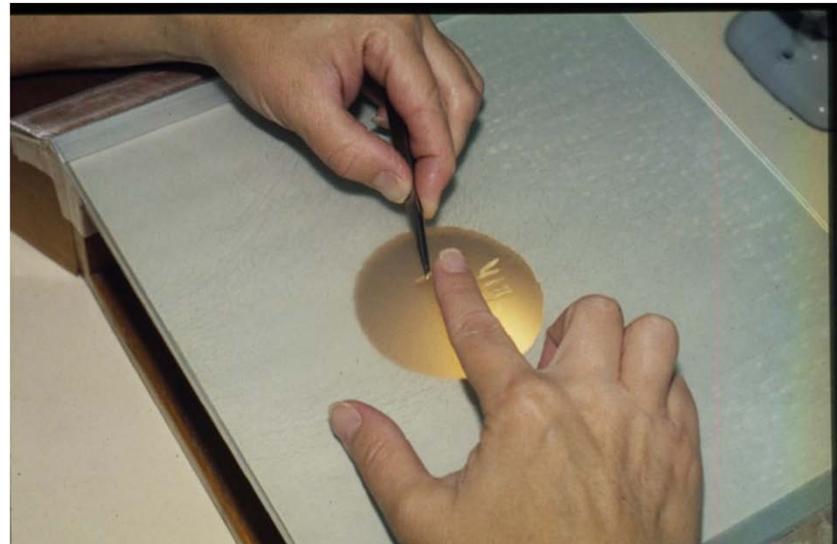
Proper Handling of Sample

- Enter Sample into Computer
- Divide to Working Weights



Types of Seed Testing

- Purity
- Noxious Weed Seeds
- Germination
- Tetrazolium
- Seed Counts
- Moisture



Purity Testing



- Test about 2,500 seeds
- Separate into four component
 - Pure Seed
 - Other Crop Seed
 - Weed Seed
 - Inert Material

Purity Testing

- A purity sample can be exasperating
 - Very Chaffy
 - A Mixture
 - Contaminated by other species



Purity Testing



- Correct Seed Identification is Important!
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Species in the AOSA Rules

“some degree of endosperm development”

Fescues

Bluestems

Wheatgrasses

Creeping foxtail

Blue grama *

Sideoats grama *

Bluegrass*

Wildryes

Switchgrass

*Uniform blowing procedure



Purity Challenges

Big bluestem



Indiangrass



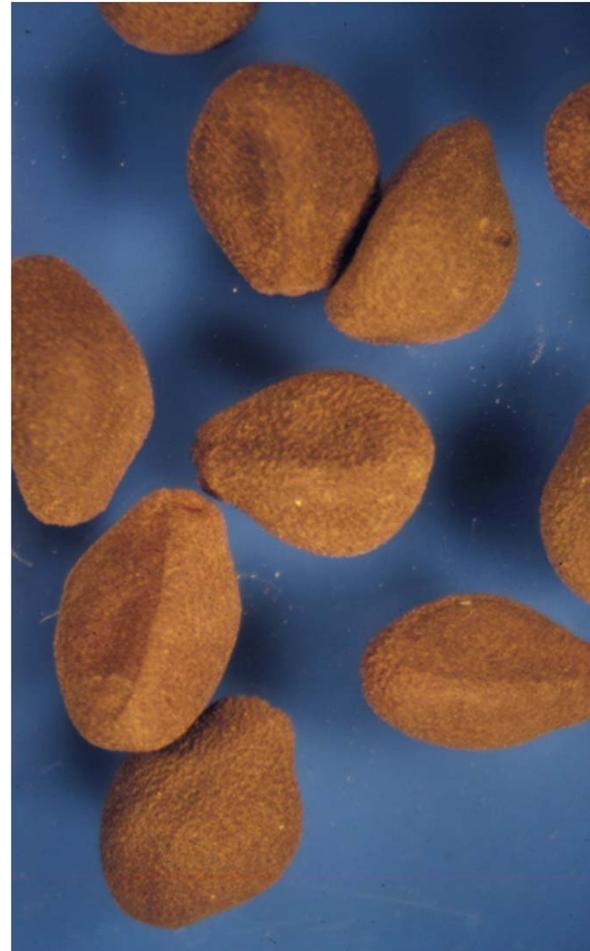
Little bluestem



Cannot look at over a diaphanoscope – light does not shine through the lemma and palea. Have to use slight pressure to detect presence of caryopsis in seed unit.

Noxious Weed Seed Exam

- 25,000 seeds tested
- Test could be for:
 - Wyoming
 - Another State
 - Regional (Western)
 - All States
 - Canadian
 - Other Countries
- Downy brome
 - Not noxious



Germination Test



- 400 Seed Test
 - Four Reps. of 100 seeds to Sixteen Reps. of 25 seeds
 - Reported as percentage
 - Optimal Conditions
 - Rules usually apply by Plant Family or Sometimes by species groups
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Germination Test

- Seedlings are Classified as:

- Normal
- Abnormal

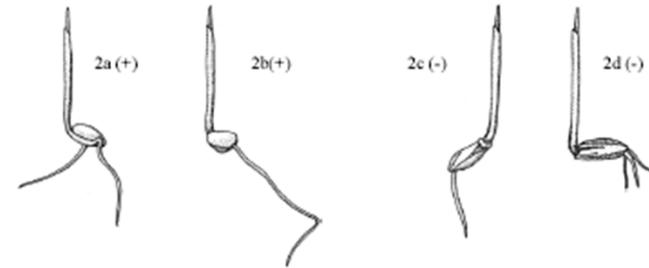


Fig. 2 Root defects.

2a. Two strong seminal roots.

2c. Less than one strong seminal root.

2b. One strong seminal root.

2d. Less than one strong seminal root.

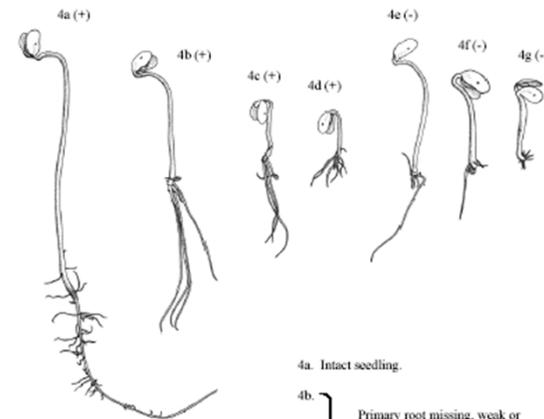


Fig. 4 Root defects.

4a. Intact seedling.

4b. }
4c. } Primary root missing, weak or
4d. } stubby, sufficient secondary
 } roots.

4e. }
4f. } Primary root missing, weak or
4g. } stubby, insufficient secondary
 } roots.

Germination Test

- Dormancy Issues
 - Hard Seeds
 - Firm seeds that have not germinated at the end of the test.
 - Use tetrazolium to determine viability
 - $\text{Germination\%} + \text{Hard or Dormant seeds} = \text{Total Viable Seeds}$



Germination Test

- Many different media and conditions
 - Paper Towels
 - Blotters
 - Pleated Paper
 - Sand
 - Light or Dark
 - Temperature
 - Duration



Germination Test



Tetrazoium (TZ) Testing



TZ tests help estimate seed viability

TZ test is a rapid method of estimating germination potential (<24 hours)

Tetrazolium tests can be useful in determining the following:

- Gives estimated value of the lot as seed
 - A quick basis for buying or selling a seed lot
 - Can expedite shipping while waiting for germination confirmation
 - Qualitative evaluation of seeds quality (conditioning process, vigor, frost damage, etc.)
 - A valuable research technique.
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Tetrazolium (TZ) Testing

- TZ solution - goes into seed
 - colorless
 - $\text{TZ} + \text{H}^+ \rightarrow \text{Formazan}$ (carmine red color)
 - Diffusible - will go through cell walls, membranes, and some seed coats
 - Formazan produced is non-diffusible (fixed)
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Illustration of Reaction - 9 embryo cells from root tip, plumule or cotyledon (8 living, 1 dead cell)

Slide courtesy of Dr. Brent Turnipseed, South Dakota State University

H^+	H^+	H^+
H^+	Dead	H^+
H^+	H^+	H^+

Tetrazolium (TZ) Testing

ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL SEED ANALYSTS

2004

FAMILY: FABACEAE I

Post Staining Notes: Cut longitudinally, bisecting embryo axis to evaluate conducting tissue of radicle/hypocotyl. Examine internal cotyledon surfaces and epicotyl.



3. EVALUATION:

VIABLE (NORMAL STAINING)

- entire embryo evenly stained, turgid, and unfractured
- unstained, dark red, or fractured radicle, including tip of central conducting tissue, acceptable
- superficial unstained or darkly-stained watery areas acceptable throughout embryo except at juncture of cotyledons and embryo axis (see notes)
- plumule is lightly stained or is live and unstained
- inner portions of embryo axis and cotyledons are usually unstained, but firm and white to yellow in color (greenish-white to greenish-yellow in *Arachis*)

NON-VIABLE (ABNORMAL OR NO STAINING)

- embryo completely unstained with flaccid tissue
- unstained, darkly-stained, fractured, or necrotic tissue at juncture of cotyledons and embryo axis
- radicle/hypocotyl unstained, dark red, or broken above tip of central conducting tissue
- unstained, darkly-stained, fractured, or necrotic tissue resulting in less than half of cotyledons remaining attached to embryo axis
- unstained, darkly-stained, fractured, or necrotic tissue in cotyledons comprising half or more of cotyledons or, on embryo axis, extending into central conducting tissue
- unstained, darkly-stained, fractured, or necrotic tissue in plumule comprising more than half of plumule area
- insect damage

OTHER TISSUE/NOTES

Bisect and examine axis to determine whether defects extend into central conducting tissue.

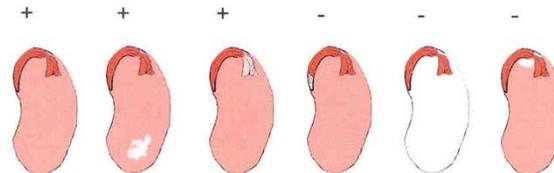


Fig 4 Seed stain evaluation

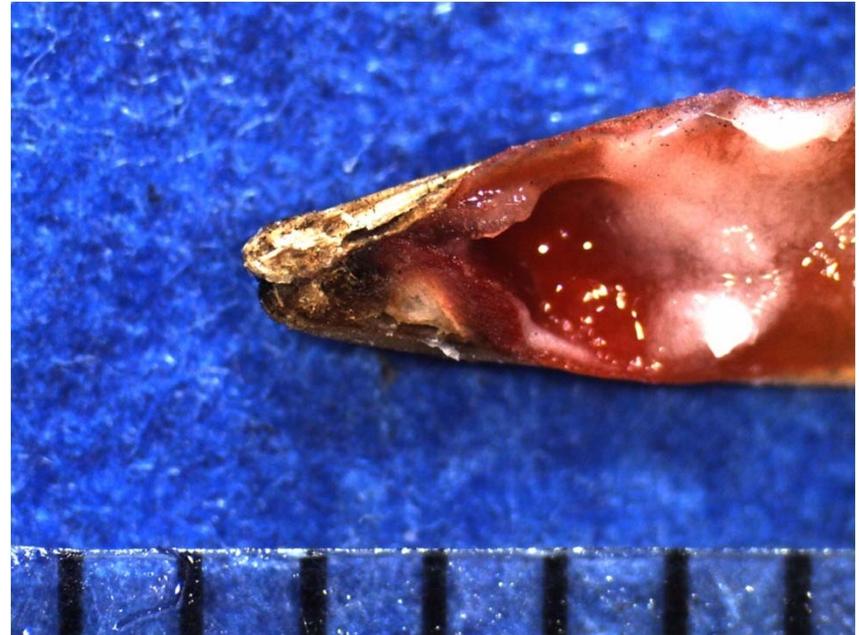
REFERENCES: 1, 2, 6, 9, 11

Tetrazolium (TZ) Testing

From TZ Test



**Dormancy check at end of
Germination Test**



Species Not in Rules

- How do you test a species when it is not in the *AOSA Rules for Testing Seeds?*
 - Consider rules for similar species
 - Check with other seed labs
 - Experiment
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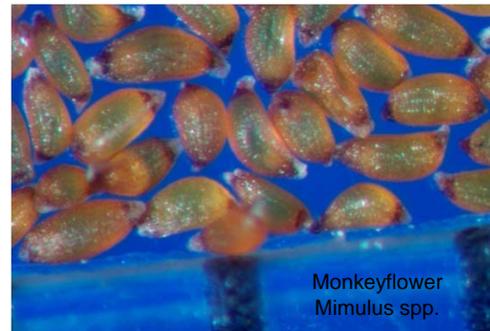
Species not in the Rules

Grasses

Prairie sandreed
Prairie cordgrass
Meadow barley
Tufted hairgrass
Idaho fescue
Black grama

Other species

Purple prairie clover
Bulrush
Leadplant
Creosote bush
Globemallow
Monkeyflower
Elderberry
Greasewood



Creosote bush *Larrea tridentata*
Family: Zgophyllaceae



Winterfat

Krascheninnikovia lanata

Family: Chenopodiaceae



Tanglehead *Heteropogon contortus*
Family: Poaceae



Squaw carpet *Ceanothus prostratus*

Family: Rhamnaceae



Longspur lupine

Lupinus arbustus

Family: Fabaceae



Nebraska sedge *Carex nebrascensis*
Cyperaceae



Greasewood

Sarcobatus vermiculatus

Family: Chenopodiaceae



California poppy

Eschscholtzia californica

Family: Papaveraceae



Venus penstemon *Penstemon venustus*
Scrophulariaceae



Skunkbush sumac

Rhus triobata

Family: Anacardiaceae



Cattle saltbush *Atriplex polycarpa*

Family: Chenopodiaceae



Snowberry

Gaultheria spp.

Family: Ericaceae



Desert bitterbrush *Purshia glandulosa*

Family: Rosaceae



Whitethorn

Ceanothus cordulatus

Family: Rhamnaceae



Rocky Mountain beeplant *Cleome serrulata*

Family: Capparaceae



Baltic rush

Juncus balticus

Family: Juncaceae



Triangle bur ragweed

Ambrosia deltoidea

Family: Asteraceae



Rubber rabbitbrush *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*

Family: Asteraceae



Slender cinquefoil

Potentilla gracilis

Family: Rosaceae



Wax currant

Ribes cereum

Family: Grossulariaceae



Blue fescue

Festuca glauca

Family: Poaceae



Oregon grape

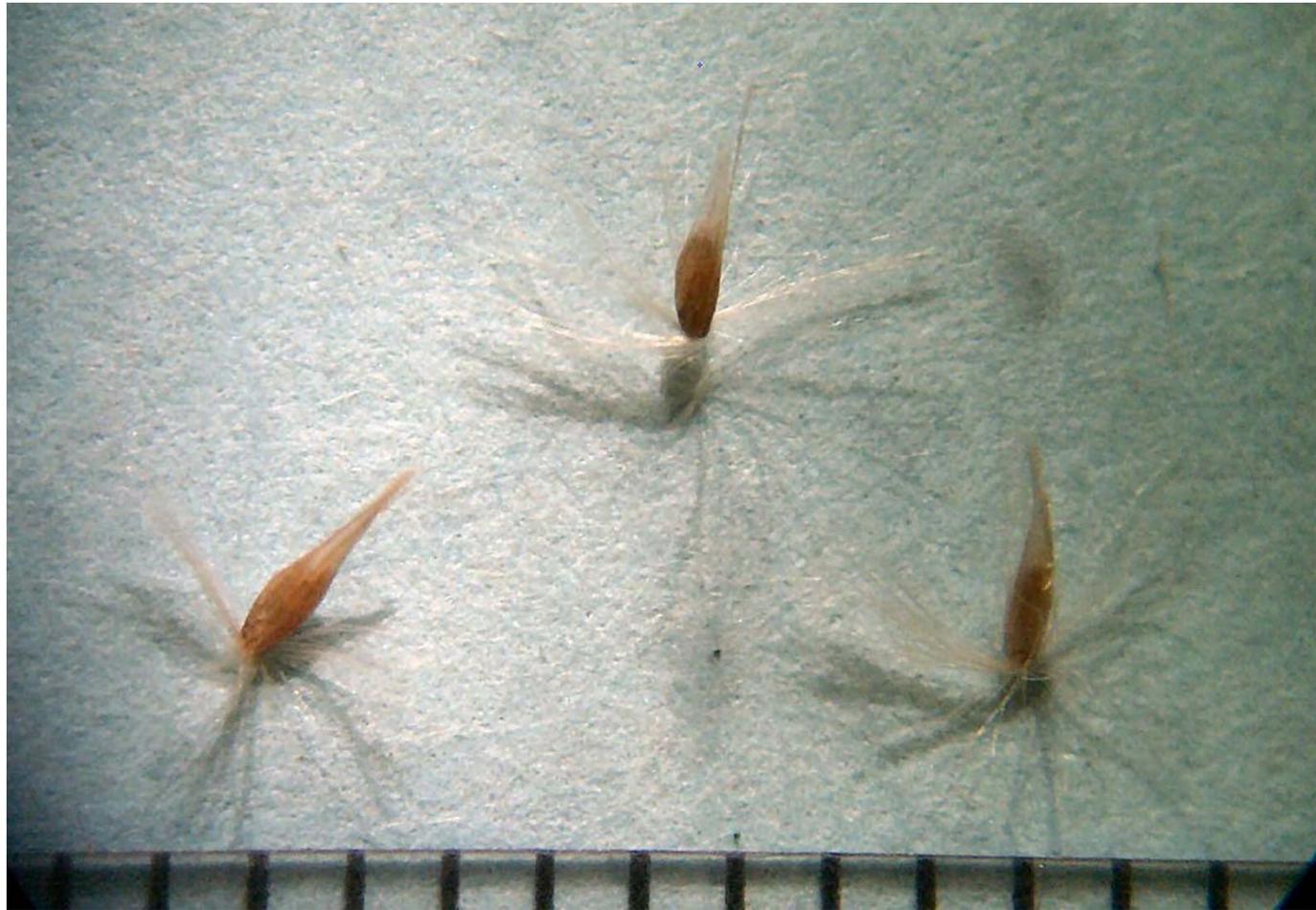
Mahonia aquifolium

Family: Berberidaceae



Bluejoint reedgrass *Calamagrostis canadensis*

Family: Poaceae



Desert olive

Forestiera shrevei

Family: Oleaceae



Goldenhills

Encelia fainose

Family: Asteraceae



Firecracker penstemon

Penstemon eatonii

Family: Scrophulariaceae



Tufted hairgrass

Deschampsia caespitosa

Family: Poaceae



Rosarypea

Abrus praecatorius

Family: Fabaceae



Come visit us!

- Learn and/or teach us about seeds
- Research opportunities
- We live way out in Powell – we like company!

