## **2023 Provincial Seed Survey**

Each year, the Saskatchewan pulse and cereal commissions partner with commercial seed testing laboratories to complete an annual survey of seed-borne pathogens measured on seed grown in Saskatchewan during the previous season. All labs that offer seed testing services to Saskatchewan growers are invited to participate in the annual survey with anonymous reporting of results amalgamated by crop district from all participating labs. Interim seed quality data, collected from the time of harvest to the end of December, are summarized and communicated to growers, agronomists, researchers, and industry during the winter months, ahead of the next crop season. These interim results provide insights into seed quality trends and identify potential hotspots for seed-borne pathogens across the province. A final summary of results, including data from seed samples analyzed after the interim results, is reported at the end of May. This final summary is submitted for publication in the Canadian Phytopathological Society Canadian Plant Disease Surveys. This publication of the provincial survey provides a record of seed-borne pathogen trends in pulse and cereal crops and allows for continued tracking of diseases over time.

#### Acknowledgments

The provincial seed survey would not be possible without the participation of 20/20 Seed Labs Inc., Discovery Seed Labs and Prairie Diagnostic Seed Labs. Lendon Seed Labs also participates in the survey but shares final results only. Thank you to all lab partners for their continued effort and support of this project. Brian Olson, independent contractor, is also gratefully acknowledged for his coordination of the seed quality survey and summarization of results. A special thanks is also extended to Dr. Randy Kutcher and Dr. Sabine Banniza from the University of Saskatchewan for their external review and pathology expertise. External review efforts of Alireza Akhavan, Provincial Plant Disease Specialist and Dale Risula, Provincial Pulses, Forages and Speciality Crops Specialist of the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture (SMA) are also recognized with an extra note of appreciation to Dr. Alireza Akhavan and the SMA Geomatics team for creating the seed-borne pathogen maps by crop district.

# **Thank You to our** 2023 Interim Results Lab Partners



### **Germination Results**

Percent germination levels were documented during the 2023 provincial seed survey with interim results showing a slight improvement of germination levels across most crops from reported levels in 2022. High numbers of seed lots

harvested in 2021, particularly field pea, were reported to have below acceptable levels of germination and steady increases in germination of seed lots harvested in 2022 and 2023 have been seen. Mean germination of all crop types tested was 94%.

Although germination levels look quite favourable across all provincial crop districts and all crop types, testing of individual seed lots is still recommended prior to seeding in the spring of 2024.

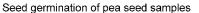






Table 1. Average percent germination of Saskatchewan pulse and cereal seed samples analyzed by commercial labs as of December 28, 2023.

Туре	Crop	Number of Samples	Mean Germination (%)					
Pulses								
	Lentils	351	96.1					
	Peas	277	91.0					
	Chickpeas	55	92.6					
Cereals								
	Barley	176	96.0					
	Durum	267	93.9					
	Oats	42	95.0					
	Wheat	629	93.4					



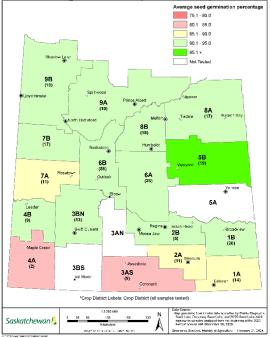


Figure 2: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Pea. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

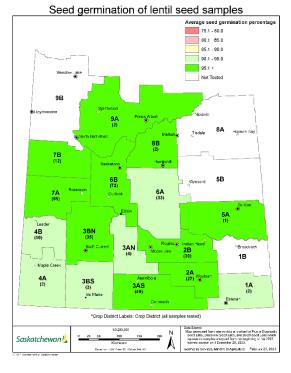
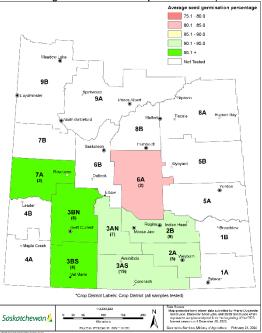


Figure 1: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Lentil. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture



Seed germination of chickpea seed samples

Figure 3: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Chickpea. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture





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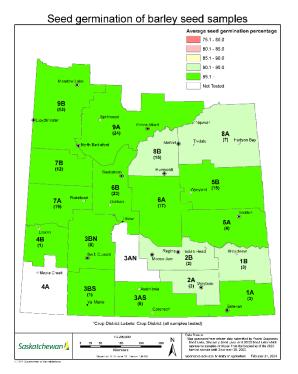


Figure 4: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Barley. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

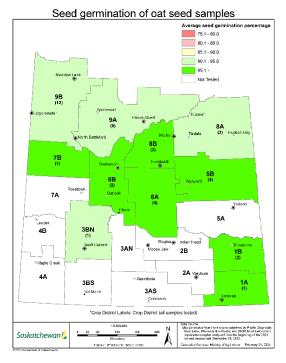


Figure 6: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Oats. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

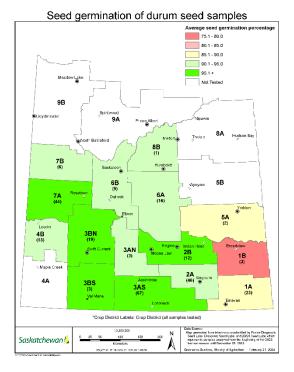
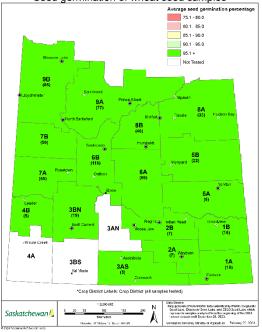


Figure 5: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Durum. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture



Seed germination of wheat seed samples

Figure 7: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed Germination in Wheat. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

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### **Pulse Pathogen Results**

The interim results of commercial plate tests for seed-borne pathogens of lentil, field pea and chickpea samples reveal a relatively high number of pathogen-free seed samples from across the province. Results to-date suggest a strong overall decrease in mean infection levels of seed produced during the 2023 growing season compared to results from 2022.

- Greater than 95% of lentil samples were free of seed-borne • pathogens; samples that did have detectable levels of Ascochyta, Anthracnose, or Botrytis had a mean infection level that did not exceed 0.2%.
- Seed-borne Anthracnose levels in lentils decreased in 2023 by over 12% and mean infection dropped by 1% from 2022 levels.
- Seed-borne Botrytis was detected on less than 2% of lentil and less than 1% of field pea samples.
- Seed-borne Ascochyta was detected on 44.8% of field pea samples but mean infection levels (1.1%) were well below critical threshold levels.
- 12.7% of chickpea samples had detectable levels of seed-borne . Ascochyta in 2023, a decrease of over 25% from 2022 levels (37.8%). On average, the level of infection dropped by 1.1% from 2022 levels to 0.3% in 2023, which is the critical threshold of 0.3%.
- Seed-borne Sclerotinia and Botrytis was not detected on any chickpea samples.

Distribution of submitted samples and crop districts reporting seedborne pathogens varies across the province. Although the maps created by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture can help identify areas of lower risk of seed-borne disease, testing of individual seed lots is still recommended.

Table 2. Average percent of pathogen-free pulse seed samples and average infection levels measured in samples with disease analyzed as of December 28, 2023.

Crop	Pathogen	Number of Samples	Pathogen-free samples	Mean Infection <sup>1</sup>	
			(%)		
Lentils	Ascochyta	349	95.7	0.2	
	Anthracnose	348	98.0	0.1	
	Botrytis	348	98.6	0.1	
	Sclerotinia	348	99.4	0.05	
Field Peas	Ascochyta	268	55.2	1.1	
	Botrytis	266	99.6	0.1	
	Sclerotinia	266	98.9	0.1	
Chickpeas	Ascochyta	55	87.3	0.3	
	Botrytis	55	100	0	
	Sclerotinia	55	100	0	

Anthracnose infection of lentil seed samples Average percent infection excluding pathogen-free s Nu infected s 0.1 - 1.0 1.1 - 3.0 3.1 + Nul Tesle 9B 5B 6B (72, 5) 7A 6A 4B 2B 1B 2A (27, 2) 4A (2, 0) \*Crop District Labels: Crop District (all samples tested, infected sa Saskatchewan 🍐

Figure 8: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed-Borne Anthracnose in Lentil. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

#### Ascochyta infection of pea seed samples

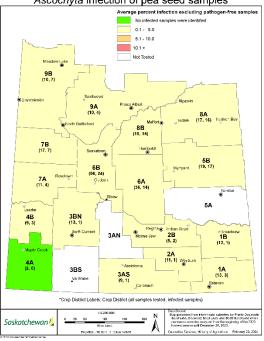


Figure 9: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed-Borne Ascochyta in Field Pea. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture









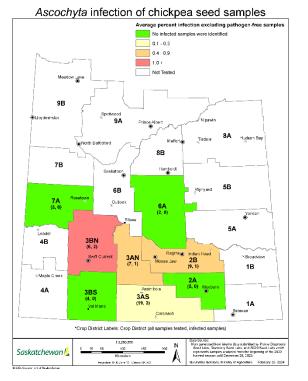


Figure 10: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Seed-Borne Ascochyta in Chickpea. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

#### **Cereal Pathogen Results**

The interim results of commercial plate tests for seed-borne fusarium pathogens reveal very low mean infection levels in barley, durum, oat, and wheat samples tested as of December 28, 2023. The percentages of total Fusarium spp. and F. graminearum-free samples are trending higher with lower mean infection levels across all cereal samples relative to the previous season.

- F.graminearum was detected on less than 13.0% of durum, oat and wheat samples, but was identified on 23.5% of barley samples; mean infection levels were 0.9% or lower for all cereal samples.
- The highest percentage of total Fusarium spp.-free samples were in durum (59.2%), followed by wheat (34.2%); durum and wheat had the lowest mean infection levels of total Fusarium spp., 1.3% and 1.8%, respectively.
- Most oat samples (82.5%) had detectable levels of total . Fusarium spp. with a 2023 mean infection level of 3.7% which is lower than that measured in 2022 (5.9%).
- 74.1% of barley samples reported a detectable level of total . Fusarium spp.; however, the mean infection level to date is 1.3%, which is lower than in 2022 (3.8%).

Table 3. Average percent of pathogen-free pulse seed samples and average infection levels measured in samples with disease analyzed as of December 28, 2023

	Total Fusarium			Fusarium graminearum		
Сгор	Number of Samples	Pathogen- Free Samples	Mean Infection <sup>1</sup>	Number of Samples	Pathogen- Free Samples	Mean Infection <sup>1</sup>
		(%)		(%)		6)
Barley	174	25.9	2.5	170	76.5	0.9
Durum	267	59.2	1.3	202	90.6	0.5
Oats	40	17.5	3.7	41	95.1	0.1
Wheat	591	34.2	1.8	621	87.1	0.7

1 Mean infection level of samples with disease

Despite overall low levels of Fusarium-infected cereal seed lots being reported in interim results, seed quality does vary by crop districts as detailed by maps created by the Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture and it is recommended that seed lots should be tested on an individual basis.



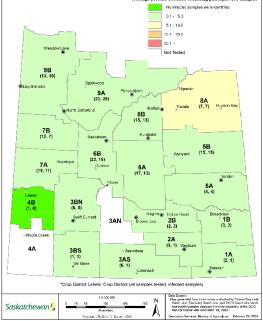


Figure 11: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Total Seed-Borne Fusarium in Barley. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Aariculture







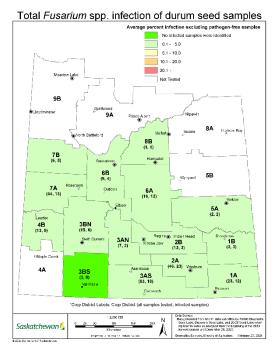


Figure 12: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Total Seed-Borne Fusarium in Durum. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

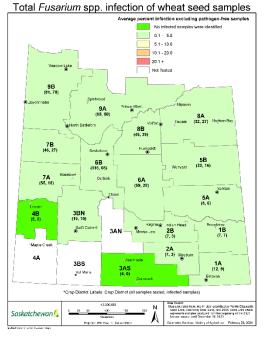


Figure 14: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Total Seed-Borne Fusarium in Wheat. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture

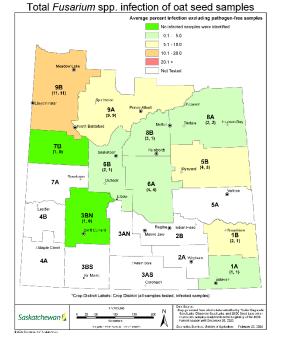


Figure 13: 2023 Interim Seed Test Result for Total Seed-Borne Fusarium in Oat. Source: Saskatchewan Ministry of Agriculture





