Planning of seed production for different classes of seeds for self and cross pollinated crops

What is seed?

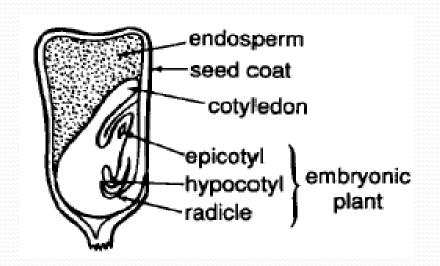
In broad sense

Seed is a material which is used for planting or regeneration purpose.



scientifically

Seed is a fertilized matured ovule together covered with seed coat is called seed or it is a propagating material.

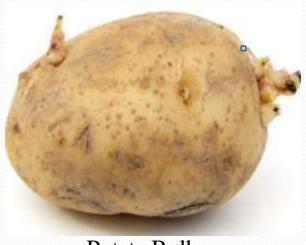


Technological point of view

Seed is a fertilized ripened ovule consisting of three main parts namely **seed coat**, **endosperm** and **embryo**, which in due course gives rise to a new plant.

It also refers to

Propagating materials of healthy seedlings, tuber, bulbs, rhizome, roots, cuttings, setts, all types of grafts and vegetatively propagating materials used for production purpose.



Potato Bulb



Turmeric Rhizome



Garlic Bulb



Rose Cuttings

Classes of Seed

- ✓ Nucleus Seed
- ✓ Breeder Seed
- ✓ Foundation Seed
- ✓ Certified Seed

Nucleus Seed

- Produced from basic nucleus stock.
- Produced by the original breeder/Institute /State Agriculture University (SAU)
- Small scale multiplication.
- Pedigree Certificate issued by Breeder.

General Standards:

Genetical Purity :- 100%

Physical Purity :- 100%

Min. Germination: 100%

Max. Inert Matter: 0%

Breeder seeds

- Progeny of Nucleus Seed.
- Multiplied in large area as per indent of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation (DOAC), Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, under supervision of plant breeder / institute / SAUs and monitored by a committee consisting of the representatives of state seed certification agency, national / state seed corporations, ICAR nominee and concerned breeder'.
- Golden Yellow colour certificate is issued.

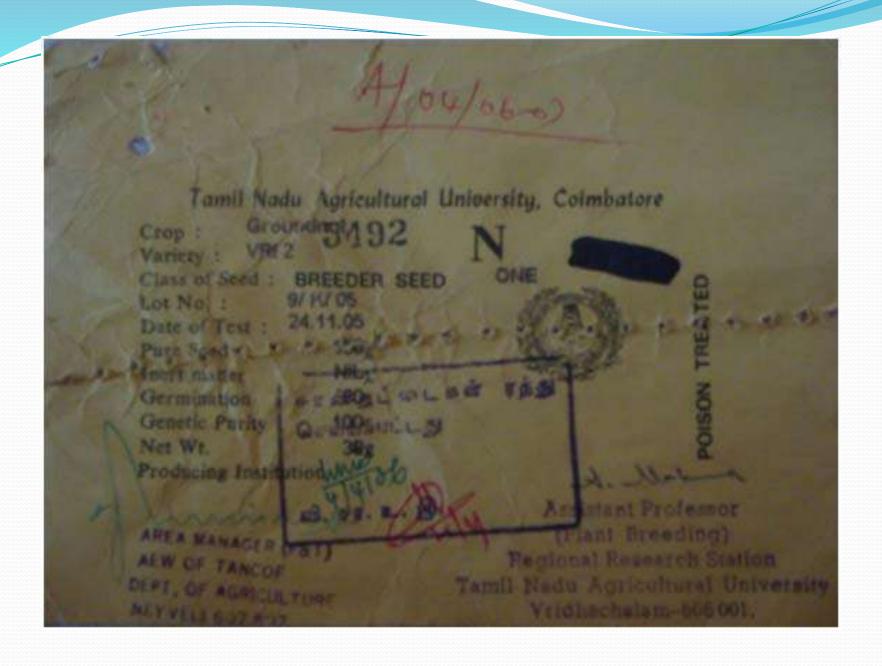
General Standards:

Genetical Purity :- 100%

Physical Purity :- 100%

Min. Germination :- 100%

Max. Inert Matter :- 0%



Foundation Seeds

- Progeny of Breeder Seed.

Produced by Recognized Seed Producing agencies in public and private sectors under the supervision of Certification agencies.

- Large Scale Multiplication.
- White Colour certificate is issued.

General Standards:

Genetical Purity :- 97-98% Isolation:

Physical Purity :- >95% Self Pollinated = 50-150 m

Min. Germination :- 70-85% Cross Pollinated = 600-1200 m

Max. Inert Matter :- 2%

Tag No. $\frac{WA}{05}$

FOUNDATION SEED

Class of Seed	
Certificate No	
Date of issue of Certifi	icaté
Date of Test	
Certificate Valid upto . (provided seed is stored	d under cool and dry environment)
	Seed Certification Officer (Name & Place)
Validity of certificate further extended upto	

Seed Certification Officer

(Name & Place)

Certified Seed

- Progeny of Foundation Seed.
- Produced by registered seed growers under the supervision of Seed Certification Agencies.
- Meant for Distribution to the Farmers for commercial cultivation.
- Azur Blue colour certificate is issued.
- Large Scale Multiplication

General Standards:

Genetical Purity :- 98%

Physical Purity :- >90%

Min. Germination :- 60-80%

Max. Inert Matter :- 2%

Isolation:

Self Pollinated = 50-300 m

Cross Pollinated = $600-1600 \,\mathrm{m}$

Information on the Label

- a. Species (botanical name)
- b. Cultivar name
- c. Category
- d. Reference number
- e. Date of issue of certificate



Variety & Kind	Vernal Alfalfa
Lot No.	307-98
Pure seed	98.90%
Inert matter	01.05%
Other crop seed	00.00%
Weed seed	00.05%
Noxious weeds	00.00%
Germination Hard seed Date tested Net weight	90.00% 05.00% Jan. 2001 60 lbs.

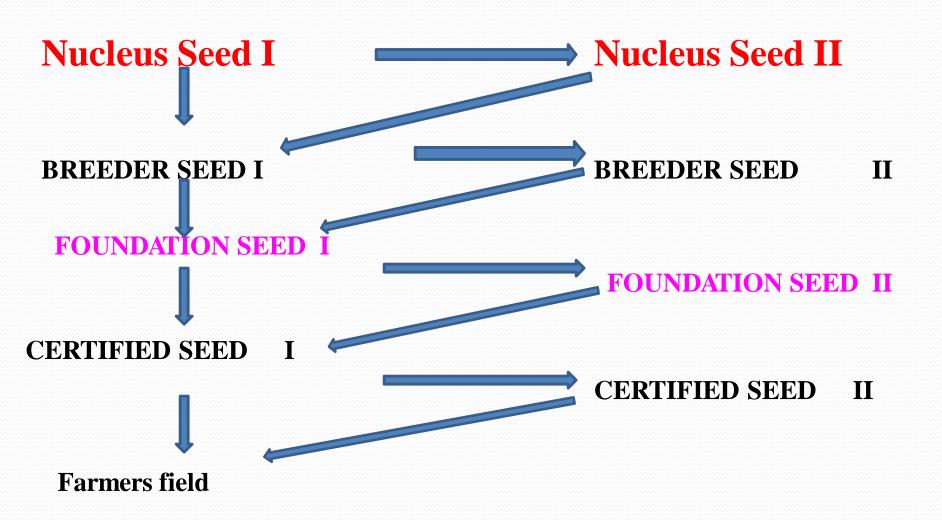
Types of Seeds

MONOCOTS	DICOTS
Embryo with single cotyledon	Embryo with two cotyledons
Usually endospermic	Usually non-endospermic (Except Castor seed)
Germination usually hypogeal (Except in onion)	Germination usually epigeal (except in pea, gram)
Flower parts in multiples of three	Flower parts in multiples of four or five
Major leaf veins parallel	Major leaf veins reticulated
Roots are adventitious	Roots develop from radicle
Secondary growth absent	Secondary growth often present
Grains, (wheat, corn, rice, millet) sugarcane, banana, ginger,	Legumes (pea, beans, lentils, peanuts) mint, lettuce,
onions, grass	tomato, oak, tree, etc.

STAGES OF SEED PRODUCTION



Stages II of Seed production



Seed multiplication system

A. Three - Generation model

Breeder seed - Foundation seed - Certified seed

B. Four - Generation model

Breeder seed - Foundation seed (I) Foundation seed (II) - Certified seed

C. Five - Generation model

Breeder seed - Foundation seed (I) - Foundation seed (II) - Certified seed (I) - Certified seed (II)

Generation system

- Seed production is restricted to four generations only
- Starting from breeder's seed, the seed can only be multiplied up to
 3more generations i.e. Foundation, Registered & certified

Thank You