



Seed Collection Instructions

Weed seed sampling and collection

Seeds collected from surviving plants prior to harvest are tested for herbicide resistance. Allow from 10-12 weeks for test completion.

Step 1. Seed sample collection

Sampling will depend on the resistance situation of each paddock. If resistance is widespread, then collect seeds following a W shaped area every 10-20 metres across the suspected paddock or problem area. Alternatively, you may collect seeds from weed patches in the paddock where weeds seem to have survived herbicide application.

TIPS: Rigger gloves are recommended when collecting seed samples

Ensure you collect seeds as indicated in your paddock history submission, either from a sample across the paddock OR from weed hotspots.

TIPS: Do not bias the samples by collecting seeds from a small number of plants but aim to collect a similar number of seeds from each plant. If collecting seeds after harvest, look between the crop rows or alternatively from header screenings.

Step 2. Seed quantities

Collect wild radish seeds in a large plastic container and transfer contents into an A4 paper envelope. Please ensure you send sufficient seeds for testing to be comprehensive. Sending more seed is better than not enough.

For a **Basic** test, one A4 envelope of seeds is sufficient.

For a **Complete** test, double the seed quantities are necessary.

Step 3. Preparing to send seed samples

Dry seeds must be sent in paper envelopes (not in a plastic bag or the plastic container used to collect seed) or similar packaging to avoid germination of seeds.

Step 4. Await results

Send the seeds to the testing centre as soon as possible. Receiving seed samples before January will ensure your resistance report and paddock management plan are completed in order to assist with pre-season planning. Testing takes between 10-12 weeks, which includes breaking dormancy.