

Section 8 Origin XXXXXXXXXX

1. Why is it important to know the origin of some kinds of field seeds?
2. How does the federal seed act regulate the importation of alfalfa and red clover from foreign countries? Why is this necessary?
3. Under the federal seed act, what kinds of seeds must be labeled as to origin?
4. How may origin be determined by impurities?
5. Definition: Other Crop.
6. How do you determine if seed is other crop or inert?
7. How are weed seeds spread?
8. What makes weed seeds noxious in certain states?

9. Name five weeds which are considered to be primary noxious in most states in which they occur.

10. It is important not only to find the noxious weed in a bulk examination, but also to determine by examination if the seed can be counted as weed or inert.

What rules apply to the determination of the following?:

a) Dodder:

b) Wild Onion:

c) Johnson Grass:

d) Buckhorn:

e) Quackgrass:

**Note Some family names have Changed*

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10. It is important not only to find the noxious weed in a bulk examination, but also to determine by examination if the seed can be counted as weed or inert. (*Contd.*)

What rules apply to the determination of the following?:

f) Cyperaceae:

g) Polygonaceae

h) Convolvulaceae

i) Solanaceae

j) Compositae

11. In making a bulk examination, when would it be considered unnecessary to remove certain noxious weeds.
12. What do you consider the specifications for a good germinator?
13. Give a few rules for the care and maintenance of a germinator?

14. What are the specification of light intensity? 100 to 200 foot-candles is probably adequate for most seed germinators.
15. What should the relative humidity in chamber be?
16. Give the number of hours for day and night temperature alternations:
17. If samples have to be left over a weekend without alternation, what temperature should be used?
18. Give the formula for converting centigrade to Fahrenheit and vice versa.
19. What deviation from the rules in temperature variation is allowed?
20. What kind of seed contain hard seed
21. Seed of legumes, okra and cotton often contain swollen seeds at the end of the germination period, how is this handled?
22. List cases in which retest are advisable.
23. How are 100 seed replicates formed from 25 or 50 seeds?

24. When several tests are made on a lot, which test should be reported and when may a retest be averaged?
25. When is a germination retest required?

25. When is a germination retest required?