

Glossary of Terms

Accredited Plot Grower – A seed grower approved by the CSGA to produce Select and Foundation class seed plots.

Additional Certification Requirement (ACR) – A requirement that is over and above the standards and requirements prescribed in the *Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Pedigreed Seed Crop Production* (Circular 6) where the additional standard or requirement is directly related to maintaining the varietal identity and purity of the seed crop, e.g., where a variety requires a higher minimum isolation distance than prescribed in Circular 6 to reduce the risk of contamination from other crops due to a higher level of outcrossing than typical varieties.

Age of Stand – The number of years a perennial crop may be offered for pedigree from one planting. The first seed crop is considered the first year in which a seed crop would normally be harvested, irrespective of time or method of planting. Each calendar year thereafter is considered a seed crop year.

Assignee – Refers to the party to which a grower has legally transferred the ownership of a crop certificate.

Assignment of crop certificate – Refers to the process whereby by a grower legally transfers the ownership of a crop certificate to another party.

Associate Plant Breeder – A person recognized by the CSGA Plant Breeders' Committee and approved by the CSGA to produce Breeder seed or inbreds under the supervision of a fully qualified and recognized Plant Breeder.

Authorized Seed Crop Inspection Service (ASCIS) – A service provider that has been authorized by the CFIA and recognized by the CSGA to conduct pedigreed seed crop inspections.

Authorized Inspector – An official CFIA inspector or an inspector licensed by the CFIA to conduct seed crop inspections working under the supervision of an authorized seed crop inspection service.

Basic seed – A class of seed designated by the OECD Seed Schemes. It is normally the progeny of Pre-Basic seed, is considered equivalent Foundation class seed in Canada and is used to produce Certified class seed.

Breeder – See Plant Breeder.

Breeder seed – Seed recognized by the CSGA as being seed of a variety (cultivar) that has been produced by a recognized plant breeder, or a plant breeder responsible for the maintenance of the variety, under conditions which have ensured that the specific traits of the variety have been maintained. It is the source for the initial and recurring increases of seed for the pedigreed classes.

Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Breeder Seed Crop Production – The CSGA's requirements for professional recognition for Plant Breeders and for certification of Breeder status seed crops.

Certified seed – The approved progeny of Breeder, Select, Foundation or Registered seed produced by seed growers and so managed to maintain varietal identity and purity. It is the class of seed recommended for commercial crop production.

Circular 6 – The designation commonly used for the publication entitled, *Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Pedigreed Seed Crop Production*, published by the CSGA.

Class (of seed and seed crop) – Refers to the generations of pedigreed seed and seed crops, such as Breeder, Select, Foundation, Registered and Certified.

Companion crop – A crop grown in association with another crop.

Composite variety – A plant population in which at least 70% of progeny result from cross pollination between the parent lines.

Conditioning of seed – A term used to describe the preparation of seed for sale by cleaning, processing, packing, treating, or changing in any other manner the nature of the seed lot.

Crop Certificate – A document issued by the CSGA which certifies that the crops identified have met the CSGA standards for the class of crop designated.

Crop Kind – A species of plant listed in Schedule I to the *Seeds Regulations*.

Cultivar – A variety of a cultivated crop. See Variety.

Foundation seed – The approved progeny of Breeder or Select seed produced by seed growers and so managed to maintain its specific varietal identity and purity.

Higher Voluntary Requirement (HVR) – A requirement that is over and above the standards and requirements prescribed in the *Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Pedigreed Seed Crop Production* (Circular 6) where the additional standard or requirement is intended to meet an objective that is not directly related to maintaining the varietal identity and purity of the seed crop, e.g., the post-harvest requirement to have midge tolerant wheat varieties tested to verify the proportion of the refuge (susceptible) variety in the blend to meet the objective of maintaining the viability of the midge tolerance gene.

Hybrid – The first generation progeny of a cross between two different plants of the same species often resulting in a plant that is more vigorous and productive than either parent.

Inbred – A relatively true breeding strain resulting from several successive generations of controlled self-fertilization or back-crossing to a recurrent parent with selection or its equivalent.

Identity Preserved (IP) – Programs that segregate commercial crops, usually by variety or group of varieties, for delivery to markets with variety-specific requirements. IP program requirements usually include the planting of Certified seed.

Inspection (crop) – The act of inspecting a pedigreed seed crop by an inspector authorized to report to the CSGA on the condition of the seed crop offered for pedigreed status. The inspector reports on varietal impurities, difficult to separate other crop kinds, isolation, objectionable weed content, previous land use and the pedigree of the parent seed planted.

Inspector – See Authorized Inspector and Official Inspector.

Interagency tags – Labels or tags applied to pedigreed seed that has been controlled by two or more certifying agencies from one country or state to another. Pedigreed seed brought into Canada for resale is usually labelled with Interagency tags.

Isolation Requirements – The distance required to isolate pedigreed seed crops from other crops which may be a source of pollen or seed contamination.

Land use inspection – An inspection of a non-pedigreed crop to determine the degree of contamination in the crop which may pose a varietal purity problem in a pedigreed seed crop planned to be grown on the same land the following crop season.

Licensed Seed Crop Inspector (LSCI) – An individual who has been licensed by the CFIA to conduct pedigreed seed crop inspection for an authorized seed crop inspection service.

Mechanical purity – Refers to the degree of freedom of a seed lot from seeds of other crop kinds, weed seeds and inert matter.

Member: Regular Member of CSGA – Any person, partnership or organization producing or undertaking the production of pedigreed seed may become a Regular Member of the CSGA by applying for inspection of crops planted with parent seed eligible for certifying and paying the applicable fees.

Native Plant Certification (NPC) – A voluntary quality control process provided by the CSGA for native plant seed identification. Although legally separate from pedigreed seed crop certification, similar CSGA documents and procedures are used to verify the origin, of collection or production, of native plant reproductive materials which have not been released as a variety. The CSGA's NPC program documents the identity of plant material and verifies

that it is from a designated geographic location (Source Identified class) or selected for specific characteristics (Selected class).

Non-Pedigreed crop – A crop for which a crop certificate has not been issued or recognized by the CSGA.

Noxious weed – A weed or plant that is considered undesirable and so categorized by the *Weed Seeds Order*, a Ministerial order under the *Seeds Act*.

Official Inspector – A CFIA employee who is designated under the authority of the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act* and authorized to conduct pedigreed seed crop inspections.

Off type – Plants in a seed field which deviate in one or more characteristics from the official description of the variety.

Other crop seed – One of the four components of a seed purity test, seeds of other crop kinds in the seed sample being tested.

Parent or stock seed – Seed used to produce a crop eligible for pedigreed status.

Partnership – The CSGA may establish a partnership record for the production of pedigreed seed restricted to those members who are actively participating in a single farm unit and may include contractual employees or shareholders.

Pedigreed class or status – See Class.

Pedigreed crop – A crop for which the CSGA, based on a crop inspection report and compliance with all certification requirements, has issued a crop certificate which indicates that the crop has been granted Breeder, Select, Foundation, Registered or Certified crop status.

Pedigreed seed – Seed is recognized as having pedigreed status when derived from a pedigreed crop. Seed originating outside of Canada must be certified by an official certifying agency as defined in the *Seeds Regulations* before being considered pedigreed seed in Canada.

Pedigreed graded seed – Pedigreed seed meeting the grade requirements of the federal *Seeds Act* as set out in the *Seeds Regulations*.

Plant Breeder – For pedigreed seed production, a plant breeder is any person recognized as such by the Plant Breeders' Committee of the CSGA and the CSGA Board of Directors and who is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of plant breeding and related disciplines and engaged in the selection and synthesis of superior varieties, production and maintenance of cultivars true to identity and purity.

Pollen parent – The parent that furnishes the pollen which fertilizes the ovules of the seed parent in the production of seed.

Pre-Basic seed – An OECD class of pedigreed seed which is considered in Canada as equivalent to Breeder or Select seed and is used for the production of Basic seed or Foundation seed. It is supposed to be labelled with the number of generations it precedes Certified 1st generation.

Pre-Variety Germplasm – The category of AOSCA certification standards used for the collections and selections of plants, usually perennial native forage grasses, legumes and forbs, that are not sufficiently distinct, uniform or stable to be certified as varieties. In Canada, separate from pedigreed seed crop certification, these standards are used in the CSGA's Native Plant Certification (NPC) program for Source Identified and Selected class seed crop certification.

Progeny – Offspring or plants grown from seed.

Prohibited noxious weed – A weed or plant that is considered so undesirable that it is categorized as Prohibited Noxious (Class 1) in the *Weed Seeds Order*.

Referee Inspection – A separate inspection, completed by an official CFIA inspector where the grower is not satisfied with or disputing a *Seed Crop Inspection Report*.

Referee Plant Breeder – A plant breeder recognized by the CSGA to make decisions on varietal identification of crops.

Registered seed – The approved progeny of Breeder, Select or Foundation seed produced by seed growers and so managed to maintain specific varietal identity and purity.

Re-Inspection – Inspection of a seed crop by an authorized inspector to verify corrective action taken to improve the status of the seed crop.

Renovation or rejuvenation – The process of restoring productivity to plants growing in solid stands by cultivation, fertilization, reseeding, or other methods.

Responsible Plant Breeder – The plant breeder or breeding organization that is officially recognized as the maintainer of Breeder seed reference samples and production for a variety.

Rogues – Undesirable plants growing in a pedigreed seed crop. May arise as a result of a mutation, intercrossing, mechanical mixtures or cross pollination.

Roguing – Process of removing rogues, off-types, other crop kinds and undesirable plants from seed crops.

Seeds Act – The Canadian legislation that covers the import, export and sale of seed including all pedigreed seed certification. The official version is available from the Government of Canada website.

Seed Crop Inspection Report – A document completed by the authorized inspector which describes the crop offered for pedigreed status and which is appraised by the CSGA to determine the eligibility of the seed crop for certification.

Seed grower (pedigreed) – An applicant for certification of a crop offered for pedigree, grows the crop in accordance with the *Canadian Regulations and Procedures for Pedigreed Seed Crop Production* of the CSGA and who accepts full responsibility for the production and management of the seed crop and all related financial obligations.

Selected – The seed certification class of pre-variety germplasm which provides third party assurance of identity, usually for perennial native forage grasses, legumes and forbs produced from selected parent populations with distinctive, identifiable characteristics or potential genetic improvement. Selected class seed labels, issued by the CSGA, identify the name assigned to the selection by the responsible Plant Breeder.

Select seed – The approved progeny of Breeder or Select seed produced in a manner by seed growers authorized by the CSGA to maintain its varietal identity and purity. Select seed may be produced from Select seed for a maximum of five multiplications from Breeder seed.

Select Technical Blend (TB) – A CSGA category for a specific combination or mixture of seed lots used for the production of composite varieties (e.g. composite canola) or the production of Certified hybrid seed for cereals produced from a mixture of the two parents (e.g. hybrid wheat).

Source Identified (SI) – The seed certification class of pre-variety germplasm which provides third party assurance of geographic origin, usually for perennial native forage grasses, legumes and forbs produced from parent populations which have not been selected. Source Identified class seed labels, issued by the CSGA, identify the original geographic location, of the collection or production, that has been declared by the responsible Plant Breeder.

Stock or parent seed – Seed used to produce a crop eligible for pedigreed status.

Strain or line – A term used to designate a relatively uniform population of plants.

Variant – Any seed or plant which (a) is distinct within the variety but occurs naturally within the variety; (b) is stable and predictable with a degree of reliability compared to other varieties of the same kind, within known tolerances; and (c) is described as a variation in the official variety description. It is not an off-type, and only considered an impurity if reported in excess of the acceptable level specified by the responsible Breeder.

Varietal purity – Trueness to type or variety.

Variety (cultivar) – Has the meaning assigned to *cultivar* by the International Union of Biological Sciences' Commission for the Nomenclature of Cultivated Plants and denotes an assemblage of cultivated plants, including hybrids constituted by controlled cross-pollination, that a) are distinguished by common morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or other characteristics, and b) retain their distinguishing characteristics when re-produced.

Variety description – Document approved by the CFIA or CSGA in which the responsible Plant Breeder specifies the distinguishing characteristics of a variety.

Variety maintainer – Accredited Plot Growers recognized by the CSGA as eligible to produce Breeder, inbreds or hybrid seed under the supervision of a Plant Breeder recognized by the CSGA.

Volunteer plants – A plant that grows on its own, from seeds in the soil from the previous crop, rather than being deliberately planted.