

## SEED DEFINITIONS

1. Pure seed	The true seeds of the variety based on seed shape, size, coloration, usually the majority of seeds. Other rice seeds appearing as off-types should be placed under rice varietal mixture.
2. Best seeds	The pure seeds that are bold or fully filled having no or low amount of discoloration (<0.5% discolored seed surface). Half-filled and empty will fall under partially filled or unfilled.
3. Spotted	There are two types of discoloration on rice seeds, 1. Spotting caused by certain diseases (brown spot) or insects (rice bug feeding damage) and, 2. Discoloration on a portion or portions of rice seeds caused by <i>Curvularia</i> (black kernel) or sometimes by <i>Alternaria padwickii</i> (stackburn disease) or by sheath rot on certain occasions. Other rice diseases do not produce consistent discoloration. We consider any seed having more than 0.5% discolored or spotted seed surface as discolored. Discoloration can occur on fully or partially filled or empty grains.
4. Discolored	
5. Partially filled	Seeds that are not fully filled due to immaturity at harvest or due to infection of seeds by certain diseases or insect damage.
6. Deformed seeds	Seeds with non-normal shape due to mechanical pressure during grain formation or due to seed infection (sheath rot) or infestation white tip or stem nematode.
7. Germinated seeds	Could be genetic in nature when there is no dormancy (vivipary) or when panicles come in contact with paddy water before harvest.
8. Smattered seeds (Seed diseases)	Generally are due to infection like false smut ( <i>Ustilagoideia virens</i> ) or kernel smut ( <i>Tilletia barclayana</i> ) [organ specific diseases].
9. Unfilled seeds	Glumes without endosperms could be due to several factors for failure of some spikelets to fertilize and form endosperm, abortion of ovary due to early infectin (ex. brown spot, sheath rot, white tip nematode, black kernel, bakanae, etc.)
10. Other species	Seeds other than <i>Oryza sativa</i>
10a. Rice varietal mixtures	Mainly discriminated from true seed of the variety by difference in seed size, shape, seed coloration, awn, pubescence of lemma and palea, and seed coat color. Usually minor in numbers.
11. Weed seeds	One of the seeds of the other species; vary in size from big ( <i>Rottboella &amp; Ischaemum</i> ) to small ( <i>Scirpus juncooides</i> ) are reported as number of seeds in the working sample.
12. Other plant parts	Usually are present in improperly processed seedlot having pieces of broken leaves, stem or panicle branches.
13. Inert matter	Refers to soil, sand, etc. attached or with the seeds
14. Insect damage	Seed infested by storage insects could be reported by counting the number of insect damage seeds.