TABLE 1—WEIGHT OF WORKING SAMPLE—Continued

Name of seed	Minimum weight for purity analysis (grams)	Minimum weight for noxious-weed seed examination (grams)	Approximate number of seeds per gram
Chives	5	50	.....
Citron	200	500	11
Collards	10	50	315
Corn, sweet	500	500	.....
Cornsalad:			
Vars. Fullhearted and Dark Green Fullhearted	5	50	.....
All other vars	10	50	380
Cowpea	300	500	8
Cress:			
Garden	5	50	425
Upland	2	35	1,160
Water	1	25	5,170
Cucumber	75	500	40
Dandelion	2	35	1,240
Dill	3	50	800
Eggplant	10	50	230
Endive	3	50	940
Gherkin, West India	16	160	153
Kale	10	50	315
Kale, Chinese	10	50	.....
Kale, Siberian	8	80	325
Kohlrabi	10	50	315
Leek	7	50	395
Lettuce	3	50	890
Melon	50	500	45
Mustard, India	5	50	625
Mustard, spinach	5	50	535
Okra	100	500	19
Onion	7	50	340
Onion, Welsh	10	50	.....
Pak-choi	5	50	635
Parsley	5	50	650
Parsnip	5	50	430
Pea	500	500	3
Pepper	15	150	165
Pumpkin	500	500	5
Radish	30	300	75
Rhubarb	50	300	60
Rutabaga	5	50	430
Sage	25	150	120
Salsify	50	300	65
Savory, summer	2	35	1,750
Sorrel	2	35	1,080
Soybean	500	500	6–13
Spinach	25	150	100
Spinach, New Zealand	200	500	13
Squash	200	500	14
Tomato	5	50	405
Tomato, husk	2	35	1,240
Turnip	5	50	535
Watermelon	200	500	11

[1] Rhizomatous derivatives of a johnsongrass×sorghum cross or a johnsongrass×sudangrass cross.

[25 FR 8769, Sept. 13, 1960, and 30 FR 7888, June 18, 1965, as amended at 32 FR 12780, Sept. 6, 1967; 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970; 41 FR 20156, May 17, 1976; 46 FR 53635, Oct. 29, 1981; 59 FR 64492, Dec. 14, 1994; 65 FR 1707, Jan. 11, 2000]

§ 201.47 Separation.

(a) The working sample shall be weighed in grams to four significant figures and shall then be separated into four parts: (1) Kind or variety to be considered pure seed, (2) other crop seed, (3) weed seed, and (4) inert matter. The components shall be weighed in grams to the same number of decimal places as the working sample. The percentage of each part shall be determined to two decimal places.

(b) Aids for the classification of pure seed, other crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter may include visual examination, use of transmitted light (diaphanoscope), or specific gravity (seed blowers). Specific instructions for classification of the various components are given in §§201.47a to 201.51, inclusive.

(c) The components shall be weighed and percentages calculated as follows:

(1) For sample sizes less than 25 grams, all four components shall be weighed; the percentages shall be based on the sum of these weights and not on the original weight. The sum of these weights shall be compared with the original weight of the working sample as a check against the loss of material, or other errors.

(2) For sample sizes of 25 grams or more, the components—other crop seed, weed seed, and inert matter—shall be weighed separately and their percentages determined by dividing these weights by the original weight of the working sample. The pure seed need not be weighed; its percentage may be determined by subtracting the sum of the percentages of the other three components from 100.

(3) When rounding off the calculated percentages of each component to the second decimal place, round down if the third decimal place is 4 or less and round up if the third decimal place is 5 or more, except that if any component is determined to be present in any amount calculated to be less than 0.015 percent, then that component shall be reported as 0.01 percent. If any component is not found in the purity analysis, then that component shall be reported as 0.00 percent.

(4) The total percentage of all components shall be 100.00 percent. If the total does not equal 100.00 percent (e.g. 99.99 percent or 100.01 percent), then add to or subtract from the component with the largest value (usually the pure seed component).

(d) When the working sample consists of two or more similar kinds or varieties which would be difficult to separate in the entire sample, it is permissible to weigh the similar kinds or varieties together as one component and make the separation on a reduced portion of the sample. At least 400 seeds or an equivalent weight shall be taken indiscriminately from the pure seed component and the separation made on this portion. The proportion of each kind present shall then be determined by weight and from this the percentage in the entire sample shall be calculated.

(e) The Uniform Blowing Procedure described in §201.51a(a) shall be used for the separation of pure seed and inert matter in seeds of Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, rough bluegrass, Pensacola variety of bahiagrass, orchardgrass, side-oats grama, and blue grama.

(f) Procedures for purity analysis for coated seed are given in §201.51b.

[25 FR 8770, Sept. 13, 1960, as amended at 30 FR 7890, June 18, 1965; 46 FR 53635, Oct. 29, 1981; 59 FR 64497, Dec. 14, 1994; 65 FR 1707, Jan. 11, 2000]

§201.47a Seed unit.

The seed unit is the structure usually regarded as a seed in planting practices and in commercial channels. The seed unit may consist of one or more of the following structures:

(a) True seeds;

(b) For the grass family:

(1) Caryopses and single florets;

(2) Multiple florets and spikelets in tall oatgrass (Arrhenatherum elatius), oat (Avena spp.), gramas (Bouteloua spp.), rhodesgrass (Chloris gayana), barley (Hordeum vulgare), and bluegrass (Poa spp.);

(3) Entire spikelets in bahiagrass, bentgrasses, dallisgrass, guineagrass, browntop millet, foxtail millet, proso millet, panicgrasses, redtop, rice, switchgrass, and vaseygrass. Entire spikelets which may have attached rachis segments, pedicels, and sterile spikelets in big bluestem, little bluestem, sand bluestem, yellow bluestem, bottlebrush-squirreltail, broomcorn, yellow indiangrass, johnsongrass, sorghum, sorghum-sudangrass, sorghum almum, sorgrass, and sudangrass;

(4) Spikelet groups:

(i) Spikelet groups that disarticulate as a unit in galletagrass;

(ii) Spikelet groups that disarticulate as units with attached rachis and internodes in bluestems, side-oats grama, and yellow indiangrass;