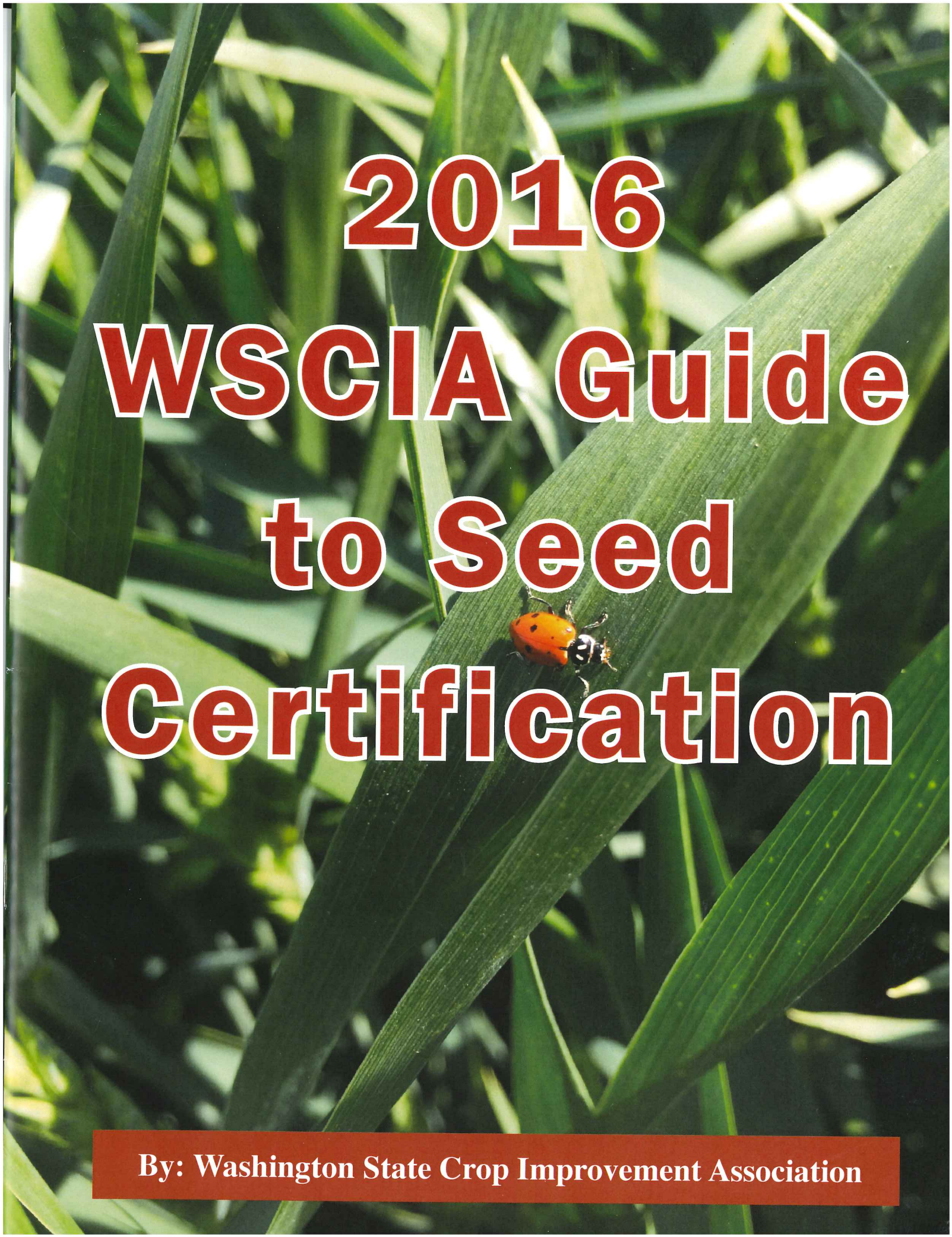

2016 WSCIA Guide to Seed Certification

By: Washington State Crop Improvement Association

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INTRODUCTION TO SEED CERTIFICATION

The purpose of seed certification is to preserve genetic purity and identity of seed stocks. Requirements for producing certified seed of field crops include planting eligible stock, field inspection of the growing crop to meet standards, conditioning seed in an approved plant, sampling, laboratory analysis to meet standards, and proper labeling of the seed. These requirements provide the buyer with the best possible assurance of obtaining good quality seed of known purity and heredity.

WSCIA is designated to assist the WSDA per a memorandum of understanding in the certification of small grains, chickpeas, field peas, lentils, soybeans, buckwheat, millet, sorghum, and forest reproductive material. WSCIA is obligated to follow the Federal Seed Act, WAC (Washington Administrative Code), and AOSCA (Association of Official Seed Certifying Agencies) rules. For a complete listing of WAC, visit *apps.leg.wa.gov/WAC/.* See title 16 Agriculture, Department of, Seeds and Planting Stock Certification Chapter 301, 302, and 303.

PRODUCTION OF CERTIFIED SEED

A SUMMARY OF THE SEED CERTIFICATON PROCEDURES

1. VARIETY SELECTION: Select a variety that has the genetic potential to perform well in your area. Several options exist to help you with this selection. Check with your local Certified Seed Dealer for input. Refer to the Winter and Spring Certified Seed Buying Guide which is an excellent tool to use in determining what variety to select based on such data as yield, plant height, emergence, winter survival index, days to head, test weight, disease resistance, and protein based on precipitation zones. The Buying Guide can be found on WSCIA's website at washingtoncrop.com. For in-depth variety performance information, go to the WSU Extension Cereal Variety Testing Program web site at *http://variety.wsu.edu.* Use the variety selection tool based on precipitation regions at *http://smallgrains.wsu.edu/variety/*. This tool compares varieties in precipitation zones based on such things as yield, protein, physical attributes, disease ratings, and quality. Or browse the Portfolio of Varieties at washingtoncrop.com to research public and private varieties based on such data as precipitation zone, disease resistance, quality, adaptation, and winter survival.

New varieties are introduced into the certification program by application as per Federal Seed Act section 201.68. A breeding program or owner of a variety may complete the application and provide the additional information requested on the Application For Review Of Small Grain Varieties For Certification form. An application is located in the miscellaneous section at the back of this book on page 28 or may be found on our web site. This application should be submitted to WSCIA for consideration by February 1 for any variety requesting certification in that production year.

There is a common method for bringing new varieties into certification programs in the U.S.. These methods are as follows as per the AOSCA Seed Certification Handbook:

Uniform System for Bringing Varieties into Certification in the United States
Determining Eligibility of Varieties for Certification

A. The AOSCA Eligibility Requirements for Varieties, as defined in AOSCA General Requirements for Seed Certification Standards, shall be observed in determining the eligibility of a variety for certification by a vested member agency. The right of each vested member agency and/or governmental unit to establish its own eligibility requirements inclusive of items A-I under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties is acknowledged.

B. Processes recognized by AOSCA in which varieties may be entered into seed certification include favorable action by one or more of the following which have considered the required varietal information, as listed above in "II. Eligibility Requirements for Varieties" (items A through I per AOSCA Seed Certification Handbook.)
1. AOSCA Variety Review Board; or
2. Plant Variety Protection office or Breeder Rights statements (with additional items A through I, under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties, as needed); or
3. Any individual AOSCA vested member agency; or
4. Acceptance for certification under the OECD seed schemes (with additional items A through I, under Eligibility Requirements for Varieties).

AOSCA recognizes all of these processes for admitting varieties into seed certification. If a breeding program has gone through any of these options and received a favorable acceptance, providing WSCIA with a copy of the paperwork submitted for one of these methods can allow the variety into the certification program foregoing the application process.

2. SEED CLASSES: Four classes of certified seed of released varieties are recognized by seed certification agencies: Breeder, Foundation, Registered, and Certified. A distinctive tag is attached to each bag to denote the seed class.

Breeder seed (white tag)—is very limited in amount and is directly produced or controlled by the originating plant breeder, institution, or owner. This seed is normally not available in commercial channels. Breeder seed provides the source for the initial and recurring increase of foundation seed.

Foundation seed (white tag)—is multiplied from breeder seed and is grown under the supervision of a Foundation Seed Program of either the public or private institution controlling the variety.

Registered seed (purple tag)—is the progeny of either breeder or foundation seed. Registered seed is available in regular market channels and is normally required to produce certified seed.

Certified seed (blue tag)—is the most commonly encountered certified seed and is the large-volume class sold to growers for producing a commercial crop of the variety. It is the progeny of either foundation or registered seed stock. Under certain circumstances, described as follows, the progeny of certified seed can be recertified as long as the genetic identity, varietal purity, and other standards are maintained.

Certified class seed to certified class seed requests:

Federal Seed Act 201.70 Limitations of generations for certified seed.

The number of generations through which a variety may be multiplied shall be limited to that specified by the originating breeder or owner and shall not exceed two generations beyond the Foundation seed class with the following exceptions which may be made with the permission of the originating or a sponsoring plant breeder, institution, or his designee:

(a)Recertification of the Certified class may be permitted when no Foundation seed is being maintained.

(b)The production of an additional generation of the Certified class may be permitted on a 1-year basis only, when an emergency is declared by any official seed certifying agency stating that the Foundation and Registered seed supplies are not adequate to plant the needed Certified acreage of the variety. The additional generation of Certified seed to meet the emergency need is ineligible for recertification.

Contact the WSCIA office to find out what procedures need to be followed for a specific variety.

Foundation seed of publicly developed varieties of WSU and OSU are produced and sold by the Washington State Crop Improvement Association in close cooperation with Washington State University and Oregon State University plant breeders. Foundation Seed of privately owned varieties is maintained by the owner of the variety and is inspected by Washington State Crop Improvement Association, the official certifying agency.

3. SEED STOCK VERIFICATION: Save the tags, bulk sale certificate, invoice, or other documentation you received with the purchase of the seed to establish proof of seed origin and class. This must be submitted with the field inspection application as seed stock verification

4. TRANSPORTING, HANDLING, and STORING SEED: Transport bulk seed in a truck that has been cleaned with a vacuum and/or compressed air. Avoid using trucks with wood-floored boxes since other seed can be stuck in cracks and contaminate the seed. Check the tarp for contaminants. Clean conveyors making sure to remove the conveyor cover panels to get access to all parts. Reverse and clean augers used to move seed. If seed is stored in bulk before planting, make sure the storage container is cleaned before placing the seed into it by sweeping walls, floor, and doors. Also make sure to reverse and clean load-out augers before loading the seed into the storage bin.

5. LAND REQUIREMENTS and ISOLATION: Select clean, weed-free ground. The field must have a defined boundary such as a fence, ditch, road or barren strip. The unit of certification is an enclosed field, or a portion of a field separated from the remainder by a defined boundary. Check Field Standards found in WAC 16-302 for specific crops to see if the field meets all of the requirements. The standards include general rules which apply to all crops and additional sets of special rules for specific crops being certified.

The previous crop history of the land must be known. The land in question must not have been planted to the same crop for a certain length of time as defined in the individual crop standards. A **seedling inspection** is an option to **waive land history** as it is necessary when required land history for certification cannot be met due to previously planted crop. For example, if you raised any kind of certified wheat on the field last year, a seedling inspection would be needed to grow certified wheat on the same field for current year. This includes all Clearfield varieties, there is no rule exempting certain varieties with chemical tolerance. You may plant the same variety back on the same field if you are producing the *exact same variety* of equal or lower class this year. If production will be of a higher class of the same variety, then a seedling inspection will be needed to waive land history. Seedling inspections are to be done at the 3-4 leaf stage but no later than at 6" of plant height and/or no plant canopy. Any requests for seedling inspections past the 6" of plant height will be denied. The cost of seedling inspections are $2.60 per acre. The Application for Seedling Field Inspection may be printed from our website or contact WSCIA. Application should be submitted within 10 days of planting. WSCIA neither promises nor gives assurances of certification for any field or crop as a result of the Seedling Field Inspection.

WAC 16-302-685 Small grains standards for seed certification.

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for small grains (barley, oat, rye, triticale, and wheat) seed certification are:

LAND, ISOLATION, AND FIELD STANDARDS

Class	Land Standards Minimum Years	Isolation Standards Minimum Feet	Off-Type Maximum Head Ratio	Other Crop Maximum Head Ratio	Triticale Plants per acre in Barley, Wheat, and Oat	Wild Oat Maximum Plants/Acre
Foundation	2 (a)	50 same genus (b)	None Found	None found (c)	None found (d)	None found
		3 different genus				
Registered	1 (a)	10 same genus	1/148,000	1/148,000 (c)	None found (d)	5
		3 different genus (b)				
Certified	1 (a)	10 same genus	1/49,000	1/49,000 (c)	None found (d)	5
		3 different genus (b)				

(a) Waived if the previous crop is grown from an equal or higher certified class of seed of the same variety.
(b) Each rye field for certification must be isolated by three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety, and by six hundred sixty feet from other rye fields. Each triticale field for certification must be isolated by three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety, and by three hundred feet from other triticale, rye and wheat fields for foundation and registered class, and ten feet for certified class, unless otherwise stated by the plant breeder.
(c) Refers to other small grains, except that no rye or triticale is permitted in barley, oat, or wheat; and no vetch is permitted in barley, oat, rye, triticale, or wheat.
(d) Only one reinspection is allowed for foundation fields when triticale is found in the first inspection. Additional inspections are allowed if the field is downgraded to the registered or certified class.

WAC 16-302-665 Lentil standards for seed certification.

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for lentil seed certification are:

FIELD STANDARDS

Class	Land Minimum Years	Isolation Minimum Feet	Off-Type Maximum Plants/Acre	Field Other Crop Maximum Plants/Acre
Foundation	5	50 (a)	None Found	None Found
Registered	4	50 (a)	10	10 (b)
Certified	3	25 (a)	20	20 (b)

(a) Reduce to three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety. In addition, each lentil field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed lentil seed crop, the planting of small grain between lentil fields, except for three feet of isolation, is recommended.
(b) Refers to barley and vetch each.

WAC 16-302-690 Chickpea standards for seed certification.

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for chickpea seed certification are:

FIELD STANDARDS

Class	Land Requirements (a) (Minimum Years)	Isolation (Minimum Feet)(e)	Off-Type (Plants/Acre)	Other Crop (b) (Plants/Acre)	Noxious Weeds (c) (Plants/Acre)	Ascochyta Blight (d)
Foundation	3	50	None Found	None Found	None Found	None Found
Registered	2	50	5	None Found	None Found	None Found
Certified	2	25	10	None Found	None Found	10 plants/acre

(a) Shall not have been planted to chickpeas for three years for foundation class, and two years for registered and certified class, unless the previous crop is the same variety and passes certification field standards of the same or higher generation.
(b) Inseparable other crops.
(c) Prohibited, restricted, and other weeds difficult to separate must be controlled.
(d) None found in all class of non-tolerant varieties. Planting seedstock must be treated with Thiabendazole (2-(4-trianzoyl)benzimidazole).
(e) Reduce to three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety. In addition, each chickpea field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed chickpea seed crop, the planting of small grain between fields, except for three feet of isolation, is recommended.

FIELD INSPECTION

Foundation and registered class fields must have two field inspections: One at bloom stage and one at late pod stage. Certified class fields must be inspected at bloom stage plus another at pod stage if ascochyta blight is observed during the bloom stage inspection.

WAC 16-302-660 Field pea standards for seed certification.

(1) The land, isolation, and field standards for field pea seed certification are:

Class	Land Minimum Years	Isolation Minimum Feet	Off-Type Maximum Plants/Acre	Field Other Crop Maximum Plants/Acre
Foundation	5(a)	50(b)	None Found	None Found(c)
Registered	3(a)	50(b)	10	None Found(c)
Certified	2(a)	25(b)	20	None Found(c)

(a) Spring peas also require 10 years land history with no production of Austrian pea for all classes.
(b)Reduce to three feet from fields producing a certified class of the same variety. In addition, each field pea field for certification must be isolated by three feet from small grain fields. To prevent mechanical field mixing of swathed field pea seed crop, the planting of small grain between field pea fields, except for the three feet of isolation, is recommended.
(c) For spring peas, no Austrian pea or rye is permitted. For Austrian peas, no rye is permitted.

6. PLANTING: The drill, bulk seed handling truck, auger, and seed treating equipment must be thoroughly cleaned prior to planting. Exercise caution when planting adjacent fields to prevent contamination of the seed field. Don't turn around in, or drive across any seed field with a planter holding another crop or variety. Both growers and contractors should save a 2 pound sample of each seed lot planted, preferably un-treated.

7. APPLICATION for FIELD INSPECTION: Complete applications for small grains (both winter and spring varieties), field peas, chickpeas, lentils, and millet are due at the WSCIA office by June 1, buckwheat and soybeans July 1, and sorghum July 15. To be considered a complete application, you must include the application, seed stock verification, a map to the field(s), and payment. Application and Agreement for Field Certification forms may be obtained from the WSCIA website. Application fees are $25.00 for complete applications received by June 1. For applications received after June 1, there is an **additional** fee of $50.00. Field inspection fees are $3.15 per acre. The tags from the bags of planted seed or the bulk sales certificate from the purchase of bulk seed both qualify as seed stock verification. WSCIA will also accept an invoice as long as the following information is included on it: Name and address of company the seed was purchased from, purchaser's name and address, kind, variety, class, lot number, and weight. Please include a detailed map to the field with your application. Computer generated such as Google maps are preferred, but a hand drawn map will suffice as long as you include road names, closest town, and other relevant landmarks.

8. FIELD CONDITIONS and MANAGEMENT: After the field is planted, the grower and/or contractor should inspect the field periodically during the growing season. The field should be kept free of weeds, particularly those which cannot be separated in the seed cleaning process, as well as noxious weeds. See **WAC 16-302-100,** page 21, for prohibited noxious weeds and **WAC 16-302-105,** page 22, for objectionable noxious weeds. Roguing of weeds, diseased plants, other varieties and other crops should be done before the field inspectors arrive.

9. FIELD INSPECTION: Seed fields grown for certification will be inspected by a representative of WSCIA. A copy of a field inspection form can be found on page 30. The grower should give sufficient advance notice of at least a week to the inspector or the WSCIA office so the inspection can be scheduled. **Small grains are inspected after any needed roguing has been completed, water is shut off, and the crop is fully headed and approaching maturity in order to identify any crop mixtures which may be present.** Chickpeas, field peas, and lentils require 2 inspections. One when the crop is in full bloom and the 2nd at maturity. Certified class of chickpea fields only require 1 inspection at full bloom unless ascochyta is found, then a 2nd inspection is required at maturity. Buckwheat is inspected when in full bloom.

Every effort will be made to inspect fields early enough to avoid any delay in harvesting the crop; however, **the grower is responsible for making sure their field has been inspected before it is harvested.** Fields cannot be inspected once the crop is cut and results in an automatic cancellation from the certification process.

WAC 16-302-070 Seed field inspections by the certifying agency

The certifying agency conducts field inspections as follows:

(1) A seedling field is inspected at the most appropriate time after receipt of seedling application.

(2) Each year a crop of certified seed is produced, field inspections are made at a time when factors affecting certification are most evident.

(3) The unit of certification is defined as the entire field standing at the time of inspection. A portion of a field may be certified if the area to be certified is clearly defined by flagging, stakes or other visual means. The border area of the field is considered the unit of certification if it is planted to the same crop and is inclusive of the acreage applied for.

(4) The unit of inspection *may* include areas adjacent to a field or areas of surveillance if these areas contain factors

that would impact the certification eligibility of the seed crop as defined in the specific crop standards. Such factors may be, but are not limited to, contaminating pollen sources, weeds, jointed goatgrass, jointed goatgrass hybrids, other crop.

Fields are inspected for varietal purity, isolation, freedom from noxious weeds, and any other factor that can adversely affect seed quality. Upon completion of the inspection, the inspector will either approve or reject the field. Approved fields are eligible to continue in the certification process. If a field is rejected, roguing is usually an option for correction of the issue and then requesting a re-inspection. There are certain instances where rejection of the field is final. See WAC 16-302-080 below, 16-302-685 page 3, 16-302-665, 16-302-690, 16-302-660 page 4, 16-302-100 page 21, and 16-302-105 page 22 for further information.

WAC 16-302-080 Seed fields ineligible for seed certification

(1) A seed field is not eligible for certification unless a field inspection is made prior to defoliation or harvesting.

(2) Prohibited noxious weeds must be controlled to prevent seed formation, with the exception of jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids, the presence of which in small grain fields **and/or** within 2 feet from inspected crop will be cause for rejection. Follow-up inspections may be conducted to ensure weed control was sufficiently carried out to prevent prohibited noxious weed seeds from being harvested with the seed crop. Excessive objectionable weeds may be cause for rejection of a seed field. Excessive weeds, poor stands, lack of vigor, or other conditions which make inspection inaccurate may be cause for rejection. A field producing foundation or registered seed that warrants a rejection because of noxious weeds may be reclassified to certified blue tag class if upon re-inspection the field meets certified blue tag standards.

(3) If a seed field is rejected for certification, the grower may reapply to the certifying agency and pay a fee for re-inspection after the cause for rejection is corrected, unless otherwise specified in chapter 16-302 WAC. No more than two re-inspections are permitted for each field per year. See the Seed Certification Fees on page 22 for information on re-inspection fees.

WAC 16-302-560 Miscellaneous field and seed inspection standards for buckwheat, chickpea, field pea, lentil, millet, soybean, sorghum, small grain seed certification.

Item 2) Any condition or practice which permits or causes contamination of the seed crop, such as failure to prevent seed formation of prohibited noxious weeds, or excess weeds including excessive objectionable or restricted noxious weeds, or mechanical field mixing, is cause for rejection upon inspection. Fields rejected for jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrid are not eligible for re-inspection and must remain ineligible for any production of certified classes of small grain seed until a reclamation procedure has been completed (see process below). Fields rejected for other causes will remain eligible for re-inspection.

Item 10) For all fields planted with varieties that contain the CLEARFIELD trait as defined in the variety description, documentation will be required to be submitted with the certification application verifying that the production field meets all production guidelines and was sprayed with the appropriate herbicide. CLEARFIELD is a trait that makes a plant resistant to the Imazamox herbicide.

Jointed Goatgrass Reclamation process from WAC 16-302-560:

(a)Each grower must develop a reclamation plan for affected field(s) based on the most current recommendations of Pacific Northwest scientists and WSU cooperative extension as well as good management practices.

(b)The rehabilitation and inspection program duration is 3 years for irrigated land and 5 years for dryland without prodution of certified small grain seed and the 1st year of certified seed production thereafter.

(c)Annual inspection of the affected fields are conducted by the certifying agency during the prescribed rehabilitation period at such time that the jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids would be most visible.
(d)Following the prescribed period of rehabilitation and during the first certified seed production year, a minimum of 3 field inspections are conducted by the certifying agency.
(e)If jointed goatgrass or jointed goatgrass hybrids are found during any inspection as provided in (c) and (d) of this subsection, the rehabilitation program is determined unsuccessful or the field is declared ineligible and the rehabilitation and inspection program for that field must begin again at year one of the procedure.

10. HARVESTING: The harvest equipment including combines, trucks, tarps, augers, legs, conveyors, and seed storage bins must be cleaned to remove all seed which might contaminate the crop. It is very important for the grower to thoroughly clean equipment and to handle the seed in a manner which will maintain the identity of the seed without contamination. The grower is responsible for carefully inspecting all custom harvest equipment used to harvest seed fields.
Cleaning may be done utilizing a "dry method" for harvesting larger fields where a portion of the seed can be discarded as commercial grain.
The combine dry method of cleaning includes the following steps:

(1) Open sieves and clean out doors. It is best to pull sieves and blow them out separately.
(2) Increase air flow to maximum.
(3) Run machine in place 3-4 minutes.
(4) Stop machine and shut down engine.
(5) Brush or clean all areas where straw, chaff and seed still remain. Open concave or rotor and drop header. Start from top of machine, blow down from bulk tank and from front to rear.
(6) Run machine again at field speed for 2-3 minutes, repeat steps 4 and 5.
(7) Close clean out doors and reset sieves and air flow.
(8) Proceed to combine approved portion of field.
(9) It is best if the first round of the field is kept separate to use as market or feed grain.
(10) Repeat previous 9 steps when changing to a different kind or variety of seed.

Again, as in transporting seed to the field, transporting it from the field should be done in a truck that has been cleaned with a vacuum and/or compressed air. Avoid using trucks with wood-floored boxes since other seed can be stuck in cracks and contaminate the seed. Check the tarp for contaminants. Clean conveyors making sure to remove the conveyor cover panels to get access to all parts. Reverse and clean augers used to move seed. If seed is stored in bulk after harvesting, make sure the storage container is cleaned before placing the seed into it by sweeping walls, floor, and doors. Also make sure to reverse and clean load-out augers before loading the seed into the storage bin.

11. SEED CONDITIONING: The primary purpose of seed conditioning is to remove unwanted inert material, weed seed, other crop seed, and small, less vigorous crop seed. ***Seed must be conditioned by a Washington State Department of Agriculture Approved Certified Seed Conditioner to be certified.*** A list of current approved seed conditioners is located in the back of this book starting on page 23.

As per FSA 201.73 <u>Processing of all classes of certified seed</u> (f)Seed lots of the same variety and class may be blended and the class retained. If lots of different classes are blended, the lowest class shall be applied to the resultant blend. Such blending can only be done when authorized by the certifying agency.

WAC 16-302-125 <u>Conditioning seed in Washington state</u> A seed conditioning facility must be inspected and approved by the Washington Department of AG or its authorized agent prior to conditioning seed in Washington State.

To obtain department approval, the department conducts an inspection. A facility must show evidence that:

1. Seed for certification is handled in a manner which prevents mixture of lots of seed.
2. The seed conditioning facility is maintained and cleaned. Equipment must be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection, and must be cleaned between lots.
3. Each lot of seed is identified with a lot number.

   A lot is defined in RCW 15.49 as a definite quantity of seed identified by a lot number, every portion or bag of which is uniform within recognized tolerances for the factors that appear in the labeling. **A lot number shall identify the producer or dealer and year of production or the year distributed for each lot of seed.**
4. Screenings are disposed of in accordance with chapter 15.49 RCW
5. Seed is sampled in accordance with WAC 16-301-095 and 16-302-090.

12. SEED SAMPLING and TESTING: A representative sample of the seed conditioned for certification must be drawn and sent to the WSDA lab for analysis.

WAC 16-302-090 <u>Sampling-Methods used in the sampling, inspecting, testing, analyzing and examining seed for certification.</u>

1. The terms used in seed testing and the methods of sampling, inspecting, analyzing, testing and examining seed for certification are those adopted by the AOSA (Association of Official Seed Analysts) as shown in WAC 16-301-010. Other testing methodologies such as, but not limited to, genetic testing may also be used to determine certification eligibility.
2. **The entire lot of seed must be cleaned, the quantity defined, and in condition for sale at the time of sampling**.
3. The department shall obtain a representative sample for laboratory analysis of each lot of seed for certification. The sample shall be taken in accordance with official sampling procedures.

<u>Official sampling procedures are as follows:</u>

<u>Seed in bags</u>

a. When more than one core is drawn from a bag, follow different paths. When more than one handful is taken from a bag, take them from well separated points.

b. For lots of one to six bags, sample each bag and take a total of at least five cores or handfuls.

c. For lots of more than six bags, sample five bags plus at least ten percent of the number of bags in the lot. Round numbers with decimals to the nearest whole number. Regardless of the lot size, it is not necessary to sample more than thirty bags.

<u>Bulk seed</u> To obtain a composite sample, take at least as many cores or handfuls as if the same quantity of seed were in bags of an ordinary size. Take the cores or handfuls from well distributed points throughout the bulk.

4. A mechanical sampling device installed in a conditioning plant approved by the department under WAC 16-302-125 may be used in lieu of the sampling procedures above. Hand samples taken during the conditioning process may be used in lieu of the sampling procedure listed previously per AOSCA Handbook as follows:

Sampling Procedures for the Inspection of Seed

3. Obtaining a "representative sample"

   d. Sampling during conditioning

      (2) Portions of conditioned seed may be drawn intermittently by hand as seed is conditioned to form a composite, representative sample for a seed lot.

5. If it is necessary for a sample to be taken by the department, a sampling fee will be charged under provisions of chapter 16-303 WAC.

All samples for certification **MUST** be sent for analysis to the WSDA Seed Program at 21 North 1st Avenue, Suite 203, Yakima, WA 98902. WSCIA can provide sample bags with an attached address label for a fee. Sample size should fill the bag leaving enough room to securely tie it, or be a 3 pound equivalent. Sample Bag Label tags may be typed and printed online from our website and stapled to the back of the mailing label.

13. FINAL CERTIFICATION: Seed must meet specific standards to be certified. This requires a sample of the cleaned seed to be sent into the WSDA lab for purity, crop exam, and germination. A report of the seed analysis is provided to WSCIA. If the seed analysis meets the certified seed standards, a certificate confirming eligibility is issued. ***Before it can be sold or shipped as a class of certified seed, this certificate must be issued as well as tags or bulk certificates.*** As mandated by the Federal Seed Act Sec. 201.22, the label shall show the month and year in which the germination test was completed. So ***seed that moves interstate must comply, which requires a germination test within 5 months prior to the date of interstate shipment. Seed sold within the state of Washington must have a germ that is dated within 15 months prior to the sale per 15.49.051 RCW.***

WAC 16-302-685 Small grains standards for seed certification.

(1) Land, isolation, and field standards for small grains seed certification are: see page 3.

(2) Small grains - seed standards:

For **Clearfield** varieties: For all classes - each lot must pass the **Clearfield** Confirm test by bioassay or PCR as defined by the trait owner. This test verifies that the seed is resistant to the Imazamox herbicide.

Class	Foundation	Registered	Certified
Pure seed % (minimum)	98	98	98
Inert % (maximum)	2	2	2
Off-type (a) % (maximum)	None found	2/lb	4/lb
Other small grain excluding triticale (a) (maximum)	None found	1/lb	2/lb
Triticale allowed in wheat (f)	None found	None found	1/1000 grams
Triticale allowed in oats and barley	None found	None found	1/lb
Other crop (b) % (maximum)	None found	0.03	0.05
Weed seed % (maximum)	0.01	0.01	0.03
Objectionable weed seed (c) (maximum)	None found	None found	None Found
Wild oat (maximum)	None found	None found	None found(d)
Viability (e) % (minimum)	85	85	85

(a) The combination of other small grain and off-type must not exceed 2/lb for registered class, and 4/lb for certified class. The tolerance for rye is none found in barley, oat, or wheat. The tolerance for rye is none found in triticale. The tolerance for triticale is none found in rye.
(b) Excluding off-type and other small grain. No vetch is allowed in small grain seed.
(c) Excluding wild oat.
(d) 1/lb of wild oat allowed for certified class oat.
(e) A certification certificate is issued upon receipt of either an official AOSA tetrazolium or germination test which meets minimum Washington viability standards. NOTE: State and federal seed laws require seed be labeled based on a germination test.
(f) In wheat, the foundation standard is based on a 1000 gram crop exam. The registered standard is based on a 500 gram crop exam. The certified standard is based on a 500 gram crop exam. If one triticale seed is found in 500 grams, a second 500 gram crop exam is required for a total 1000 gram crop exam. No triticale is allowed in the second 500 grams with the total standard of 1 triticale seed per 1000 grams allowed.
Note: For all classes the purity analysis is based on 100 grams examined. For registered and certified classes, noxious weed, vetch, off-type, and other small grain determinations are based on 500 grams examined except as allowed in footnote (f) of this subsection. For foundation class, noxious weed, vetch, off-type, and other small grain determinations are based on 1000 grams examined.

Lots with goatgrass and/or goatgrass hybrids are not eligible for resampling or reprocessing in the certification program.

WAC 16-302-665 Lentil standards for seed certification.

(1)Land, isolation, and field standards for lentil seed certification are: see page 4

(2) Seed certification standards for lentil are:

Class	Off-Type Maximum Seeds/Lb	Pure Seed Minimum %	Inert Maximum %	Other Crop Maximum %	Weed Maximum %	Germination Minimum %
Foundation	None Found	99.00(a)	1.00(a)	None Found	None Found	85.00
Registered	1	99.00(a)	1.00(a)	0.05(b)	0.05(b),(c)	85.00
Certified	4	99.00(a)	1.00(a)	0.10(b)	0.05(c)	85.00

(a)A total of three percent inert matter is allowed in samples containing decorticated seed provided total of all other inert matter does not exceed one percent.

(b)No vetch is permitted

(c)Other tolerance for weed seed:

	OBJECTIONABLE WEED SEED MAXIMUM
Registered	1/lb
Certified	2/lb

WAC 16-302-690 Chickpea standards for seed certification.

(1) Field standards: see page 4

(2) Seed Standards

SEED STANDARDS

Class (c)	Pure Seed %	Inert %	Other Crop	Weed Seed	Germination %
Foundation	99.00	1.0	None Found	None Found	85
Registered	99.00	1.0	None Found	None Found	85
Certified	99.00	1.0	2 seeds/lb (a)	2 seeds/lb (b)	85

(a) None found for Austrian pea, rye, or vetch.

(b) None found for nightshade berries or prohibited noxious weed seeds.

(c) All classes must be treated with Thiabendazole (2-(4-thiazoyl) benzimidazole at the labeled rate).

WAC 16-302-660 Field pea standards for seed certification.

1) Land, Isolation, and field standards: see page 4

2) Seed certification standards for field pea are:

Class	Off-Type Maximum %	Pure Seed Minimum%	Inert Maximum %	Other Crop Maximum %	Weed Maximum %	Germination Minimum %
Foundation	None Found	99.00	1.00	None Found	None Found	85
Registered	None Found	99.00	1.00	None Found	0.25(b)	85
Certified	0.03	99.00	1.00	.010(a)	0.25(b)	85

(a) For spring peas, no Austrian pea or rye is permitted. For Austrian peas, no rye is permitted.

(b) Other tolerance for weed seed:

	OBJECTIONABLE WEED SEED MAXIMUM
Registered	1/lb
Certified	2/lb

WAC 16-302-170 Other considerations in applying the standards for certification.

Item (4) For species or varieties that contain GMO (genetically modified organism) traits, herbicide resistant traits, or other novel traits, each seed lot may be required to meet minimum trait standards as defined by the breeder or trait owner. The variety description must define the trait. To determine the level of trait present, a test such as PCR (polymerase chain reaction) or specified bioassay test may be required. If a test is not otherwise available the variety owner must provide testing protocols to the department.

Some varieties allow a seed variant as described by the breeder of the seed. A variant list is provided in the miscellaneous section on page 18. Seed standards for other crops are listed in the WAC 16-302-660 through 16-302-700.

Seed that does not meet any one or more of these standards will be denied certification and will be issued a rejected certificate. A rejected lot of seed cannot display a certification label.
Seed that is rejected based on these standards may be:

1. Resampled or reprocessed and resampled.
2. If the seed does not meet the criteria for the class applied, but it meets lower standards, it may be downgraded in class. If choosing the downgrade in class, notify WSCIA to issue the correct class certificate otherwise a rejected certificate will be issued.
3. Seed that fails to meet certification requirements on factors other than genetic purity may be designated substandard at the discretion of the certifying agency. The certification tag or label attached to the seed must clearly show the reason the seed is substandard. Seed may not be tagged substandard if the seed can be remilled to meet minimum seed standards.

WAC 16-302-086 Agency power to reject certification.
The certifying agency reserves the right to refuse certification on any lot of seed if, in the opinion of the certifying agency, the color, appearance, or the condition of the seed might be detrimental to the certification program.

The Audit Process
Fees for final certification WAC 16-303-340
Final certification fees of **$0.25** per cwt of clean seed sampled **+ $.025** promotion fee **+ $.005** county crop improvement fee**= $0.28 per cwt**, are charged to the conditioning plant. **Production fee of $0.105 per cwt** of production from fields that have passed inspection but have not completed certification and which is utilized for common seed, is charged to the grower or the final seller prior to brokerage, retail sale, sale to plant not approved for conditioning certified seed, or transshipment out-of-state. In other words, if the field passes inspection and the seed is sold in-dirt out-of-state, or cleaned but not certified in WA sold out-of-state, or sold as common seed, or retained for your own planting purposes there is a production fee per cwt that is charged. There are no charges if seed is sold as in-dirt in-state, or if it was rejected in the field, sold as cover crop, or commercial grain.

Final certification fees are audited twice during the year, in the spring and the fall. The audit form is mailed from WSCIA's certification office. Reporting of seed sales that fall under the final certification fee, as well as seed that falls under production fees are completed on the audit form and returned to WSCIA for invoicing.
What sales to report
All seed sales that have completed the certification process, this would include:
Seed brought in from the field or purchased in-dirt (both from in-state and from out-of-state) that was applied for certification, passed the field inspection for certification, was conditioned, sampled and a certification certificate issued. This includes sales in-state and out-of-state.
Seed purchased cleaned, but was not sampled or issued a certificate to complete the certification process.
In-dirt sales. Although no fees are charged on these sales, these numbers and who they were sold to is required for WSCIA reporting purposes.
What sales you don't need to report
Seed you purchased cleaned **and** with a certification certificate issued from WA or another state.

RCW 15.49.360 <u>Records, Maintenance, Availability of records and samples for inspection.</u>
The seed labeling registrant whose name appears on the label shall:
(1) Keep, for a period of two years after the date of final disposition, complete records of each lot of seed distributed: PROVIDED, that the file sample of each lot of seed distributed need be kept for only one year.
(2) Make available, during regular working hours, such records and samples for inspection by the department.

On site audits are a process of verification of certified seed production and sales. WSCIA will compare the beginning inventory of specific varieties and lots, final clean weight, clean out weight (screenings), sales or transfers, and ending inventory. This on site audit process may include both pounds and sales.

14. LABELING:
Certification does not become official until each bag or container is labeled and tagged.
Washington state generally utilizes a "two tag system" where the certification tag or bulk sales certificate and the analysis tag or label are 2 different items. The certification tag, issued by WSCIA identifies the agency, lot number, confirms crop and variety, and other information as required including the class of seed. The analysis label is required by state and federal law and lists the results of the purity and germination tests performed by the seed laboratory, as well as the state of origin and the lot number. Treated seed labels act as a warning so that if the treatment is poisonous, it will not be consumed as a food item. See page 30 for some examples of tags.

As mandated by the Federal Seed Act Sec. 201.22, the label shall show the month and year in which the germination test was completed. So ***seed that moves interstate must comply, which requires a germination test within 5 months prior to the date of interstate shipment. Seed sold within the state of Washington must have a germ that is dated within 15 months prior to the sale per 15.49.051 RCW.***

Tags must be attached in a manner such that evidence of tampering becomes obvious, such as sewing onto the bag or use of heavy staples. If it becomes necessary to reclean a lot of certified seed that has been tagged, it is the responsibility of the seed conditioner to contact WSCIA for consultation and additional inspections. The lot number must be changed after conditioning (suggest adding "-R" to signify recleaning). After a sample is drawn and the lot re-tested, new certification tags with the new lot number will be issued.

WAC 16-301-015 <u>Seed labeling requirements for agricultural seeds</u>
1. Each container of agricultural seed that is sold, offered or exposed for sale, or transported within this state for sowing purposes, must bear or have attached to the container, a plainly written or printed label or tag in the English language.
2. Requirements of arbitration
3. The analysis tag.
4. Include the following:
    - The name of the kind and the variety of agricultural seed and the percentage by weight
    - The lot number
    - State or foreign country of origin
    - The percentage by weight of all weed seeds present
    - The percentage by weight of other crop seeds other than those required on the label
    - The percentage by weight of inert matter
    - The percentage of seed germination, the month and year the test was completed

- The name and address of the person who labels, sells, offers, or exposes for sale seed within this state.

WAC 16-301-020 Other labeling requirements for small grain, field pea, lentil, chickpea and/or soybean seed.

1. Small grain seed labels must include:

a. Each variety, whether winter or spring sown, and kind of seed(e.g. wheat).

b**. A tetrazolium test (TZ) may be used in lieu of germination** if the label states "tetrazolium…..%," and that a germination test of the lot is in process and shall be made available to the purchaser when completed. The label shall also show the calendar month and year the TZ test was completed.

2. The following shall apply for labeling of small grain, field pea, lentil, chickpea, and/or soybean seed:

a. When seed is distributed in bulk the required label information must be on the invoice or other document accompanying the distribution of the seed.

b. The label, invoice, or other document accompanying the seed states "guaranteed analysis" and the results of a purity and germination test of the lot will be made available to the purchaser no later than 30 days following the initial distribution of the lot.

c. Seed held in storage for bulk distribution shall be plainly identified on the storage unit with the required label information.

d. Small grain, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed is deemed mislabeled if the seed contains restricted noxious weed singly or collectively in excess of 100 per pound.

WAC 16-301-030 Exemptions for small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed

Item 2**. With the exception of PVP Title V varieties that are required to be sold as a class of certified seed, when small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed is needed for immediate planting, a purchaser may waive the seed analysis information requirement for the purchase by completion of the following waiver:**

**CUSTOMER WAIVER AFFIDAVIT

THIS WAIVER MUST NOT BE USED FOR PVP TITLE V VARIETIES

Seed Dealer's Name and Address: Date_____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

I, _____, because of an emergency need for _____
(customer) (variety)

seed, am waiving my rights as provided in RCW 15.49.021 to receive the germination and purity information required in chapter 16-301 WAC on lot(s)_____ purchased on_____:
(lot numbers) (date)

Provided, that within thirty days,_____, the supplier provides the above
(supplier name)

information to me in writing.

_____
(Customer's Signature)

A generic version of this Customer Waiver Affidavit can be found on our website and in the back of this book on page 27.

WAC 16-301-060 Treated seed labeling requirements.

For all seed that meets the definition of treated seed, there shall be conspicuously shown on the analysis tag or label, or on a separate tag or label, attached to each container, or printed in a conspicuous manner on the side or top of each container the following:

1. A word or statement indicating that the seed has been treated.
2. The commonly accepted coined, chemical, or abbreviated chemical name of the applied substance or description of the process used.
3. The information required in WAC 16-301-065 through 16-301-085 which discusses label requirements for seed treated with: mercurials and similarly toxic pesticides, other pesticides, innoculates, and color requirements of treat. For bulk seed shipment, the information shall appear on the invoice or other document accompanying and pertaining to each shipment.

WAC 16-302-110 Completion of seed certification-tagging, labeling, or sealing

1. The seed certification tag, label or seal is evidence of the genetic identity and purity of the contents and must be attached to a container of certified seed prior to distribution. Seed that fails to meet certification standards because of genetic purity is not eligible for labeling.
2. Seed certification tags, labels, and seals must be obtained from the certifying agency and must be attached to seed containers in accordance with the certifying agency's rules.
3. Certification of seed is valid only if the tag, label or seal is affixed to each container in accordance with the AOSCA procedures as shown in WAC 16-301-010.
4. No tag, label or seal may be removed and reused without permission of the certifying agency.
5. A certified seed sale certificate (bulk sales certificate) will be issued upon completion of final certification for all seed to be sold in bulk. This certificate must accompany any shipment or transfers including those to other seed plants, out-of-state shipments or with any brokered seed. The seed plants invoice may be used in lieu of a certified seed sales certificate (bulk sales certificate) for retail sales to growers. The invoice must contain the certification information from the certified seed sale certificate as well as labeling information as required in WAC 16-301-015, 16-301-020, and 16-301-030.
6. Seed that fails to meet certification requirements on factors other than genetic purity may be designated substandard at the discretion of the certifying agency upon the request of the conditioning plant. The certification tag or label attached to the seed must clearly show the reason the seed is substandard. Seed may not be tagged substandard if the seed can be re-milled to meet minimum seed standards.
7. Refer to chapter 16-301 WAC for seed labeling requirements.

WAC 16-302-115 Limitation of liability-Certification.

The issuance of a certified seed label or certificate by the certifying agency for a lot of seed affirms that seed has been produced and conditioned according to chapter 15.49 RCW and the certification rules adopted there-under. The certifying agency makes no warranty, expressed or implied or any representation as to the freedom from disease or quality of certified seed.

USE OF BULK SALES CERTIFICATES IN CERTIFICATION

Purpose: Bulk Sales Certificates are used in the certification process to transfer ownership of seed in the certification program from one certified grower/dealer to another. The Bulk Sales Certificate is "proof" of ownership and should be used on pre-cleaned (in-dirt) and cleaned bulk wholesale sales. The certified grower/dealer who receives a pre-cleaned seed sale is responsible for completing the certification process on the seed which includes a complete analysis of a cleaned sample and bagging/labeling compliance with certification regulations.

Forms: Bulk Sales Certificates are issued in numerical order from the WSCIA office upon request and are to be used on seed certified by WSCIA. Completed forms are dispersed accordingly upon completion (at time of sale). **White** goes to purchaser, **yellow** is returned to WSCIA, and **pink** is the vendor copy.
Process: The Bulk Sales Certificate must accompany the shipment of seed.
The seller completes the top portion of the Bulk Sales Certificate. This lists the variety of crop, grower name(s), field number, class eligible, pounds, lot number(s), purchaser name and address, seller name and address, signature of person completing form, date of sale, and a check mark indicating pre-cleaned or cleaned sale. The seller returns the yellow copy to WSCIA on a semiannual basis with the Spring and Fall audits. You may also send them in as issued or on a monthly basis.

15. PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION:
PVP The WAC defines Proprietary variety as that crop variety for which a person has exclusive production and/or marketing rights.

The Plant Variety Protection Act is a federal law that gives owners and developers of new varieties the exclusive right to control the production and marketing of those varieties for planting purposes. It was established to promote development of new varieties and allow breeders the ability to generate funds to use for future research and variety development.
Types of protection
Plant Variety Protected (PVP)
The owner of the variety has the exclusive right to control the production and marketing of their varieties. Seed of these varieties can only be sold with authorization from the owner. Producers who acquire seed of these varieties legally through authorization from the owner, have the right to save seed for use on their own farm indefinitely, but cannot sell their production for planting purposes.
Plant Variety Protected Title V option
If the owner elects the Title V option, seed of these varieties must be sold as a class of certified seed. Certification permits a person in possession of the variety to sell it as a seed product. There can be no common or "brown bag" seed sales of these varieties.
Basic requirements of PVP Title V varieties

- Final certification must be completed before seed can be advertised or offered for sale.
- Any seed sold must be accompanied by a proper certified seed label.
- Protection extends to crops produced from illegally acquired seed.
- Conditioners can be held liable for conditioning seed that is intended to be sold illegally.
- Producers who initially acquire seed of protected varieties with **authorization from the owner**, have the right to save seed for use on their own farm for an indefinite period of time, but cannot sell any of this production as seed for planting purposes.

Saving, selling, and conditioning protected varieties

	PVP	PVP Title V	Patent
Save seed for planting?	Yes[1]	Yes[2]	No
Sell seed?	No	No	No
Condition seed?	Yes[3]	Yes[3]	No

1. If the seed was acquired legally through authorization from the owner

2. If the seed was purchased as certified seed.
3. Limited to the amount of seed needed to plant the farmers' own holdings.

Conditioning PVP varieties

Conditioners may be held liable for cleaning seed of PVP varieties that are intended to be sold as seed. Conditioning should be limited to the amount of seed needed to plant a farmer's own holdings. If a conditioner cleans seed that was not legally purchased with authorization from the owner, the conditioner can be held liable for damages by the owner of the variety. Conditioners should get a written document from the grower stating that the seed will not be sold to others for planting purposes and will be only used on their own holdings.

To check the PVP status of a variety, visit the web page at http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/pvplist.pl to conduct a search. The results will show if a PVP certificate has been applied for, is pending, or if it has been issued. It will also tell you if the variety is to only be sold as a class of certified seed (Title V).

Penalties for violations

Violations of PVP laws can result in financial penalties per violation or seed sale. Variety owners may also seek compensation for up to three times the damages plus court costs and attorney fees on seed sold and from the crop produced from the illegal seed planted. Conditioners will also be held liable for conditioning a PVP variety that was subsequently sold as seed to other producers. Additionally, there can be numerous violations of the Washington State Seed Law, which can carry a fine of $2,000 per infraction.

QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAM:

Basic Overview

The QA Program has been written with a primary focus on pulse crops (peas, lentils, & chickpeas) grown in Washington State. These crops have been passed up or missed by the certification process for three primary reasons . The first, being that many of the early varieties used were public varieties that were developed and given to all growers/companies without any procedure for seed stock maintenance. Because of the haphazard method of release these varieties are also not eligible for certification. The second comes from these early releases and the grower/company perception that certification of pulse crops is not a necessity for a seed program. A third concern has always been the cost that is currently associated with certification and the low value of pulse crops.

With the WSCIA QA Program we address all three of these issues and bring pulse crops into a maintenance and certification program that benefit both growers and companies using these crops. Many of the early common varieties are still in use today and with a collaborative effort between WSCIA and the seed producers bringing these lines into the QA Program will give the grower and seed companies a process to assure a quality product. With Washington growers seeing the advantages of small grain certification by having one of the highest percentages of certified seed in the United States, WSCIA's intent is to stress these same advantages of quality assurance and certification in the pulse industry.

The present cost and procedures for seed certification are set by state law and these costs and requirements work well for cereals and other higher value crops but not for pulse crops. The WSCIA QA Program adjusts these costs and procedures to better reflect the growth habits, genetics and value of the crop. Even with these adjustments the overall standards are still at a minimum, comparable to a certified class of seed.

The entire QA Program may be found on our website washingtoncrop.com under the Programs & Services tab.

15-15 Lentil Standards for QA Program

1) The land, isolation, and field standards for lentil seed QA Program

Land Minimum	Isolation Minimum	Off-Type	Other Crop
3 year	25* feet	20**	None Found***

*fields producing same variety, small grains, to prevent field mixing of swathed field pea seed crop, the planting of small grain between field pea fields, except for the three feet isolation is recommended

**Unless described in the variety description provided by the plant breeder

*** Also includes barley and vetch

2) Seed QA Program standards for lentil are:

Off-Type Max %	Pure Seed Min %	Inert Max %	Other Crop Max %	Weed Max %	Germination Min %	Objectionable Weed Seed Max %
0.03	99.0	1.00*	0.10**	0.05***	85	2/lb

*A total of three percent inert matter is allowed in samples containing decorticated seed provided total of all other inert matter does not exceed one percent.

**No Vetch is permitted

***Other tolerances for weed seed

+ Includes hard seed

20-05 QA Program fees for chickpea, field pea, and lentil

1) The QA Seed Program fees for chickpea, field pea, and lentil are as follow:
   a) Application fee per variety per grower $25.00
   b) Field inspection fee per acre $ 3.15
   c) Special field inspection fee per acre $ 2.60
   d) Late application fee $50.00
   e) Re-inspection fee $45.00
      Minimum for each field which did not pass field inspection
      plus $0.46 for each acre over twenty five. The re-inspection fee
      for isolation requirements only for a field of any size is $45.00
   f) Final certification fee $ 0.15
      Per cwt of clean seed sampled, which is charged to the
      conditioning plant.
   g) Sampling fee $ 0.105
      Per cwt of clean seed sampled with minimum charge of
      $10.30 per sample, which is charged to conditioning plant
      In lieu of mechanical sampling
   h) Additional fees such as mileage and time may be assessed as permitted in
      WAC 16-303-250 Miscellaneous charges for seed services.
2) A field may be withdrawn upon notification by the applicant to the agency's office before field inspection. In such case, the field inspection fee is refunded upon request until June 30 of the year following harvest.
3) Harvesting before field inspection causes forfeitures of both the application and field inspection fees, and completion within the QA Program.

Seed Variant List

These variants are allowed in Certified seed in excess of the off-type limitation for each seed class. F=Foundation, R=Registered, C=Certified class.

Variety	Crop	Variant Allowed
4941026	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
4951893	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
4972951	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
Agripro Paladin	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 65/lb if white wheat
Alum	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
AP 503 CL2	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .73% if white wheat
AP Badger	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
AP Legacy	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .7% if red wheat
ARS Amber	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 1/lb if red wheat
ARS Crescent	Soft White Winter Club Wheat	Up to 1/lb if red wheat
ARS Selbu	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 3/lb if red wheat
Babe	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .05% if red wheat
Bauermeister	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 35/lb if white wheat
BG 006	Waxy Spring Barley	Up to 8/10,000 if non-waxy endosperm seeds, up to 4/10,000 hulless barley
BG 012	Hulless Waxy Spring Barley	Up to 8/10,000 if non-waxy endosperm seeds, up to 8/10,000 of covered barley
BG 104	Hulless Spring Barley	Up to .18% if hulled barley
BG 161	Hulless Spring Barley	Up to .18% (18/10,000) if hulled barley
BG 203	Hulless Spring Barley	Up to 18/10,000 if hulled barley
Bobtail	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb in F, 8/lb in R, 10/lb in C if red wheat
Boundary	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 11/lb in R, 12/lb in C if white wheat
BR 7030W	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 50/10,000 seeds if red wheat
Brundage 96	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb in F, 6/lb in R, 7/lb in C if red wheat
Buchanan	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if white wheat
Buck Pronto	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 20/lb if white wheat
Bullseye	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .3% if white wheat
Cabernet	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 65/lb if white wheat
Cara	Soft White Winter Club Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
Chet	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
Corbin	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
Dayn	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 15/10,000 if red wheat
Diva	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .10% if red wheat
Earl	Hard White Winter Wheat	Up to 12/lb if red wheat
Eddy	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 45/lb is white wheat
Eltan	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Expresso	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
Farnum	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .15% if white wheat
Finley	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 11/lb if white wheat
FX001C	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 12/lb if white wheat
Glee	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .50% if white wheat
Goetze	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
Hank	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/lb if white wheat
Hill 81	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Hollis	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 20/lb if white wheat
Ilias	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if white wheat
Jedd	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 1% if white wheat
Jefferson	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 4/lb if white wheat
Kaseburg	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb in F, 10/lb in R, 12/lb in C if red wheat
Keldin	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 30/10,000 seeds if white wheat

Kelse	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if white wheat, Up to 2% Non-determined** seed of various color ranges
Ladd	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 6/lb in F, 8/lb in R, 10/lb in C if red wheat
Lambert	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb in F, 9/lb in R, 10/lb in C if red wheat
LCS Artdeco	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/lb if red wheat
LCS Azimut	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 25/lb if white wheat
LCS Biancor	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if red wheat
LCS Colonia	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if white wheat
LCS Jet	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
Legion	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .7% if red wheat
Madsen	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Malbec	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .75% if white wheat
Masami	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 1/lb if red wheat
Nick	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 18/lb if red wheat
Norwest 553	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb in F, 20/lb in R, 30/lb in C if white wheat
ORCF-101	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
ORCF-102	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
ORCF-103	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if red wheat
Otis	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
Otto	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
Puma	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Rimrock	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
Rod	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/lb if red wheat
Salute	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
Scarlet	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 6/lb if white wheat
Seahawk	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat
Sinope	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 15/lb if white wheat
Skiles	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 8/lb if red wheat
Snowcrest	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
Solano	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
Specter	Winter Pea	Up to 5/lb if Austrian winter type
Sprinter	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 50/lb if white wheat
SY 107	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
SY605 CL	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
SY Basalt	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white seed
SY Capstone	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if red wheat
SY Clearstone 2CL	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if white
SY Coho	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if white seed
SY Ovation	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
SY Selway	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if white seed
SY Steelhead	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .1% if white wheat
Tara 2002	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 1% if white wheat
Tekoa	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 15/lb if red wheat
Tubbs 06	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 5/lb if red wheat
UI-WSU Huffman	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 50/lb if red wheat
UI Stone	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 2/lb in F, 4/lb in R, 7/lb in C if red wheat
Volt	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .18% (18/10,000 seeds)
WB 456	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 70/10,000 if red wheat
WB 523	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB 528	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB-1035CL+	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .4% if red wheat
WB 1066CL	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat

WB-1070CL	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB-1081CL+	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 45/10,000 if red wheat
WB1376CLP	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB1529	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 50/10,000 if red wheat
WB1604	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if red wheat
WB3768	Hard White Winter Wheat	Up to 19/10,000 if red wheat
WB4059CLP	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .2% if white (20/10,000 seeds) wheat
WB4303	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB4462	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB4483	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB4515	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB4614	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if white wheat
WB4623CLP	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB6121	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .18% if red (18/10,000 seeds)
WB6341	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .18% if red wheat (18/10,000 seeds)
WB6430	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if red wheat
WB7328	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
WB7390	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB7417	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB7589	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB7618	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .20% if red wheat
WB9112	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat (20/10,000 seeds)
WB9229	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9312	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB9377	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9411	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .3% if white wheat
WB9483	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .25% if white wheat
WB9507	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 20/10,000 if white wheat
WB9518	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 40/10,000 if white wheat
WB9576	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 90/10,000 seeds if white wheat
WB9653	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9668	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB9879CLP	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB-Arrowhead	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB-Fuzion	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB-Grainfield	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
WB-Gunnison	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if white wheat
WB-Hartline	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 50/10,000 if red wheat
WB-Idamax	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB-Junction	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 50/10,000 if red wheat
WB-Paloma	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if red wheat
WB-Perla	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
WB-Prestea	Hard White Spring Wheat	Up to 18/10,000 if red wheat
WB-Rockland	Hard Red Spring Wheat	Up to .2% if white wheat
WB-Tucson	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to 45/10,000 if white wheat
Whetstone	Hard Red Winter Wheat	Up to .5% if white wheat
Whit	Soft White Spring Wheat	Up to .5% if red wheat
Xerpha	Soft White Winter Wheat	Up to 10/lb if red wheat

Seed variants listed as a % will need to be based on seed counts of actual seed lot being tested.

**Seed containing a number of variable color seed but still contain all the variety characteristics.

Revised 4/20/16

Noxious Weeds

WAC 16-301-045 Prohibited noxious weed seeds are the seeds of weeds which when established are highly destructive, competitive and/or difficult to control by cultural or chemical practices. Seed is deemed mislabeled if the seed consists of or contains any of the prohibited noxious weed seeds listed below.

WAC 16-302-100 Seed certification-Prohibited noxious weed seed.

The following are considered prohibited noxious weeds for the purpose of seed certification.

ENGLISH OR COMMON NAME	**BOTANICAL OR SCIENTIFIC NAME**
Austrian fieldcress	*Rorippa austriaca*
Field bindweed	*Convolvulus arvensis*
Hedge bindweed	*Calystegia* Spp.
Camelthorn	*Alhagi maurorum*
Canada thistle	*Cirsium arvense*
Dodder	*Cuscuta* spp.
Hairy whitetop	*Lepidium appelianum*
Hoary cress	*Lepidium draba*
Jointed goatgrass and Jointed goatgrass hybrids	*Aegilops cylindrica*
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*
Perennial sowthistle	*Sonchus arvensis*
Quackgrass	*Elytrigia repens*
Knapweed complex	
Bighead	*Centaurea macrocephala*
Vochin	*Centaurea nigrescens*
Black	*Centaurea nigra*
Brown	*Centaurea jacea*
Diffuse	*Centaurea diffusa*
Meadow	*Centaurea x moncktonii*
Russian	*Rhaponticum repens*
Spotted	*Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *australis*
Purple starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotom*
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium* Cav.
Sorghum perennial such as, but not limited to, johnsongrass, sorghum almum, and perennial sweet sudangrass	*Sorghum* spp.
Tansy ragwort	*Jacobaea vulgaris*
Yellow-flowering skeleton weed	*Chondrilla juncea*
White cockle	*Silene latifolia* (only in timothy)
Bladder campion	*Silene vulgaris* (only in timothy)
Lepyrodiclis	*Lepyrodicilis holsteoides*
Velvetleaf	*Abutilon theophrasti*

WAC 16-302-105 Seed certification-Objectionable weeds.

The following weeds are considered objectionable noxious weeds for the purpose of seed certification.

ENGLISH OR COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL OR SCIENTIFIC NAME
Blackgrass or slender foxtail	*Alopecurus myosuroides*
Blue lettuce	*Lactuca tatarica*
Docks and Sorrel	*Rumex* spp.
Field pennycress (fanweed)	*Thlaspi arvense*
Field sandbur	*Cenchrus spinifex*
Halogeton or clustered barilla salt	*Halogeton glomeratus*
Medusahead	*Taeniatherum caputmedusea* subsp *caputmedusae*
Plantains	*Plantago* spp.
Poverty weed	*Iva axillaris*
Puncturevine	*Tribulus terrestris*
St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Dalmation toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*
Western ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Wild mustard	*Sinapis arvensis* subsp. *Arvensis*
Wild oat	*Avena fatua*
Gromwell (in small grain)	*Buglossoides arvensis*
Bedstraw	*Galium* spp. (in alfalfa only)
Black mustard	*Brassica nigra*
Brown mustard	*Brassica juncea* (in rapeseed or canola only)
Wild radish	*Raphanus raphanistrum*
Dyers woad	*Isatis tinctoria*

WAC 16-303-340 Seed certification fees

A summary of seed certification fees for small grains, chickpeas, lentils, buckwheat, field peas, and soybeans are as follows:

a. Application fee per variety per grower	$25.00
b. Field inspection fee per acre	$ 3.15
c. Late application fee	$50.00
d. Re-inspection fee minimum for each field which did not pass field inspection plus $0.46 for each acre over twenty-five. The re-inspection fee for isolation requirements only for a field of any size is $45.00.	$45.00
e. Special field inspection fee per acre (ex: Seedling inspection)	$ 2.60
f. Final certification fee per cwt of clean seed sampled which is charged to the conditioning plant.	$0.25
g. Production fee per cwt of production from fields inspected which is utilized for seed, which is charged to the grower or the final seller prior to brokerage, retail sale, sale to plant not approved for conditioning certified seed, or transshipment out-of-state.	$0.105

Washington State Department of Agriculture Conditioning Plants Approved to Condition Certified Seed

WSDA Seed Program Yakima, WA (509)-249-6950

Crops Approved To Condition as of APRIL 2016

B = Bean, Br = Brassicas (Canola, Mustard, Rapeseed), C = Cereals, F = Forbes (kochia)

G = Grass, L = Small Legumes (alfalfa, clover), Ln = Lentils, Chickpeas, Soybeans

P = Pea, S = Sunflowers, V = Vegetable, WF = Wildflowers

COMPANIES	CROPS	PHONE NUMBERS
Abbey Farms, 127 Lower Whetstone, Waitsburg, WA 99361	C	(509) 337-8860
Agventures Northwest LLC, PO Box 93, Harrington, WA 99134	C	(509) 253-4604
Alf. Christianson Seed Co, 11857 Bay Ridge Dr, Burlington, WA 98233	V C	(360) 336-9727
Almira Farmers Warehouse, PO Box 196, Almira, WA 99103	C	(509) 639-2431
BFI Native Seeds, 245 N County Road, Warden, WA 98857	F G	(509) 765-6348
Blue Mountain Seed Inc, 203 E Oak St, Walla Walla, WA 99362	L P	(509) 529-3366
BNP Lentil Company, PO Box 146, Farmington, WA 99128	Ln	(509) 287-2711
Brotherton Seed Company, PO Box 1136, Moses Lake, WA 98837	B P	(509) 765-1816
Cal/West Seeds, 1541 Lee Road, Othello, WA 99344	L	(509) 488-9693
CHS, Inc, 3132 Road O NE, Moses Lake, WA 98837	C	(509) 765-5617
CHS, Inc,PO Box 469, Othello, WA 99344	B C L	(509) 488-9681
CHS, Inc, PO Box 608, Quincy, WA 98848	C	(509) 787-3511
CHS, Inc, PO Box 9, Rockford, WA 99030	C	(509) 291-5531
CHS, PO Box 11065, Spokane, WA 99211	C G L	(509) 534-0479
Central Bean Company Inc, PO Box 215, Quincy, WA 98848	B	(509) 787-1544
Central Livestock Supply, PO Box 1082 Ellensburg, WA 98926	C	
Central Washington Grain Growers Inc, PO Box 426, Wilbur, WA 99185	C	(509) 647-5510
Co-Ag, PO Box 69, Fairfield , WA 99012	Ln C P	(509) 283-2124
Co-Ag, PO Box 108, Oakesdale, WA 99158 "Garfield Plant"	Ln P C	
Co-Ag, PO Box 108, Oakesdale, WA 99158 "Oakesdale Plant"	Ln C P	(509) 285-4311
Co-Ag, PO Box 295, Rosalia, WA 99170	C P	(509) 523-3511
Columbia Bean and Produce Co, PO Box 122, Moses Lake, WA 98837	C Ln B P	(509) 765-8893
Columbia County Grain Growers, PO Box 90, Dayton, WA 99328	C	(509) 382-2571
Columbia Grain, 20601 SR 195, Pullman, WA 99163	C Ln B P	(509) 332-1000
Columbia River Seed LLC, 187405 Plymouth Road, Plymouth, WA 99346	G	(509) 783-4052
Connell Grain Growers Inc, 433 N Columbia, Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2641
Connell Grain Growers Inc, 1950 Paradise Rd, Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2641
Crites Seed Inc, PO Box 8912, Moscow, ID 83843	P Ln C	(208) 882-5519
Crites Seed, Inc, 16500 Rd 5 NW, Quincy, WA 98848	P B	(509) 787-1446
Custom Seed Conditioning Inc, E 6908 Elk to Highway Road, Elk, WA 99009	C	(509) 292-2506
D & D Farms LLC, 18754 Pederson Lane, Mount Vernon, WA 98273	G	(360) 424-9181
Davenport Union Warehouse, PO Box 149, Davenport, WA 99122	C	(509) 725-7081
Dye Seed Ranch, PO Box 610, Pomeroy, WA 99347	G	(509) 843-3591
Eppich Grain, 151 Canal Blvd, Mesa, WA 99343	G C	(509) 269-4693
Farmer Bean Company, PO Box 455, Quincy, WA 98848	P B	(509) 787-3066
Firstline Seeds, 11703 Road 1 SE, Moses Lake, WA 98837	C	(509) 765-1772
Foothills Farms, 322 East Taneum Road, Thorp, WA 98946	C	(509) 964-2515
Gady, Larry, 16909 S Harvard Road, Rockford, WA 99030	G C	(509) 291-3322
Golden West Bean Co, 6987 Hwy 26 W, Royal City, WA 99357	B P C	(509) 346-9454
Grassland West, 908 Port Dr, Clarkston, WA 99403	G	(509) 758-9100
Great Basin Seed, 1040 Russell Rd, Mesa, WA 99343	G V	(509) 265-4250
Hager Seed Processing Inc, 208 N 7th Oakesdale, WA 99158	C	(509) 285-4243
Herrman Northwest, 4754 W SR-260, Connell, WA 99326-9744	F WF G V	(509) 234-4433
Hinrichs Trading Company, 181 Steptoe St, Steptoe, WA 99174	Ln	(509) 332-8889
J.R. Simplot Co dba Jacklin Seed 999 W Hatton Rd, Othello, WA 99344	G	(509) 234-8747
Jacklin Seed, a division of J.R. Simplot, W 5300 Riverbend Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854	C G L	(509) 773-7581
Jensen Seed Farm Inc, 255 Ferguson Road, Bickleton, WA 99322	C	(509) 896-2312
Jim's Seed Cleaning & Treating 627 Harlem Road, Dayton, WA 99328	C F G WF S Br	(509) 382-4874
Johnson Seed LLC, S 300 Trux Ave, Fairfield, WA 99012	C	(509) 635-0107
Johnson Union Warehouse Co, 7651 Johnson Road, Colton, WA 99113	C P	(509) 332-2425
Kapa Seed Service, 10882 Highway 28 W, Quincy, WA 98848	C L V	(509) 787-1561

KBC Trading & Processing, 690 S Broadway, Othello, WA 99344	B	(509) 488-2643
Kelley Bean Company, 690 South Broadway, Othello, WA 99344	B	(509) 488-2643
L & H Seeds Inc, 4756 W SR 260, Connell, WA 99326	G L	(509) 234-4433
M and E Seed & Grain Co, 500 7th St, Prosser, WA 99350	C	(509) 786-3446
M & J Farms, 2260 Dike Road, Woodland, WA 98674	G	(360) 606-3437
Marine View Farms, 22010 Marine Dr NW, Stanwood, WA 98292	C	(360) 770-1899
The McGregor Company, 1020 S Clodfelter Rd, Kennewick, WA 99338	C	
McKay Seed Company Inc, 39355 Sorensen Road N, Almira, WA 99103	C V	(509) 639-2293
McKay Seed Company Inc, 2945 Road N NE, Moses Lake, WA 98837	C V	(509) 766-9894
McKay Seed Company Inc, 1001 Wilhelm Road, Rosalia, WA 99170	C P	(509) 523-3471
John L. McLean Seed Company, 9516 SR 17 N, Coulee City, WA 99115	C	(509) 632-5238
Mid Columbia Producers, Inc, PO Box 344 Moro, OR 97039	C	(541) 442-5555
Monsanto Company, 115 N 1st Street, Warden, WA 98857	C	(509) 349-2327
Natural Selection Farms Inc, 5170 Emerald Rd, Synnyside, WA 98944	Br S Ln	
North Basin Seed, 3984 SR 21 North, Odessa, WA 99159	C F G WF S Br	(509) 982-2975
NorthWest Grain Growers, 850 North 4th Avenue, Walla Walla, WA 99362	C	(509) 525-6510
Northwest Seed LLC, 200 Frontier Lane, Pasco, WA 99301	G WF	
Old Mill Country Store, PO Box 1082, Ellensburg, WA 98926	C	(509) 925-5397
Pacific NW Farmers Cooperative - Steptoe Seed Plant, 11 Blackwell Road, Colfax, WA 99111	C	(509) 397-4381
Pendleton Grain Growers Inc, PO Box 1248, Pendleton, OR 97801	C	(509) 278-5077
Pioneer Hi-Bred Int'l. Inc, 1040 Settler Road, Connell, WA 99362	L V	(509) 234-9046
ProGene, 860 S Crestline, Othello, WA 99344	B P C	(509) 488-3977
Pure Line Seeds Inc, 1700 W First St, Warden, WA 98857	P B	(509) 349-2374
Quincy Farm Chemicals Inc, PO Box 307, Quincy, WA 98848	G C	(509) 787-4541
Rainier Seeds Inc, 1404 4th St, Davenport, WA 99122	F G WF	(509) 725-1235
Rainier Seeds Inc, 5401 Eltopia Road W, Eltopia, WA 99330	C F G WF	(509) 297-4546
Reardan Seed Co, 29768 State Rt 231 N, Reardan, WA 99029	C	(509) 796-2575
Ritzville Warehouse, PO Box 171, Ritzville, WA 99169	C	
RMK Farms Inc, PO Box 194, Oakesdale, WA 99158	C Ln	(509) 285-5521
Schultheis Land Co, Colton, WA 99113	G	
Scott Seed Farm Inc, PO Box 549, Pomeroy, WA 99347	C	(509) 843-3497
Seeds Inc, PO Box 866, Tekoa, WA 99033	G	(509) 284-2848
Seeds Inc, Route 2 Box 28, Worley, ID 83876	G	
Skagit Seed Service, PO Box 276, LaConner, WA 98257	C	(360) 466-3191
Snake River Seed, 98708 E Clover Rd, Kennewick, WA 99338	G	(509) 727-7100
Sorensen Seed Co, 11488 Higgins Airport Way, Burlington, WA 98233	G	(360) 757-2154
Spectrum Crop Development, 57 N Marcellus Rd, Ritzville, WA 99169	C	(509) 659-1757
Spokane Seed Co, 1204 N Clay, Colfax, WA 99111	P Ln	(509) 397-4613
Spokane Seed Co, 6015 East Alki Avenue, Spokane, WA 99211	P Ln	(509) 535-3671
Stateline Processors Inc, PO Box 1026, Tekoa, WA 99033	C P Ln	(509) 284-4101
Sunfresh, PO Box 400, Royal City, WA 99357	B C	(509) 346-2285
Syngenta Seeds, 1539 Lee Road, Othello, WA 99344	G	(509) 488-5693
Tomco Seed Company, 14432 Lyons Ferry Rd., Prescott, WA 99348	C	
Tomco Seed Company, PO Box 605, Walla Walla, WA 99362	C P	(509) 522-1307
Tomco Seed, PO Box 866, Warden, WA 98857	C	(509) 349-8893
Touchet Seed & Energy LLC, 310 Main Street, Touchet, WA 99360	L G	(509) 394-0300
Touchet Valley Seeds, Rt 1 Box 86, Dayton, WA 99328	C G	(509) 382-2460
Tri-State Seed Company LLC, PO Box 1229 Connell, WA 99326	C	(509) 234-2500
Tri-West Specialties LLC, PO Box 310, Harrah, WA 98933	C	(509) 848-2842
Union Elevator and Warehouse, PO Box 370, Lind, WA 99341	C	(509) 677-3441
Uniontown Co-Operative Association, PO Box 127, Uniontown, WA 99179-0127	P Ln C	(509) 229-3828
Vikima USA Inc, 11488 Higgins Airport Way, Burlington, WA 98233	V G	(360) 757-2154
Wagner Seed Co, 20600 Rd 1 SE, Warden, WA 98857	C	(509) 349-8094
Washington Producers Inc, 260 Pillsbury Rd, Mesa, WA 99343	C	(509) 269-9218
Whitgro Inc, PO Box 6, St. John, WA 99171	C	(509) 648-3713
Wilson Creek Union Grain and Trading Co, PO Box 27, Wilson Creek, WA 98860	C	(509) 345-2552
WSCIA Foundation Seed, Grimesway WSU, Pullman, WA 99163	C P Ln B	(509) 335-4365

Conditioning Plants Approved to Condition Certified Seed

ADAMS COUNTY

CHS, Inc., Othello……509-488-9681
Kelley Bean Co, Othello……509-488-2643
ProGene, Othello……509-488-3977
Ritzville Warehouse, Ritzville……509-659-0351
Union Elevator & Warehouse Company, Lind……509-677-3441

BENTON COUNTY

M & E Seed Company, Prosser……509-786-3446

COLUMBIA COUNTY

Abbey Farms, Inc., Waitsburg……509-337-8860
Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., Dayton……509-382-2571
Jim's Seed Cleaning & Treating, Dayton……509-382-4874

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Central Washington Grain Growers, Inc., Waterville……509-745-8551
John L. McLean Seed Company, Coulee City……509-632-5238

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Connell Grain Growers, Inc., Connell……800-572-5932/509-234-2641
Eppich Grain, Inc., Basin City……509-269-4693
L & H Seeds, Connell……509-234-4433
Tri State Seed, Connell……509-234-2500
Washington Producers, Inc., Basin City……509-269-9218

GRANT COUNTY

CHS, Inc., Quincy……509-787-3511
Connell Grain Growers ,Moses Lake……509-765-5617
(Seed Plant)……509-765-3898
Golden West Bean & Grain, Royal City……509-346-9454
KAPA Seed Service, Quincy……509-787-1561
McKay Seed Company, Inc., Moses Lake……509-766-9894
Monsanto, Warden……509-349-2327
Quincy Farm Chemicals, Inc., Quincy……509-787-4541
Tomco Seed Company, Warden……509-349-8893
Wagner Seed Company, Warden……509-349-8094
Wilson Creek Union Grain & Trading Co., Wilson Creek……509-345-2551

KITTITAS COUNTY

Foothills Farm, Thorp……509-964-2515/2364
Old Mill Country Store, Ellensburg……509-925-5397

KLICKITAT COUNTY

Jensen Seed Farm, Inc., Bickleton……509-896-2312

LINCOLN COUNTY

Agventures Northwest LLC, Harrington……509-253-4604
Almira Farmers Warehouse, Almira……509-639-2431
Central Washington Grain Growers, Inc., Wilbur……509-647-5510
Davenport Union Warehouse Company, Davenport……509-725-7081
McKay Seed Company, Inc., Almira……509-639-2293
North Basin Seed, Odessa……509-982-2975
Ritzville Warehouse, Odessa……509-982-2661
Reardan Seed Company, Inc., Reardan……509-796-2575

SNOHOMISH COUNTY
Marine View Farms, Stanwood……360-629-3952

SPOKANE COUNTY
CHS, Inc., Rockford……..509-291-4011
Co-Ag, Fairfield ……..509-283-2124
Custom Seed Conditioning, Inc., Elk(Portable)……..509-292-2506
Spokane Seed Company, Spokane……509-535-3671

WALLA WALLA COUNTY
Blue Mountain Seed, Inc., Walla Walla……..509-529-3366
Northwest Grain Growers, Inc., Walla Walla……509-525-6510
Tomco Seed, Clyde……..509-749-2237

WHITMAN COUNTY
BNP Lentil Company, Farmington……..509-287-2711
Columbia Grain, Pullman……..509-332-1000
Cooperative Agricultural Producers, Oakesdale ……..509-285-5516
Garfield 509-635-1227
Rosalia.....509-523-3511
Hager Seed Processing, Inc., Oakesdale……..509-999-SEED/509-285-4243
Hinrichs Trading Company, Steptoe.....509-332-8889
Johnson Seed, LLC, Garfield ..... ……509-991-8569/509-635-0107
McKay Seed Company, LLC, Rosalia……..509-523-3471
Pacific Northwest Farmers Cooperative, Steptoe……509-397-4664
RMK Farms, Inc., Oakesdale……..509-285-5521
Spokane Seed Company, Colfax.....509-397-4613
Stateline Processors, Inc., Tekoa……509-284-4101
Uniontown Cooperative Assn., Uniontown……509-229-3828
Whitgro, St. John……509-648-3713
WSCIA Foundation Seed Service, WSU Seedhouse, Pullman….509-335-4365

YAKIMA COUNTY
Tri-West Specialties, LLC, Harrah……509-848-2842

WASHINGTON STATE CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
2575 NE Hopkins Court **Phone 509-334-0461 Fax 509-334-6809**
Pullman, WA 99163 **www.washingtoncrop.com**

CUSTOMER WAIVER AFFIDAVIT

THIS WAIVER SHALL NOT BE USED ON PVP TITLE V VARIETIES

WAC 16-301-030

Exemptions for small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil and/or soybean seed.

(1) Small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed distributed in packaged form to a wholesaler or a commercial grower for the grower's own use and accompanied by an invoice or other document containing the labeling information required in this chapter may attach labels containing information required in treated seed label requirements listed in WAC 16-301-060 through 16-301-085 and the net weight of the seed if the purchaser has knowledge of, and consents to, the invoice labeling. Small grain seed labels must also contain information in WAC 16-301-020 (1) (a).

2) With the exception of PVP Title V varieties that are required to be sold as a class of certified seed, when small grain, chickpea, field pea, lentil, and/or soybean seed is needed for immediate planting, a purchaser may waive the seed analysis information requirement for the purchase by completion of the following waiver:

Date:_____

Seed Dealer Information:

Name _____

Address_____

City _____ State_____ Zip Code_____

I, _____, because of an emergency need for _____

(customer) (variety)

seed, am waiving my rights as provided in RCW 15.49.021 to receive the germination and purity information required in Chapter 16-301 on lot(s) _____

(lot numbers)

Purchased on _____ :Provided, that within thirty days, _____

(date purchased) (supplier name)

the supplier provides the above information to me in writing.

_____

Customer Signature

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APPLICATION FOR REVIEW OF SMALL GRAIN VARIETIES FOR CERTIFICATION

Applicant:_____ Date:_____

Address:_____

Phone:_____Fax:_____Email_____

Variety Name:_____Experimental Designation(s)_____

Kind and Type:_____

Per Federal Seed Act Regulations 201.68 the following must be provided:

1. A statement of origin and breeding history

2. A detailed description of the morphological, physiological, and other characteristics of the plants and seed that distinguish it from other varieties.**Describe any plant variants and their expected frequency as well as any other information that would be of value to field inspectors.*

3. Evidence supporting the identity of the variety, such as comparative yield data, insect and disease resistance, or other factors supporting the identity of the variety. **Supported by test location data*. *Provide information of value to seed analysts such as seed size, shape, color, and other identifying characteristics. Describe any seed variants and their expected frequency.*

4. A statement delineating the geographic area or areas of adaptation of the variety. **Supported by test location data.*

5. A statement on the plans and procedures for the maintenance of seed classes, including the number of generations through which the variety may be multiplied.

6. A description of the manner in which the variety is constituted when a particular cycle of reproduction or multiplication is specified.

7. Any additional restrictions on the variety, specified by the breeder, with respect to geographic area of seed production, age of stand or other factors affecting genetic purity.

8. A sample of seed representative of the variety as marketed.

*9. * Additional Certification Requirements may also be included.*

*10. *A concise description of the variety. Special emphasis on characteristics to distinguish it from other varieties is requested. Include phenotypical and seed variants.*

**As required by Washington State Crop Improvement Association*

Washington State Crop Improvement Association
Seed Certification Notice

2575 NE Hopkins Court
Pullman, WA 99163

Phone *(509) 334-0461*
Fax *(509) 334-6809*

FIELD INSPECTION REPORT FOR SEED CERTIFICATION

ACREAGE APPLIED ELIGIBLE FOR BREEDER _____ FOUNDATION _____ REGISTERED _____ CERTIFIED _____

ACREAGE APPROVED ELIGIBLE FOR BREEDER _____ FOUNDATION _____ REGISTERED _____ CERTIFIED _____

ACREAGE NOT APPROVED _____ FOR FACTORS _____ IS REINSPECTION REQUESTED? YES* ○ NO ○

ACREAGE REJECTED, INELIGIBLE FOR REINSPECTION _____ ACREAGE WITHDRAWN PRIOR TO INSPECTION _____

REASON _____

IF YES, A REINSPECTION FEE IS DUE AND GROWERS MUST NOTIFY WSCIA WHEN READY FOR INSPECTION.

SEED GROWER RESPONSIBILITY: Maintain the purity and identity of seed harvested and/or farm stored, and ensures reasonable precaution is taken to control contaminating crops and varieties, noxious weeds, and seed-borne diseases. WAC 16-302-055(1)

PRODUCTION FEE: A production fee of $0.105 per cwt is due on all production from fields inspected which are utilized for seed and which final Certification is not completed. WAC 16-303-340.

SAMPLE #1 HEADS/SF	SAMPLE #2 HEADS/SF	SAMPLE #3 HEADS/SF	SAMPLE #4 HEADS/SF	SAMPLE #5 HEADS/SF

TOTAL HEADS = IN SAMPLE 0 / 5 samples = 0 AVERAGE HEADS/SFx43,560= 0 Heads/Acre

1. OFF TYPES											0/0	2. OTHER CROP											0/0
HEADS/PLANTS PER ACRE 0/0					HEAD RATIO:							HEADS/PLANTS PER ACRE 0/0					HEAD RATIO						
NONE FOUND ☐												NONE FOUND ☐											

3. PROHIBITED NOXIOUS	4. OBJECTIONABLE	5. LAND REQUIREMENT	6. ISOLATION	7. NON PERMITTED OTHER CROPS	8. OTHER COMMON WEEDS
☐ BINDWEED ☐ CANADA THISTLE ☐ GOATGRASS ☐ OTHER	☐ WILD OAT PLANTS/ACRE ___ WILD OATS ○ YES IN PATCHES ○ NO ☐ OTHER	○ APP ○ REJ	○ APP ○ REJ COMPLETED BY: N: S: E: W:	☐ AUSTRIAN FIELD PEA ☐ RYE ☐ TRITICALE ☐ VETCH ☐ BARLEY	
○ APP ○ REJ ☐ NONE FOUND	○ APP ○ REJ ☐ NONE FOUND			○ APP ○ REJ ☐ NONE FOUND	

FIELD IRRIGATED ○ YES ○ NO

FIELD CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

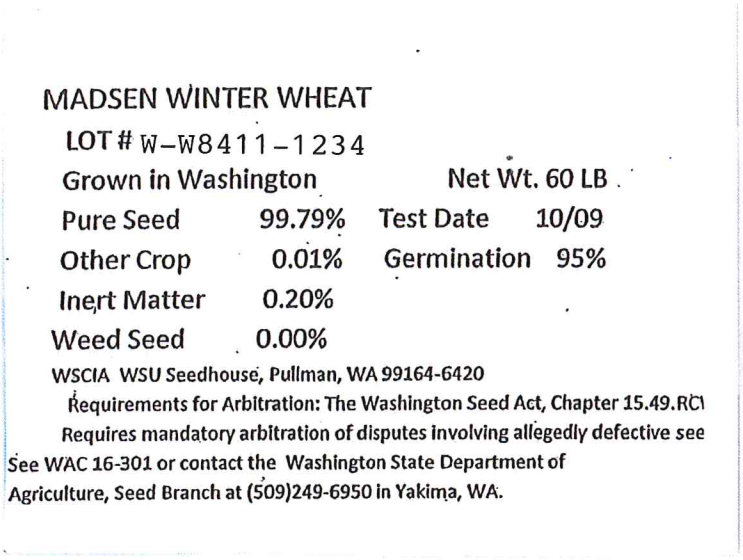
INSPECTOR(S) SIGNATURE

DATE

EXAMPLES ONLY

CERTIFICATION TAG:

ANALYSIS TAG:

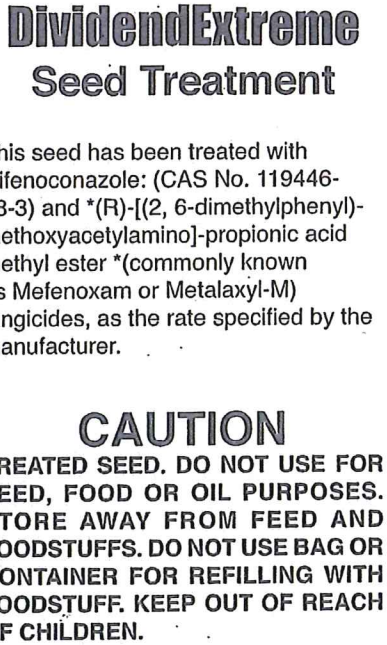


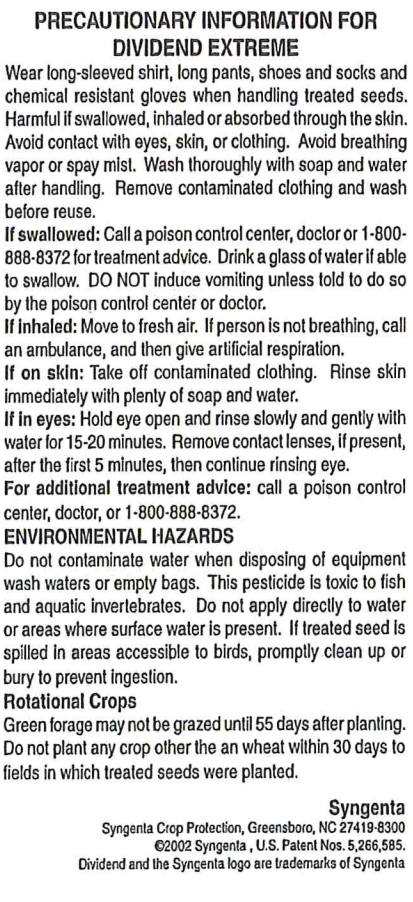
Front of Tag

Back of Tag

TREATED SEED TAG:

EXAMPLES ONLY





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