

SECTION 18

CROPS OF TOBACCO

In this Section:

- *Type* includes burley, flue-cured, and dark.

Section 1, *Regulations for All Pedigreed Seed Crops*, together with the following, constitute the production regulations.

18.1 CLASSES, GENERATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

18.1.1 Breeder: under the control of the Breeder.

18.1.2 Certified: the progeny of Breeder. One generation.

18.2 PROPAGATION REQUIREMENTS

18.2.1 Each variety should be grown in a separate greenhouse.

18.2.2 Greenhouses must be kept free of plants after the completion of the transplanting season.

18.2.3 Greenhouses must be thoroughly sterilized before seeding Breeder seed.

18.2.4 Seed plots must be managed to produce as uniform a stand as possible.

18.2.5 Selection of seed plants must be completed within 10 days of first flowering.

18.3 LAND REQUIREMENTS

18.3.1 A Tobacco crop for certification must be planted on land which did not produce a Tobacco or Industrial Hemp crop the previous year.

18.4 CROP INSPECTION

The basic standards for all crops are set out in Section 1.7. In addition, the following apply to crops in this section:

18.4.1 It is the grower's responsibility to ensure that crops are inspected by an authorized inspector prior to swathing or harvesting.

18.4.2 A crop that is cut, swathed or harvested prior to crop inspection is not eligible for pedigree.

18.4.3 The crop must be inspected at a stage of growth when varietal purity is best determined, usually at flower bud stage or later. Crops not inspected at the proper stage for best determining varietal purity may be cause for declining pedigreed status.

18.4.4 At least three inspections should be made: one of the seedbed and two of the seed plot.

18.5 CROP STANDARDS

18.5.1 Isolation

There are different types of tobacco (i.e. burley, flue-cured and dark) and isolation between varieties of the different types shall be least 1320 feet.

Between varieties of the same type of tobacco, isolation must be provided as prescribed below.

a) **Self-Pollinated Varieties**

Fields producing any class of seed shall be separated by any one of the following methods:

1. isolation of at least 150 feet
2. protected from cross pollination by bagging prior to pollen shedding
3. separated by four rows of male-sterile tobacco not to be used for seed purposes
4. in fields where two or more self pollinated varieties of the same type are grown side by side, four rows of each variety, between the two varieties, shall be allowed to bloom and set seed, but shall not be harvested for seed
5. isolation between varieties of different types shall be least 1320 feet.

b) **Parents for Producing Hybrids**

Female parental variety refers to the male sterile variety being used as the female parent of a hybrid; and pollen-producing parent refers to the male fertile parent of a hybrid (i.e. self-pollinating variety).

1. Male Fertile (Pollen Producing Parent). These varieties shall adhere to one of the following isolation requirements:
 - a) Varieties producing pollen of the same type shall be separated by at least 50 feet.
 - b) Protected from cross pollination by bagging.
 - c) Separated by four rows of male-sterile tobacco not to be used for seed purposes.
 - d) In fields where two or more self pollinated varieties of the same type are grown side by side, four rows of each variety, between the two varieties, shall be allowed to bloom and set seed, but shall not be harvested for seed.
 - e) In fields where two or more self-pollinated varieties of the same type are grown side by side, no separation is required if closed flower removal for the purpose of pollen collection is strictly adhered to. Seed may not be harvested from these plants.
2. Male Sterile. These varieties shall adhere to the following isolation requirements:
 - a) Varieties of the same type shall be isolated from all the pollen.
 - b) Male sterile varieties of the same type require no isolation from each other.
 - c) Different types of male sterile varieties must be separated by at least 660 feet.
 - d) Male sterile varieties and pollinators of different types must be separated by at least 1320 feet.

18.5.2 **Maximum Impurity Standards**

- a) All off-type and diseased plants and other varieties should be rogued and removed from the seed plot and destroyed before flowering.
- b) A crop must be reasonably free of weeds.

18.6 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

- 18.6.1 No limit is placed on the number of Tobacco varieties a member may produce.
- 18.6.2 Seed from a Certified crop will be verified for varietal or strain purity, yield, quality and freedom from disease when considered necessary by the CSGA.
- 18.6.3 When bagging plants, all open flowers should be removed before the bag is placed on the Head, and all damaged bags should be replaced immediately.

