Seed growouts assure correct labeling

WASHINGTON, D.C. - To the casual observer, Wilbur Anderson's field of cabbage and peas in Washington state is fairly or-

Dan Cantliffe's Florida plantings of cucumber, squash and watermelon or Darrell Morey's wheat and rye fields in Georgia also appear ordinary.

But they aren't ordinary.

All three plantings are part of a network of open-air laboratories maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and cooperating states to help ensure that seed is labeled and sold by its correct variety name.

Cantliffe, Anderson and Morey are all corn specialists who spend

part of their time working with seeing is believing." USDA to check the accuracy of seed labeling as to variety.

is critical in today's market," says Agricultural Marketing Service. labeling — we grow the seed —

As recently as 30 years ago, people had few improved varieties "Correct variety labeling of seed to choose from. Today there are thousands of varieties of field Don Ator, chief of the Seed crops, vegetable crops and turf Regulatory Branch of USDA's grasses. Each variety is developed for specific growing conditions or "To check the accuracy of seed for specific end product uses. Soil, weather, geography, diseaseresistance, and intended use all are factors in deciding which varieties to plant. Choice of variety can make the difference between crop success or failure.

"If seed is incorrectly labeled farmers or home gardeners won't get the crop they planned," Ator

Variety testing is one part of a program to enforce the Federal Seed Act, a truth-in-labeling law intended to protect farmers and home gardeners who buy seed USDA has seed test sites in 11

State seed regulatory officials draw seed samples for ger mination and purity testing and send them to USDA, Ator said. The samples are taken at farm supply stores, hardware stores, super markets, warehouses-anywherseed is sold.

"The sample seeds are carefully nurtured according to recommended practices for the crop being tested," Ator said "Each seed lot under scrutiny is compared with a control sample to determine if it is the variety claimed. If not, distinguished characteristics of the plants are recorded and photographed to document the fact that the plants are not the variety named on the seed label.

"We find about five percent of the samples tested this way are mislabeled," Ator said. "Test results on offtypes are referred to USDA field agents and state seed control officials who pursue each case by checking records of companies involved.'

The seed company then may be cited with a violation of the Federal Seed Act or of state seed

"Sometimes a warning is sufficient," Ator said, "we could also take stronger measures - such as penalty action with a fine.

"There are many instances where variety mislabeling could result in financial losses," Ator said. "For example, a farmer growing barley for brewing could be damaged if the wrong variety is planted and the crop doesn't meet the standards required by the brewer."

"Home gardeners also can be hurt by mislabeling," Ator said. "It's frustrating to plan for one crop and get another. Paying a premium price for a special variety is a waste of money if the seed purchased is not true to the information on the label.

"Farmers and gardeners already have enough risks to deal with - weather, disease, markets. They snowant have to risk planting the wrong variety of seed," he said.

Proper seed labeling can't be taken for granted, Ator said. "Mislabeling can happen through human error, such as a simple switching of tags from one seed lot to another, or attaching the wrong tag to seed," he said. "Seed can be containinated in the harvesting or cleaning process if equipment isn't completely clear of one variety of seed before the next one is run."

Seed varieties also can be contaminated or changed by foreign pollen, by volunteer plants, or by genetic shifts due to environmental factors. And, Ator said, seed varieties may be deliberately mislabeled as a marketing tool. For example, a variety of seed could be sold by one seed dealer to another. The second dealer might rename the variety to enhance sales.

"This not only is illegal," Ator said, "it further confuses what is already a complex marketing business. The consumer doesn't have a choice as to variety when these practices prevail."



SAVE THREE TIMES!





Save Before Prices Increase!

Investment Credit!

JOHN DEERE EQUIPMENT

JOHN DEERE 337 WIRE TIE BALER With Ejector

10,245 Sale Price Less John **Deere Bucks**

Your Price

JOHN DEERE

158 LOADER

Complete With 72" Bucket

JOHN DEERE 327 TWINE TIE BALER With Ejector

Sale Price *8495 Less John 250 **Deere Bucks**

*8,245

JOHN DEERE 115 11'5" DISK **HARROW** 20"x180" Disk

Sale Price ***3670** Less John Deere Bucks

Your Price *3,595

JOHN DEERE 225 13' 5 OFFSET **DISK HARROW** Demo - 24"x1/4" Disk

SALE PRICE \$5,450

Waiver of Finance Available To 3/1/82

Waiver of Finance Available To 5/1/82

Your Price

JOHN DEERE 2600 AUTOMATIC RESET PLOW

Variable 16" to 20" 5 Bottom

SALE PRICE

\$7,500

STACK WAGON **Rental Unit**

JOHN DEERE 100

Waiver of Finance Available To 5/1/82

SALE PRICE \$4,500

F.O.B. Shop

Waiver of Finance Available To 3/1/82

JOHN DEERE 1065 A





SALE

PRICE

.1010

7 Ton - Adjustable Hitch Pole 15' x 8 LP Wheel Knocked Down - FOB Shop



BUSH HOG

BUSH-HOG

BUSH HOG EQUIPMENT

SOIL HOG Model 1550 13'9"

PRICE

1437 DISK HARROW 12'6" HD

26"x1/4" Disk Plain

PRICE

***5,695**

146 DISK HARROW 12'2" Offset

26"x1/4" Disk Plain 10½ Spacing

SALE **6,850**

245 DISK HARROW 13'6" Offset 24"x1/4" Disk

PRICE

6,995

GEHL

GEHL EQUIPMENT

GEHL 7200 FLAIL CHOPPER 6 Foot

PRICE *3,850

GEHL 135 GRINDER MIXER All Hydraulic

SALE PRICE \$7,850

GEHL

GEHL DC 1080 DISC MOWER 6 Ft. - Demo

PRICE *8,500



CHAPMAN EQUIPMENT CENTER, INC. (AGWAY)

Corner of Ruppsville Road & Chapman Road, Wescosville, Pa. 215-398-2553 Open Monday to Friday 8 to 5; Saturday 8 to Noon

Area Codes 215 & 717 Call Toll Free... 800-322-9289 Area Codes 201, 301, 302 & 609 Call Toll Free...800-523-9323