

Examples of “Field” Definition for CSGA Seed Crop Certification

Before applying to CSGA for Seed Crop Certification, growers should contact their Authorized Seed Crop Inspection Service (ASCIS) to review their maps, agree on the fields to be inspected and ensure the fields meet CSGA requirements.

When applying to CSGA for seed crop certification, separate applications are required for each field. Field boundaries must be clearly defined and adjacent crops must not overlap. To maintain inspection integrity and the accuracy of crop inspection reports, fields should have separate applications and crop inspection reports if they are managed separately, are separated by large physical barriers, or are clearly not contiguous or adjacent.

Examples of fields managed separately would include different parent seed stock and, in the case of perennial crops, different seeding year (age of stand). Other examples could include different previous land use, or different adjacent crop isolations. **Examples of large physical barriers** include, but are not limited to, farmyards, creeks, ravines, railway lines, or roads with ditches that restrict access to adjacent fields.

The farm maps below provide example interpretations of the definition of a “field” for the purpose of CSGA crop certification. Farm diversity across Canada prevents any strictly prescribed rules on this requirement. CSGA has and will continue to manage appraisal of exceptional situations on a case-by-case basis. The following examples involve some of the most common misinterpretations when fields are planted with the same variety and pedigreed class of parent seed.

Scenario 1: Road & farmyard physical barriers:

Remember that CSGA requires a separate application for each “field”.



- 1) Could all of these fields be applied for together?
No. The farmyard and road with ditches are large physical barriers separating A & D from B & C.
- 2) Could fields A & B be applied for together?
No. These fields are separated by a two-lane road. Roads and highways with ditches are large physical barriers.
- 3) Could fields A & D be applied for together?
Yes. The fields are adjacent or contiguous.
- 4) Could fields D & C be applied for together?
No. The farmyard and road are large physical barriers.
- 5) Could fields B & C be applied for together?
Yes. The single-lane farm road or lane is not considered a large physical barrier.

Scenario 2: Treelines & farmyard physical barriers:

Remember that CSGA requires a separate application for each “field”.



- 1) Could all of these fields be applied for together?
No. The farmyard is a large physical barrier and prevents all these fields from being considered contiguous or adjacent. Fields H, I & J are separated from the other fields by the farmyard.
- 2) Could fields H, I & J be applied for together?
Yes. The farm lane or access road between fields I & J is not considered a large physical barrier.
- 3) Could fields A through G be applied for together?
Yes. These fields are adjacent. There must be, however, sufficient access between the fields to consider them contiguous.
- 4) Could field A be added to fields H, I & J?
No. The farmyard is a large physical barrier.
- 5) Could fields A & B be applied for together?
No. The treeline separation appears to be a large physical barrier and there is no apparent, direct access between the two fields except to cross field C. Therefore, they are not considered contiguous.

Scenario 3: Forest & woodlot physical barriers

Remember that CSGA requires a separate application for each “field”.



- 1) Could all of these fields be applied for together?
No. The central forest or woodlot is a large physical barrier between fields A, B & C and fields D, E & F.
- 2) Could fields A, B & C be applied for together?
Yes. These fields are considered contiguous. The small bush rows are not considered large physical barriers and there are clear contiguous connections between the fields.
- 3) Could fields D, E & F be applied for together?
Yes. These fields are considered contiguous or adjacent. The small bush rows are not considered large physical barriers. There are also clear contiguous connections between the fields.

Scenario 4: Tree & creek or ravine physical barriers

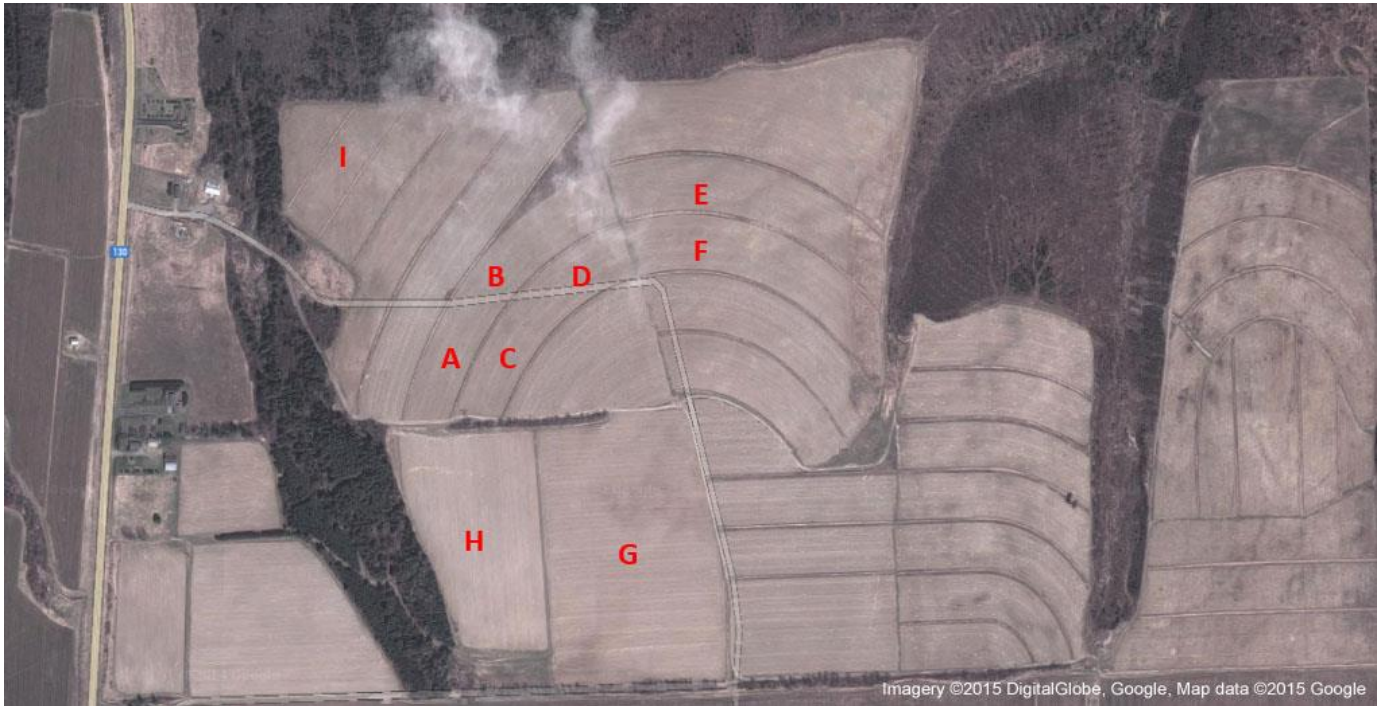
Remember that CSGA requires a separate application for each “field”.



- 1) Could all of these fields be applied for together?
No. Fields A, D & E are separated by a large physical barrier of trees and a creek from fields B & C.
- 2) Could fields A, D & E be applied for together?
Yes. The fields are contiguous or adjacent.
- 3) Could fields D, E & C be applied for together?
No. The fields are separated by trees and a creek representing a large physical barrier.
- 4) Could fields B & C be applied for together?
Yes. Provided that the fields are adjacent or contiguous. If fields are separated by an unseeded field, then they should be on separate applications.

Scenario 5: Field access lane & terracing physical barriers

Remember that CSGA requires a separate application for each “field”.



- 1) Could all of these fields be applied for together?
No. Field I is separated from the other fields. Fields A through H could be applied for together. When fields are contiguous, terracing is not considered a large physical barrier.
- 2) Could fields E, F, H & G be applied for together?
No. These fields are not contiguous or adjacent. They are separated by other fields.
- 3) Could fields A, C, E & F be applied for together?
No. These fields are not contiguous or adjacent. They are separated by fields B & D.
- 4) Could fields B, D, E & F be applied for together?
Yes. The fields are contiguous. When fields are contiguous, terracing is not a large physical barrier.
- 5) Could fields A through F be applied for together?
Yes. The fields are contiguous. When fields are contiguous, terracing is not a large physical barrier. The farm lane between fields A & C and fields B & D is not considered a large physical barrier.