

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

1. **Nucleus seed**: Nucleus seed: This is 100 per cent genetically pure seed with physical purity produced under the direct supervision of the concerned plant breeder.

2. **Breeder's seed**: This is the progeny of the nucleus seed multiplied in large area under the supervision of plant breeder and monitored by a committee. It provides cent per cent physical and genetic pure seed for production of foundation class. Golden yellow coloured certificate is issued for this category by the producting agency

3. Foundation seed:

- Progeny of breeder's seed in handled by recognized seed producing agencies in public and private sector under the supervision of Seed Certification Agency in such a way that its quality is maintained according to the prescribed standard.
- Seed Certification agency issues a white colour certification for foundation class seed.
- Foundation seed is purchased by Seed Corporation from seed growers.
- Foundation seed can again be multiplied by Seed Corporation in the events of its shortage with similar seed certification standard.

4. Certified seed:

- Progeny of foundation seed produced by registered seed growers under the supervision of Seed Certification Agency by maintaining the seed quality as per minimum seed certification standards.
- Seed Certification Agency issues a Azure Blue colour (Shade ISI No. 104) tag.



Generation system of seed multiplication

A. Three - Generation model

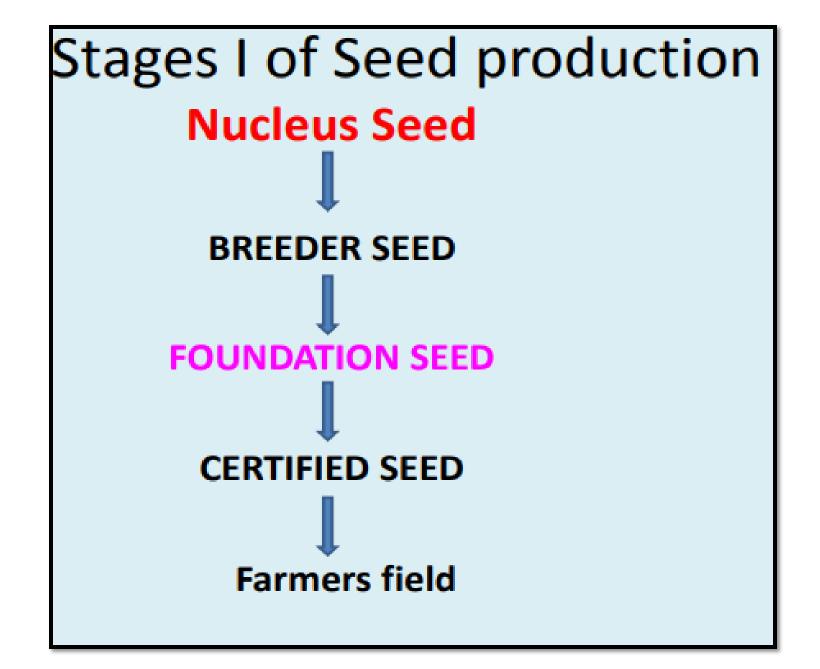
Breeder seed - Foundation seed - Certified seed

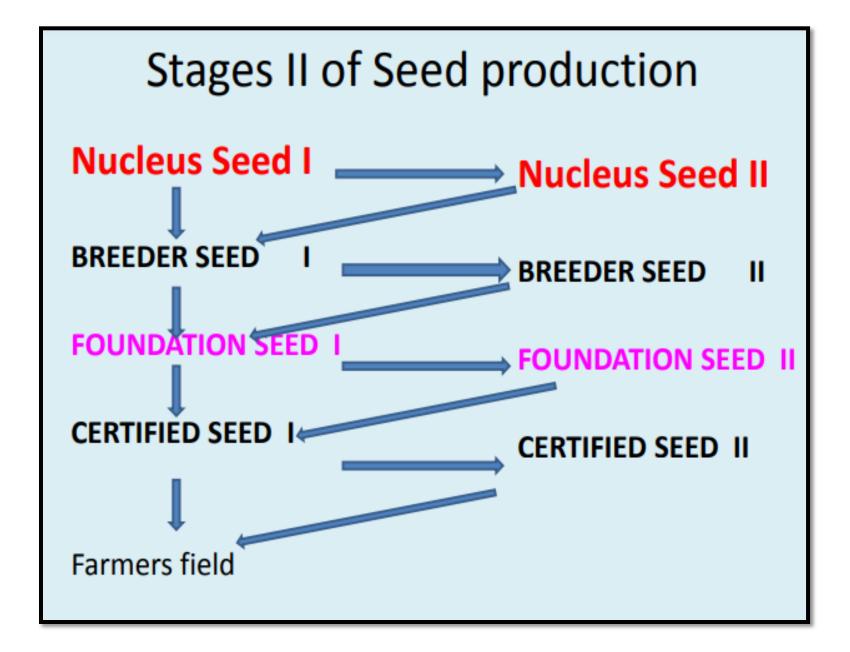
B. Four - Generation model

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)





Importance of Seed Production

- Multiplication of superior varieties
- Availability of superior varieties to masses
- Maintenance of genetic & physical purity
- Supply of high quality seeds
- Seeds have high germination standards
- Seeds have high vigour and viability status
- It maintains the excellent health status of seed

STEPS IN SEED PRODUCTION

- 1. The same crop/variety with a gap of 15 days between sowing have to be considered as two different breeder seed production fields
- 2. Isolation distance between fields should be maintained. Rouging to be done before flowering, at the time of flowering and before harvest
- 3. Breeder seed crop should be harvested at maturity and threshed on clean threshing floor
- 4. The seeds should be dried to the moisture content of 10-12% after winnowing and cleaning
- 5. The breeder seeds should be processed with appropriate sieves for uniform size and colour. Stored with proper labeling
- 6. Drying to 12% moisture level, a sample of 500 g of breeder seed should be sent to the concerned GOT centre for conducting Grow Out Test (GOT)

