



# The Seed Source

NEWSLETTER OF THE KANSAS CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

## Important Dates

**March 17** - Field applications due in KCIA office - Past

**May 1** - Payment for Certification of Summer Inspected Crops Due. **PAST DUE!!!**

**May 28** - Memorial Day, KCIA Office Closed

### NOTICE

Field Inspections can not be conducted until the past year's paperwork is completed and until we receive the signed statement (Form B) with payment.

Penalties may be incurred for late payment

### Other Important Dates

May 5 - Cinco de Mayo  
May 13 - Mother's Day  
May 19 - Armed Forces Day  
June 14 - Flag Day  
June 17 - Father's Day  
June 21 - Summer Begins

## The Seed Source

If you would like to receive "The Seed Source" via email, please contact us at [kscrop@kansas.net](mailto:kscrop@kansas.net)

*May-June 2018*

### *Pam Steinmeyer Retiring*

On May 31, 2018, Pam Steinmeyer will be retiring from Kansas Crop Improvement Association after 34 years of service.

Pam began working for KCIA in 1984 doing data entry and assisting in accounting. In the early 90's she began cross-training to help in the seed lab and eventually moved into the lab full-time. Pam earned her Registered Seed Technologist (RST) credentials in 1998 and has served as interim Lab Manager on three different occasions. In the last 15 years alone, Pam has supervised some 70 student lab assistants and interns and mentored Rayshell Colson in obtaining her RST.



Pam is looking forward to relaxing at home while working on crafts and sewing and more importantly, spending time and travelling with her husband, Lee and their dogs.

Pam has been an important part of the KCIA family, and the staff and membership wish her the best in her well-earned retirement!

### *Typo on Statement*

It has been brought to our attention that some of the statements for the payment of Summer-inspected crops listed a due date of May 1, 2019. Not all statements went out with the incorrect date. I apologize for the error, though I consider it unlikely that anyone was misled by it. We will endeavor to avoid such errors in the future.

May 1, 2018 is the correct due date penalties will be assessed for late payment once a short grace period of a few days expires. So, if you have not yet made payment, do so immediately.

### *Guidance for the Upcoming Field Inspection Season*

As we approach wheat and other small grain harvest, we wanted to put out a few reminders to help with your field inspection experience.

**Field Preparation** – The best insurance against field rejection is to have fields properly prepared ahead of the field inspector's visit. A good place to begin is to review the certification standards for the crop of interest. These are found at [www.kscrop.org](http://www.kscrop.org) under Standards and Procedures. The standards are the criteria against which the inspector will make a recommendation on each field.

Noxious weeds, such as field bindweed, if located within the field, and not controlled by staking, spraying or mowing, will result in field rejection. These are listed under the **Prohibited Weeds** section in the standards. **Prohibited Crops**, such as rye or triticale in wheat, are also cause for rejection and must be removed prior to the inspector's visit. **Objectionable weeds** are those that may be in the field but are restricted in the cleaned seed sample. One notable exception is jointed goatgrass which, although an objectionable weed, requires a gravity table or length grader in addition to the air/screen cleaner. (continued page 2)

(continued from page one)

Common weeds are any weed not listed as Prohibited or Objectionable and will generally not cause rejection of a field unless present in quantity to inhibit the inspection of the field. Objectionable weeds also must not be present in quantity to impede inspection.

**Isolation and separation** are two separate terms with separate meanings. **Isolation** is distance of the field from another field to prevent cross-contamination by pollen. For wheat, isolation distances are 50, 30 and 20 feet respectively, for Foundation, Registered and Certified classes. These are the distances that a field producing certified seed must be from a field of a different wheat variety or of a lower class.

Let's say we have a field producing registered class seed (we planted Foundation class). If the adjacent field is a different variety of certified seed, or a non-certified field of wheat, we need 30 feet of isolation distance from that field.

If we planted Foundation Class to produce Registered class and next to it we planted Registered class of the same variety to produce Certified class, we would still need an isolation of 30 from the certified class production field, but since it's the same variety, we can achieve the necessary isolation by harvesting 30 feet off of the Registered field with the certified production. So, we needed to isolate the higher class of wheat from the lower, but not the lower from the higher.

The above example will only work if both fields pass inspection.

On the other hand **separation** is a physical distance between two fields used to delineate two different fields, as is the above example of the registered and certified class fields, so the inspector can tell where one ends and the other begins, or a distance adequate to prevent taking in the adjacent crop during harvest. For instance, our standards state that a field of wheat must be separated from fields of triticale and barley by some distinct line of demarcation. This line of demarcation is to be wide enough such that if the triticale lodged, it would not fall into the wheat, and the wheat could be harvested without taking in any triticale.

If I plant a hundred acre field of wheat for certification, but want it inspected as two separate 50 acre fields, I need to have some obvious demarcation or stakes so that the inspector knows where one field ends and the other starts.

**Cancelling fields-** You can cancel a field at any time prior to the inspector entering the field by informing the inspector, and signing the inspection form as cancelled, or by calling our office and requesting cancelling.

**Inspector Contact** – Notify your assigned inspector, if you've been assigned one or KCIA if you haven't, when your fields are 7 to 10 days from harvest. This will give us time to get the fields inspected and not hold up the combine. If the fields are getting real close to harvest and you have not heard from someone, please give us a call. You are assigned an inspector if we have one living in your area, otherwise you may have "Call KCIA Office" listed as your inspector which means we are working our way toward you. Even so, please call us when needed so we have a head's up that we need to move along a little faster.

The inspector is given instruction to meet with you before inspecting your fields. This is a good time to review with the inspector, any cancellations, or acreage changes.

**Rejected Fields** -if a field is rejected for a correctable problem, you can correct and request a re-inspection.

**Myfields** – Your current field applications are located under the submitted tab on your home page. The status of your fields will change from "reviewed" to "assigned" to "inspected" to "completed". Bear in mind that though an inspection has been completed and the inspector recommends a field passes, that is just a recommendation, and the field has not truly passed until our office reviews it for possible errors.

Your KCIA Staff wishes you a safe and trouble-free harvest season!

Kansas Crop Improvement  
Association

785/532-6118

2000 Kimball Ave.  
Manhattan, KS 66502

kscrop@kansas.net  
www.kscrop.org