

§ 201.11

variety shall be accompanied by the percentage of each.

[32 FR 12778, Sept. 6, 1967, and 33 FR 10840, July 31, 1968, as amended at 35 FR 6108, Apr. 15, 1970; 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.11 Type.

(a) When type is designated, such designation may be associated with the name of the kind but shall in all cases be clearly associated with the word "type." The percentage, which may be shown as "pure seed", shall apply only to the type designated. If separate percentages for the kind and the type are shown, such percentages shall be clearly associated with the name of the kind and the name of the type.

(b) If the type designation does not include a variety name, it shall include a name descriptive of a group of varieties of similar character and the pure seed shall be at least 90 percent of one or more varieties all of which conform to the type designation.

(c) If the name of a variety is used as a part of the type designation, the seed shall be of that variety and may contain: (1) An admixture of seed of other indistinguishable varieties of the same kind and of similar character; or, (2) an admixture of indistinguishable seeds having genetic characteristics dissimilar to the variety named by reason of cross-fertilization with other varieties. In either case, at least 90 percent of the pure seed shall be of the variety named or upon growth shall produce plants having characteristics similar to the variety named.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940]

§ 201.11a Hybrid.

If any one kind or kind and variety of seed present in excess of 5 percent is "hybrid" seed, it shall be designated "hybrid" on the label. The percentage that is hybrid shall be at least 95 percent of the percentage of pure seed shown unless the percentage of pure seed which is hybrid seed is shown separately. If two or more kinds or varieties are present in excess of 5 percent and are named on the label, each that is hybrid shall be designated as hybrid on the label. Any one kind or kind and variety that has pure seed which is less than 95 percent but more than 75 per-

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cent hybrid seed as a result of incompletely controlled pollination in a cross shall be labeled to show (a) the percentage of pure seed that is hybrid seed or (b) a statement such as "Contains from 75 percent to 95 percent hybrid seed." No one kind or variety of seed shall be labeled as hybrid if the pure seed contains less than 75 percent hybrid seed.

[33 FR 10840, July 31, 1968]

§ 201.12 Name of kind and variety.

The representation of kind or kind and variety shall be confined to the name of the kind or kind and variety determined in accordance with § 201.34. The name shall not have affixed thereto words or terms that create a misleading impression as to the history or characteristics of the kind or variety.

[20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955]

§ 201.12a Lawn and turf seed mixtures.

Seed mixtures intended for lawn and turf purposes shall be designated as a mixture on the label and each seed component shall be listed on the label in the order of predominance.

[49 FR 1172, Jan. 10, 1984]

§ 201.13 Lot number or other identification.

The lot number or other identification shall be shown on the label and shall be the same as that used in the records pertaining to the same lot of seed.

[5 FR 30, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 59 FR 64491, Dec. 14, 1994]

§ 201.14 Origin.

(a) Alfalfa, red clover, white clover, and field corn (except hybrid seed corn) shall be labeled to show: (1) The origin, if known; or (2) if the origin is not known, the statement "origin unknown."

(b) Whenever such seed originates in more than one State, the name of each State and the percentage of seed originating in each State shall be given in the order of its predominance. Whenever such seed originates in a portion of a State, it shall be permissible to label such seed as originating in such portion of a State.

(c) Reasonable precautions to insure that the origin of seed is known shall include the maintaining of a record as described in §201.5. The examination of the seed and any pertinent facts may be taken into consideration in determining whether reasonable precautions have been taken to insure the origin to be that which is represented.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940, as amended at 20 FR 7929, Oct. 21, 1955; 32 FR 12779, Sept. 6, 1967]

§201.15 Weed seeds.

The percentage of weed seeds shall include seeds of plants considered weeds in the State into which the seed is offered for transportation or transported and shall include noxious weed seeds.

[5 FR 31, Jan. 4, 1940]

§201.16 Noxious-weed seeds.

(a) Except for those kinds of noxious-weed seeds shown in paragraph (b) of this section, the names of the kinds of noxious-weed seeds and the rate of occurrence of each shall be expressed in the label in accordance with, and the rate of occurrence shall not exceed the rate permitted by, the law and regulations of the state into which the seed is offered for transportation or is transported. If in the course of such transportation, or thereafter, the seed is diverted to another State of destination, the person or persons responsible for such diversion shall cause the seed to be relabeled with respect to the noxious-weed seed content, if necessary to conform to the laws and regulations of the State into which the seed is diverted.

(b) Seeds or bulblets of the following plants shall be considered noxious-weed seeds in agricultural and vegetable seeds transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce (including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the District of Columbia). Agricultural or vegetable seed containing seeds or bulblets of these kinds shall not be transported or delivered for transportation in interstate commerce. Noxious-weed seeds include the following species on which no tolerance will be applied:

Aeginetia spp.

Ageratina adenophora (Spreng.) King and H.E. Robins.
Alectra spp.
Alternanthera sessilis (L.) DC.
Asphodelus fistulosus L.
Avena sterilis L. (including *Avena ludoviciana* Dur.)
Azolla pinnata R. Br.
Borreria alata (Aubl.) DC.
Carthamus oxyacantha M. Bieb.
Chrysopogon aciculatus (Retz.) Trin.
Commelina benghalensis L.
Crupina vulgaris Cass.
Digitaria abyssinica Stapf. (= *D. scalarum* (Schweinf.) Chiov.)
Digitaria velutina (Forsk.) Beauv.
Drymaria arenarioides Roem. and Schult.
Eichornia azurea (Sw.) Kunth
Emex australis Steinh.
Emex spinosa (L.) Campd.
Galega officinalis L.
Heracleum mantegazzianum Sommier & Levier
Hydrilla verticillata (L. f.) Royle
Hygrophila polysperma T. Anders.
Imperata brasiliensis Trin.
Imperata cylindrica (L.) Raeusch.
Ipomoea aquatica Forsk.
Ipomoea triloba L.
Ischaemum rugosum Salisb.
Lagarosiphon major (Ridley) Moss
Leptochloa chinensis (L.) Nees
Limnophila sessiliflora (Vahl) Blume
Lycium ferocissimum Miers
Melaleuca quinquenervia (Cav.) Blake
Melastoma malabathricum L.
Mikania cordata (Burm. f.) B.L. Robins.
Mikania micrantha H.B.K.
Mimosa invisa Mart.
Mimosa pigra L. var. *pigra*
Monochoria hastata (L.) Sloms-Laub.
Monochoria vaginalis (Burm. f.) K.B. Presl
Nassella trichotoma (Nees) Arechavaleta
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindl.
Orobancha spp.
Oryza longistaminata A. Cheval. and Roehr.
Oryza punctata Steud.
Oryza rufipogon Griff.
Ottelia alismoides (L.) Pers.
Paspalum scrobiculatum L.
Pennisetum clandestinum Chiov.
Pennisetum macrourum Trin.
Pennisetum pedicellatum Trin.
Pennisetum polystachion (L.) Schult.
Prosopis alapataco R.A. Philippi
Prosopis argentina Burkart
Prosopis articulata S. Watson
Prosopis burkartii Munoz
Prosopis caldenia Burkart
Prosopis calingastana Burkart
Prosopis campestris Griseb.
Prosopis castellanosi Burkart
Prosopis denudans Benth.
Prosopis elata (Burkart) Burkart
Prosopis farcta (Russell) Macbride
Prosopis ferox Griseb.
Prosopis fiebrigii Harms
Prosopis hassleri Harms