

FORM OF ORDER AND TRANSMITTAL BY AGENCY HAVING SINGLE HEAD

State of Washington

Department of Agriculture

(agency name)

Administrative Order No. 1806

(1) I, M. Keith Ellis, director of Washington State Department of Agriculture

do promulgate and adopt at Olympia, WA (place)

the annexed rules relating to:

WAC 16-316 Corn seed certification.

(2) ALTERNATIVE A. Use only for Adoption of Permanent Rules.

This action is taken pursuant to Notice No. filed with the code reviser on. These rules shall take effect:
[] thirty days after they are filed with the code reviser pursuant to RCW 34.04.040(2).
[] at a later date, such date being.

(2) ALTERNATIVE B. Use only for Adoption of Emergency Rules.

I, M. Keith Ellis, find that an emergency exists and that this order is necessary for the preservation of the public health, safety, or general welfare and that observance of the requirements of notice and opportunity to present views on the proposed action would be contrary to public interest. A statement of the facts constituting the emergency is:

This is a first year experimental program to grow corn seed in Washington state and the following rules are needed to set standards for certification of this seed.

These rules are therefore adopted as emergency rules to take effect upon filing with the code reviser.

(3) Pursuant to the requirements of RCW 34.04.0261 that "every agency shall incorporate the most specific, but in no case omit all, of the following language alternatives when adopting or amending rules" fill in statement (a), (b), or (c) as appropriate:

[X] (a) This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW 15.49 and is intended to administratively implement that statute.

[] (b) This rule is promulgated pursuant to RCW which directs that the

(agency)

has authority to implement the provisions of

(name of act or RCW citation)

[] (c) This rule is promulgated under the general rule-making authority of the

(agency)

as authorized in RCW

(4) The undersigned hereby declares that the agency has complied with the provisions of the Open Public Meetings Act (chapter 42.30 RCW), the Administrative Procedure Act (chapter 34.04 RCW) and the State Register Act (chapter 34.08 RCW) in the adoption of these rules.

(5) This order, after being first recorded in the order register of this agency, is herewith transmitted to the Code Reviser for filing pursuant to chapter 34.04 RCW and chapter 1-12 WAC.

STATE OF WASHINGTON APPROVED AND ADOPTED FILED

August 17

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AUG 17 1983

By

M. Keith Ellis

Director of Agriculture

Title

CODE REVISER'S OFFICE

WSR 83-17-053

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-316-901 CORN SEED CERTIFICATION STANDARDS. The general seed certification standards are basic and together with the list of varieties eligible and the following specific rules constitute the standards for corn seed certification.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-316-906 CERTIFICATION FEES.

- (1) Fees for applications for each separate combination and/or isolation.....\$10.00
- (2) Acreage fee:
- (a) First acre.....\$25.00
- (b) Each additional acre.....\$10.00

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-316-911 ELIGIBILITY - FOUNDATION CORN INBRED LINES.

(1) For the purposes of certification, the propagation of male sterile inbred lines shall be subject to the same requirements and rules as apply to foundation single crosses.

(2) An inbred line must be a relatively true breeding strain of corn resulting from (a) at least five successive generations of controlled self-fertilization or (b) at least five generations of backcrossing to a recurrent parent with selection or (c) its equivalent.

(3) Inbred seed must meet one of the following requirements:

(a) Be in the hands of the originator.

(b) Be a line obtained directly from a state agricultural experiment station.

(c) Be a line obtained from the United States department of agriculture.

(d) Be certified. Evidence of eligibility shall be a certification tag taken from the seed planted.

(4) Inbred lines increased by hand pollination will be eligible for certification.

(5) An inbred used as a pollinator in a foundation single cross production field may be certified provided all the seed parents in the isolated field are inspected for certification and meet all field requirements for certification.

(6) Addition of specific genetic factors to a line.

(a) When a specific genetic factor(s) is added to an inbred line, the line must have been backcrossed to its recurrent parent at least five generations. The line must be homozygous for the specific genetic factor(s) except for (1) the pollen restoration factor(s) and (2) the genic male sterile maintainer line.

(b) For a recovered pollen restorer inbred line, selection must be relative to a specific cytoplasmic male sterile source.

(c) Proof of the genetic nature of a recovered line will be

supplied by the originator.

(d) A genic male sterile maintainer line, consisting of duplicate-deficient and male-steriles in an approximate one to one ratio, shall be no more than two generations removed from breeder's seed. The maintainer shall be designated according to generation as:

(i) Breeder seed: The hand pollinated selfed seed from a known duplicate-deficient plant heterozygous at a particular male sterile locus.

(ii) Foundation I seed: The product of random-mating among fertile plants arising from breeder seed.

(iii) Foundation II seed: The product of random-mating among fertile plants arising from foundation I seed.

(e) A genic male sterile line shall be a strain homozygous for a particular male sterile recessive allele.

(f) The genic male sterile lines shall be identified as to the recessive genes they carry, e.g. B37 ms-1, N26 ms-10. The maintainer lines shall be identified not only for the male sterile gene for which it is heterozygous, but for the specific translocation from which it was derived, e.g. B37 Mt-1 ms-1, N28 Mt-1 ms-10.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-316-916 FIELD INSPECTION. At least three field inspections shall be made by a representative of the certifying agency during the pollinating period. When the previous crop was corn, at least one additional inspection shall be made to verify that the field is sufficiently free of volunteer plants from the previous crop. Field inspections may be made without giving previous notice to the grower.

NEW SECTION

WAC 16-316-921 FIELD STANDARDS.

(1) Isolation:

(a) An inbred must be so located that it is not less than six hundred and sixty feet from other corn except when the inbred is grown as a pollinator in a single cross production field. In this case any ear parent(s) in the same isolated field must be entered for certification, inspected, and meet all field requirements for certification.

(i) Differential maturity dates are permitted for modifying isolation distances provided there are no receptive silks in the ear parent at the same time pollen is being shed in the contaminating field.

(ii) Foundation inbred production fields of dent sterile popcorn need not be isolated from yellow dent field corn.

(b) Corrections for improper isolation must be made by one of the following methods:

(i) By completely destroying or by detasseling, the

necessary contaminating corn before silks appear in the ear parent in the field to be certified, or

(ii) By completely destroying, before the final field inspection, the plants which are improperly isolated from the contaminating corn.

(2) Roguing:

(a) Definitely off-type plants must be destroyed completely so that suckers will not develop. Plants showing definite hybrid vigor or a definitely different type from the inbred being inspected shall be classified as definitely off-type.

(b) An isolation in which more than one-tenth of one percent (one per one thousand) of definitely off-type plants have shed pollen, when at the same time more than five percent of the plants have apparently receptive silks, shall not be certified.

(c) Sucker tassels and portions of tassels of off-type plants will be counted as shedding pollen when two inches or more of the central stem, the side branches, or a combination of the two has the anthers extended from the glumes.