

SKOGFRØVERKET

Stiftelsen Det norske Skogfrøverk





Senior advisor Øyvind Meland Edvardsen, seed manager

ROUTINES IN TREE SEED HANDLING

B: Seed testing, storage and upgrading

Seed testing - Germination



- Testing by international, ISTA, standards (international trade)
- Random sampled seeds from seedlot
- 4 replicates (4 x 100 seeds) for variation analyzes
- 100% RH 28 degrees 16 hour day and 20 degrees 8 hour night
- Germination counts: 7, 10, 14 & 21 days (28)
- Germination speed: 14/21 (vitality)
- Germination capasity: 21 (28) days
- Double tests for dormant seeds (stratification)



Seed testing - Other tests



- Moisture content (%)
- Purity (%)
- Seed weight = weight of 1000 seeds (g)
- TZ Tetrazolium (test dormant seeds)
- Screening for fungii





Cone tests





X-Ray tests

- X-ray of seeds Important tool!
- 2 replicates (2x100 seeds)
- Info about
 - Nr of filled/empty seeds
 - Development of embryo and endosperm
 - Seeds damaged by insects
- Calculation of germination (Simak)
- Quick decicion making in cone collections!
- Expensive to buy, but more expensive to fail!



Seed Storage - Conditions



Categories of tree seeds

- Orthodox seeds
 - Seeds that can be dried and stored at low temperatures
 - Picea abies, Pinus sylvestris, Larix
- Recalcitrant seeds
 - Seeds that can not be dried and stored
 - Quercus
- Seeds with properties from both categories above
 - Intermediate drying and cool storage a few years
 - Abies nordmanniana, Fagus sylvatica
- Good quality seeds of P. abies and P. sylvestris can be stored for a very long time at low temperatures maintaining germination properties

Moisture content tresholds and biological activity in seeds

45-60% Seeds start germinating

18-20% Respiration and overheating



Seed storage - Monitoring



ilimad	2 8613 Det Norske Skogfrøverk	Tilkoblet
F	Anleggsstatus Oversikt Driftsstatus	
ŝ	Frøbank	Symbolforklaring
	F1 Fryserom -15.3 F2 Fryserom -14.4 0.9 F3 Fryserom -3.1	Kjøl
Û	Siste hvile	Alarm
	F4 Fryserom -2.3 -2.3 F5 Fryserom -9.1 -9.1 B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 12.4 12.4 12.2 11.9 11.8 11.7	 Avriming pågår IWT Plugin

Seed pretreatment

- Vitalisation
 - Priming of seeds for improved germination speed
- Induction Drying Separation (IDS)
 - Removal of dead (pine) seeds by weight separation
 - Improved germination speed
- Prevac
 - Removal of mechanical damaged seed by vacuum

• Pelleting

Improving odd/small sized seed for sowing machines





Seed dormancy & stratification



Seed dormancy

- Defines as mature, viable, hydrated and healthy seeds that fail to germinate in suitable conditions
- Dormancy eliminates risk for germination in autumn
- Physiological dormancy
 - Seeds have to undergo biochemical changes in embryo and/or endosperm to germinate
 - Ex: Picea sitchensis, Abies lasiocarpa
- Physical dormancy
 - Restricts entry of water and oxygen
 - Restraints growth of the embryo
 - Ex: Pinus cembra
- Seeds can have a both types of dormancy mechanisms

Cold stratification

- Stratification = layering
- Dormancy release by copying the <u>natural process</u>
- Need for stratification varies between species, provenances and seedlots
- Hydration in running cold water for 24 hours
- Short surface drying before put in plastic bag with air access
- Store in cool environment for 3-4 weeks or longer
- Seed are rinsed after completed treatment and surface dried before sowing
- **RISK:** Potential seed borne deseases can spread in the seed lot!
- Alternative stratification after sowing in seedling containers and cool storage is favorable to avoid spread of desease

Seed sanitation



- Seed-borne diseases are well known on many species: Abies in particular
- Fungi on P. sylvestris and P. abies has until now not been considered an issue
- Growing seedlings in mini/micro containers may alter this
- Sirrococus has recently shown to be problematic
- Screening of seed lots
- Seed coat sterilization (testing 2018)
- Treatment with fungicides (testing 2018)



Takk fyrir!



