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COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT FOR FRM LOTS (SUPPLIER'S DOCUMENT)

GUIDELINES

Approved by the 2018 Annual Meeting of the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme

COMMERCIAL DOCUMENT FOR FRM LOTS (Supplier's Document)
(GUIDELINES, NON-OFFICIAL DOCUMENT)

| COMMERCIAL DATA (1) | | | |
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| SUPPLIER'S DOCUMENT NUMBER (1.1) | | OECD/MASTER CERTIFICATE NUMBER (1.2): | |
| BOTANICAL NAME (1.3): | | | |
| COMMON NAME (1.4): | | | |
| BATCH IDENTITY (1.5): | | DELIVERED QUANTITY (1.6): | |
| SUPPLIER (1.7): | | SUPPLIED TO (1.8) | |
| GENETIC CHARACTERS (2) | | | |
| CATEGORIES (2.1): | | | |
| SOURCE IDENTIFIED (2.1.1) <input type="checkbox"/> | SELECTED (2.1.2) <input type="checkbox"/> | QUALIFIED (2.1.3) <input type="checkbox"/> | TESTED (2.1.4) <input type="checkbox"/> Conditionally approved (2.1.4.1): <input type="checkbox"/> |
| NATURE OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL (2.2): | | TYPE OF BASIC MATERIAL: (2.3): | |
| SEED (2.2.1) <input type="checkbox"/> | | SEED SOURCE (2.3.1) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PARTS OF PLANT (2.2.2) <input type="checkbox"/> | Type (2.2.2.1) | STAND (2.3.2) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PLANT (2.2.3) <input type="checkbox"/> | Type (2.2.3.1) | SEED ORCHARD (2.3.3) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | PARENTS OF FAMILY (IES) (2.3.4) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | CLONE (2.3.5) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | | CLONAL MIXTURE (2.3.6) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| PURPOSE (2.4): | | | |
| REGISTER REFERENCE (2.5): | | | |
| COUNTRY AND REGION OF PROVENANCE OR LOCATION OF BASIC MATERIAL (2.6): | | | |
| COUNTRY OF BASIC MATERIAL (2.6.1): | REGION OF PROVENANCE (2.6.2): | LOCATION COORDINATES (2.6.3) | |
| ELEVATION / ALTITUDE (IN METERS) (2.6.4): | | | |
| ORIGIN OF BASIC MATERIAL: (2.7): | | | |
| AUTOCHTONOUS (2.7.1) <input type="checkbox"/> | NON AUTOCHTONOUS (2.7.2) <input type="checkbox"/> | UNKNOWN (2.7.3) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| NUMBER OF HARVESTED TREES (WHERE APPROPRIATE, BEST ESTIMATE) (2.8): | | | |
| QUALITY CHARACTERS (3) | | | |
| A) SEED: | | | |
| PURITY % (3.1): | INERT MATTER % (3.1.1) | OTHER SEED % (3.1.2) | |
| MOISTURE CONTENT % (3.2): | GERMINATION (%) (3.3): SUBSTRATE (3.3.1): | | |
| VIABILITY (%) (3.4): Method (3.4.1): | THOUSAND SEED WEIGHT (g) (3.5): | | |
| NUMBER OF GERMINABLE (VIABLE) SEEDS /KG (3.6): | DATE OF LAST ANALYSIS (3.7) | | |
| YEAR OF RIPENING (3.8): | HYBRID (%) (if appropriate): (3.9): | | |
| B) PLANTS: | | | |
| LENGTH OF TIME IN NURSERY/ AGE OF THE PLANT (3.10) | HAS THERE BEEN SUBSEQUENT VEGETATIVE PROPAGATION OF MATERIAL DERIVED FROM SEED (3.11)? | | |
| ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AS REQUIRED BY THE NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY (4): | | | |

DATE:

SUPPLIER SIGNATURE:

Annex A. DRAFT TABLE OF DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

| <i>INDEX</i> | <i>TERMS</i> | <i>DEFINITIONS / EXPLANATIONS</i> |
|--------------|--|---|
| 1. | <i>COMMERCIAL DATA</i> | |
| 1.1 | <i>Supplier's document number</i> | Serial number of the Supplier's Document |
| 1.2 | <i>OECD/Master certificate number</i> | Serial number of the OECD/Master Certificate of Provenance / Identity for Reproductive Material derived from <i>Seed Sources</i> and <i>Stand</i> or Serial number of the OECD Certificate of Identity for Reproductive Material derived from 1) <i>Seed Orchard or Parents of Families</i> or 2) <i>Clones or Clonal Mixtures</i> . |
| 1.3. | <i>Botanical name</i> | Genus and species (and, if applicable, subspecies /, variety.) |
| 1.4 | <i>Common name</i> | Commercial name or vernacular name + name of the clone or variety (if applicable) |
| 1.5 | <i>Batch identity</i> | Accession number assigned by the supplier. |
| 1.6 | <i>Delivered quantity</i> | Weight of seed lot in kilogram (kg), or number of plants or parts of plants. |
| 1.7 | <i>Supplier</i> | Any natural or legal person engaged professionally in marketing or importing of forest reproductive material. |
| 1.8 | <i>Supplied to</i> | The FRM can be supplied to a Buyer, Consignee or Receiver. Buyer: A buyer is any person who contracts to acquire an asset (FRM) in return for some form of consideration. (<i>source: Wikipedia</i>) Consignee: In a contract of carriage, the consignee is the entity who is financially responsible (the buyer) for the receipt of a shipment. Generally, but not always, the consignee is the same as the receiver. (<i>source: Wikipedia</i>) |

| 2. | <i>GENETIC CHARACTERS</i> | |
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| 2.1 | <i>CATEGORIES</i> | Categories, recognised by the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme (or equivalent to them), under which reproductive material can be certified. |
| 2.1.1 | <i>Source-identified</i> | This is the minimum standard permitted in which the location and altitude of the place(s) from which reproductive material is collected must be recorded; little or no phenotypic selection has taken place. |
| 2.1.2 | <i>Selected</i> | The basic material must be phenotypically selected at the population level. |
| 2.1.3 | <i>Qualified</i> | The components of the basic material have been selected at the individual level; however evaluation may not have been undertaken or completed. |
| 2.1.4 | <i>Tested</i> | The superiority of the reproductive material must have been demonstrated by comparative testing or an estimate of its superiority calculated from the genetic evaluation of the components of the basic material. |
| 2.1.4.1 | <i>Conditionally approved</i> | <p>In case of tested category, preliminary assessment of young trials may be the basis for conditional approval. Claims of superiority based on an early assessment must be re-examined at a maximum interval of ten years.</p> <p>In the EU material of the tested category which is still under evaluation may be provisionally approved for a maximum period of 10 years.</p> |
| 2.2 | <i>Nature of forest reproductive material</i> | (Types of) Reproductive material of genera and species of forest trees and shrubs. |
| 2.2.1 | <i>Seed</i> | Cones, fruits and seeds that are intended for the production of plants. |
| 2.2.2.1 | <i>Types (of Parts of Plants)</i> | The parts of plants can be of several types: Stem-, leaf- and root- cuttings, buds, scions, layers and any parts of a plant which are intended for the production of plants. |
| 2.2.3 | <i>Plants</i> | Plants raised by means of seed or parts of plants; also includes plants from natural regeneration. |

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| 2.2.3.1 | Type (of plants) | The plants can be of two types: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • container plants; or • bare rooted plants |
| 2.3 | Type of Basic Material | (Types) of Trees/shrubs from which reproductive material is obtained. |
| 2.3.1 | Seed source | Trees/shrubs within an area from which seed is collected. It is mandatory to provide information on region of provenance (see 2.6.2) |
| 2.3.2 | Stand | A delineated population of trees possessing sufficient uniformity. It is mandatory to provide information on region of provenance in case of material of the selected and source identified categories) (see 2.6.2) |
| 2.3.3 | Seed orchard | A plantation of selected individuals, which is isolated or managed to avoid or reduce pollination from outside sources, and managed to produce frequent, abundant and easily harvested crops of seed. |
| 2.3.4 | Parents of family(ies) | Trees used to obtain progeny by controlled or open pollination of one identified parent used as a female, with the pollen of one parent (full-sibling) or a number of identified or unidentified parents (half-sibling). |
| 2.3.5 | Clone | Group of individuals (ramet) derived originally from a single individual (ortet) by vegetative propagation (e.g. cuttings, micro propagation, grafts, layers, etc.) |
| 2.3.6 | Clonal Mixture | A mixture of initially identified clones in defined proportions. |
| 2.4 | Purpose | The intended use of the forest reproductive material. |
| 2.5 | Register reference | Reference Identity of Basic Material in the National Register. In the case of mixtures of Forest Reproductive Material, the register references of all components of the mixtures have to be included in the supplier's document for the purpose of traceability. |

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| 2.6 | <i>Country and Region of Provenance or Location of Basic Material</i> | (i) for the ‘source-identified’ category, region of provenance and the latitudinal and longitudinal range, (ii) for the ‘selected’ category, region of provenance and the geographical position defined by latitude and longitude or the latitudinal and longitudinal range, (iii) for the ‘qualified’ category, the exact geographical position(s) where the basic material is maintained, (iv) for the ‘tested’ category, the exact geographical position(s) where the basic material is maintained. |
| 2.6.1 | <i>Country of basic material</i> | The name of the country where the basic material is located from which FRM was produced. . |
| 2.6.2 | <i>Region of provenance</i> | For a species or sub species, the Region of Provenance is the area or group of areas subject to sufficiently uniform ecological conditions in which seed sources , stands showing similar phenotypic or genetic characters are found. |
| 2.6.3 | <i>Location coordinates</i> | Latitude: the geographic coordinate specifying the north-south position of a point, expressed in sudo-decimal degree format with a minimum of 5 digits exact or a range. (e.g. 24.12345) Longitude: the geographic coordinate specifying the east west position of a point, expressed in sudo-decimal degree format with a minimum of 5 digits exact or a range. |
| 2.6.4 | <i>Elevation / Altitude (in meters)</i> | Height above sea level in meters. A range may also be given. |
| 2.7 | <i>Origin of basic material</i> | For an autochthonous seed source or stand, the origin is the place in which the trees are growing. For a non-autochthonous seed source or stand, the origin is the place from which the seed or plants were originally introduced. The origin of a seed source or stand may be unknown. |
| 2.7.1 | <i>Autochthonous</i> | An autochthonous stand is one, which has been continuously regenerated by natural regeneration. The stand may be regenerated artificially from reproductive material collected in the same stand or autochthonous stands within the close proximity. |

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| 2.7.2 | <i>Non autochthonous</i> | The origin of the stand is different from the place where the basic material is grown. |
| 2.7.3 | <i>Unknown</i> | The origin of the basic material is not known. |
| 2.8 | <i>Number of harvested trees (best estimate)</i> | Number of trees from which seeds have been collected. |
| 3. | <i>QUALITY CHARACTERS</i> | |
| 3.1 | <i>Purity (%)</i> | The percentage by weight of pure seed, other seed and inert matter of the product marketed as a seed lot. |
| 3.1.1 | <i>Inert matter %</i> | |
| 3.1.2 | <i>Other seed % (3.1.2)</i> | |
| 3.2 | <i>Moisture content (%)</i> | Moisture content of a sample is the loss in weight when it is dried in accordance with international procedures (e.g. ISTA rules). |
| 3.3 | <i>Germination (%)</i> | Germination of a seed in a laboratory test is the emergence and development of the seedling to a stage where the aspect of its essential structures indicates whether or not it is able to develop further into a satisfactory plant under favorable conditions in soil. |
| 3.3.1 | <i>Substrate</i> | Medium where the germination test is implemented (e.g. sand, paper, etc) |
| 3.4 | <i>Viability (%)</i> | Percentage of viable seed in the seed lot. |
| 3.4.1 | <i>Method</i> | A range of viability tests could be used including Tetrazolium, cutting test, etc... (Tetrazolium %: The Topographical Tetrazolium Test is a biochemical test that may be used to make a rapid assessment of seed viability.) |

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| 3.5 | <i>Thousand seed weight (g) TSW</i> | The weight of one thousand pure seed in grams. |
| 3.6 | <i>Number of germinable (viable) seeds / kg</i> | EU proposal: Purity(%) x [germination or viability](%) x 100 / 1000 seed weight (g) |
| 3.7 | <i>Date of last analysis</i> | The date when the last seed testing was undertaken. |
| 3.8 | <i>Year of ripening</i> | The year when the seed matured. |
| 3.9 | <i>Hybrid % (if appropriate):</i> | Percentage of hybrid seeds or plants in the lot. . |
| 3.10 | <i>Length of time in nursery/ age of plants</i> | The period during which the plant was raised in a nursery before marketing. The period is expressed in years (number of vegetation periods) or weeks where applicable. |
| 3.11 | <i>Has there been subsequent vegetative propagation of material derived from seed?</i> | It has to be stated when the plant or part of plant marketed is not derived directly from seed but went through several cycles of vegetative propagation. |
| 4 | <i>Additional information as required by the national designated authority (4):</i> | Any other information related to the FRM lot, which is compulsory to be provided according to the relevant national/regional legislation. For example in the EU it is mandatory to provide information on whether the material is genetically modified. |