

## Explanation of Tests

**Purity:** Determines the percent of pure seed, inert matter, other crop seed, and weed seed present in the sample. This vital information is used in decisions regarding planting, conditioning, and weed control or prevention.

**Germination:** Predicts the maximum performance defined as the emergence and development from the seed embryo of those essential structures of the seed if grown under ideal conditions.

**Tetrazolium (TZ):** A quick test to determine viability. Used mainly for native species requiring long germination times, or whenever the buyer or seller needs rapid information. TZ test results cannot be substituted for germination results in labeling.

**BSMV:** Detects the presence of the Barley Stripe Mosaic Virus. This infection can cause dramatic yield losses in barley crops.

**Seed Count:** Determines the number of seeds per pound of pure seed. This test helps determine the planting efficiency.

**Clearfield & CoAXium Tests:** Chemical test to determine herbicide tolerance of specified wheat varieties.

**Electroconductivity Test:** A vigor test that measures the amount of electrolyte leakage from the seeds of legumes and radish. It seems to be a more reliable predictor of seedling emergence in the field than the standard germination test.

**Montana Noxious Examination:** Determines the rate of occurrence of Montana prohibited and restricted weed seeds present in a submitted sample.

**USA Noxious Examination:** Determines the rate of occurrence of restricted or prohibited weed seeds in all the US states.

**Western US Noxious Examination:** Determines the rate of occurrence of restricted or prohibited weed seeds in WA, OR, ID, MT, ND, SD, NE, KS, OK, TX, NM, AZ, UT, CO, NV, WY, CA.