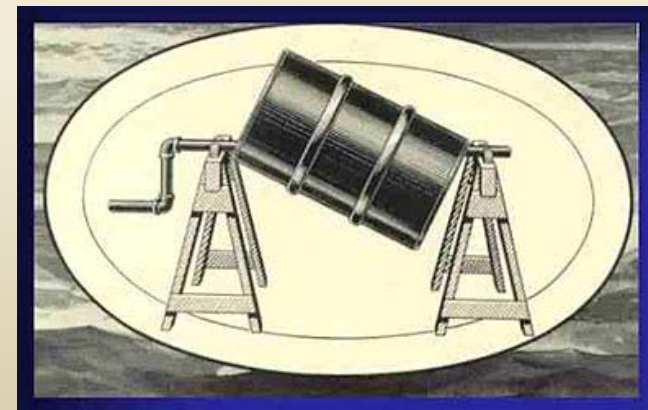


Seed Treatment of Southern Pines: Past, Present & Future Options

Tom Starkey
November 2013



Southern Forest Nursery Management Cooperative

Research Toward Increasing Nursery Productivity



Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p
<http://fieldcrop.msu.edu/uploads/documents/E2035.pdf>

- Seed treating includes anything done to the seeds between harvest and planting to protect or enhance the vigor and productivity of the seed.
- Seed treatment chemicals include insecticides, fungicides, bactericides, repellents, fertilizers, and adjuvants

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

- Fungicides used -Systemic and nonsystemic
 - Systemic pose the greatest risk factor since the chemical stays in the plant after germinating
- Thiram – fungicide or repellant?
- Adjuvants – compounds that are used to aid in the retention of the pesticide or lubricate seed for planting

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

- All food/feed crops are required to contain a contrasting colored dye.
- Seed treatment pesticides are usually sold as special formulations intended solely for use as seed treatments.
 - Adjuvants used in these formulation are formulated treating and sticking to seeds

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

- Seed treatment formulations:
 - Wettable powders – not best choice, often lack sticking ability
 - Slurries – flowable preparations of chemical pesticides
 - Constant agitation is important
 - Provide excellent seed coverage and low chemical volumes

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

- Seed treatment formulations:
 - Dust = chemical + sticker = excellent choice
 - Liquid formulations – form true solutions in a compatible solvent. Can effectively be applied in minute amounts in modern seed treatment machinery

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

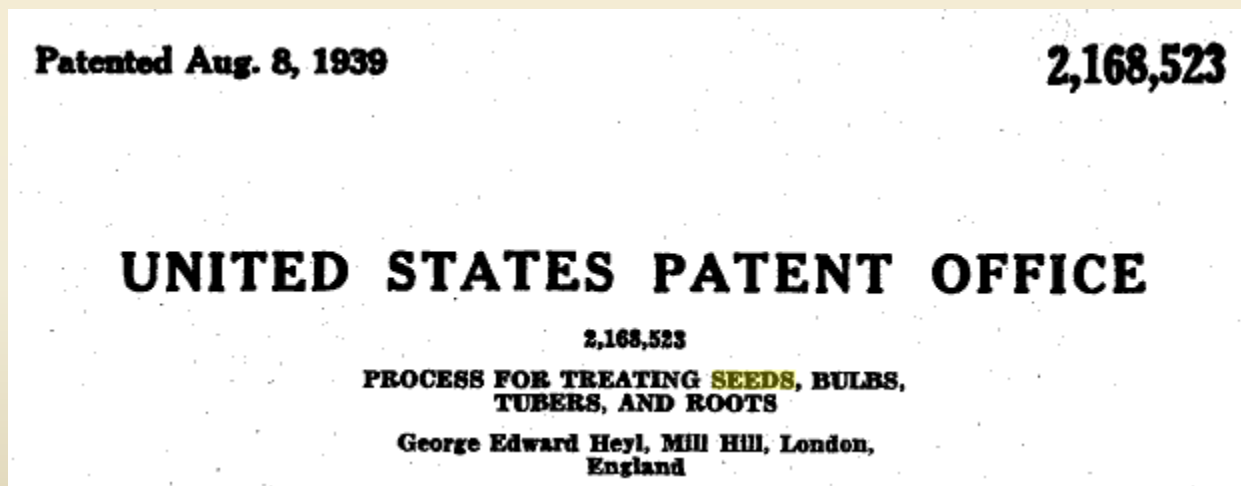
- How to treat small seed lots (cement mixer)
 - Care must be taken that the chemical once applied is not lost before planting.
 - Safety of seed treating personnel and seed handlers must be assured.
 - Mixing device should be no more than 1/3 full
 - Advisable to convert amounts needed to metric units

Michigan State University Extension. 2002. Chemical Treatment of Agronomic Seeds. Ext Bull E-2035. 19p

- How to treat small seed lots (cement mixer)
 - Seeds differ in absorbency. Smooth seed require less total water to wet than non-smooth seed
 - Shaking seeds at this stage can injure them
 - Chemicals are lost on the surface of the mixer.
5-10% extra chemical should be added for loss
 - Adhesion of chemical to very smooth seed can be improved by the use of a spreader sticker.

Latex in Nurseries

- **Dow Latex 512-R** (512-L, 630, 636, 2028) – diluted 1:9 with water



Current use of latex

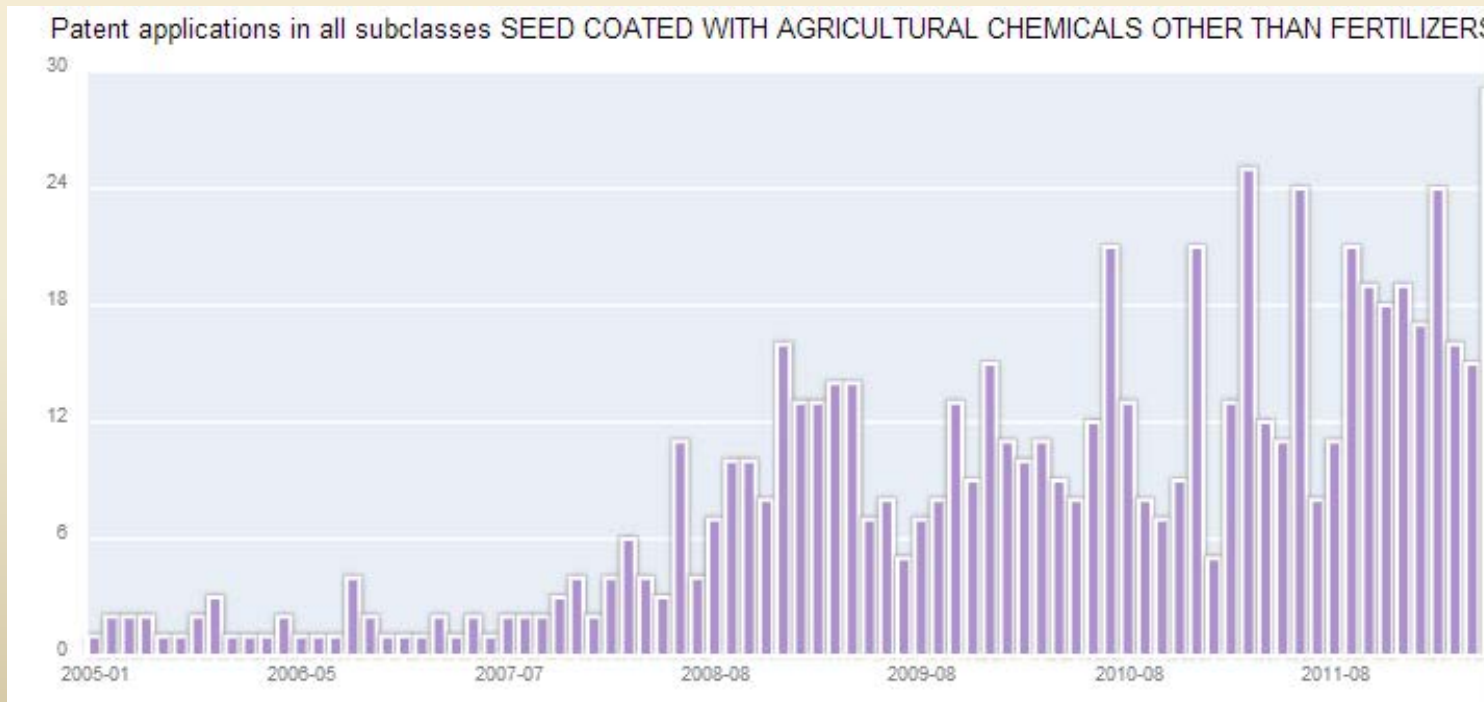
- >80% of all nurseries use latex
 - ~ 1/2 buy latex from local paint store
 - ~1/2 use Dow latex
 - “Still using latex I bought > 15+ years ago”
 - “Twisted arm and bought some from another nursery”
 - “Not an easy task to buy from DOW, especially small quantities.”
 - “DOW sent small quantity free”

Current use of latex

- Some concerns:
 - Finding latex – at least DOW latex
 - What is a good latex?
 - Clumping of seed after drying
 - Worker Protection concerns - “dust off” during sowing

Seed Polymers

- Last 5-10 years enormous amount of research on seed treatment





Seed Polymers

- Last 5-10 years enormous amount of research on seed treatment
- Ability to protect seed treatments
- To reduce “dust-off” concerns (an EPA concern)
- To enhance plantability
- Desire to enhance seed appearance & ID

Seed Polymers



- “Seed polymers are a bit like force fields: You cannot always see them, but they are there to protect.”
- To protect the growing number of pesticides and biologicals being applied to the seed.
- Provides uniform coverage of other seed treatments

Seed Polymers

- Polymers can help reduce the possibility of skips and doubles when planting – no clumping or stickiness. Increases seed drop accuracy
- Compatible with major fungicides, insecticides, inoculants and colorants

Seed Polymer

CF CLEAR

HOME » PRODUCTS/SERVICES » SEED COATINGS » POLYMERS



Polymer seed conditioner film

CF Clear is a water-based, low-viscosity polymer that keeps actives on the seed, controls dust-off, improves application coverage, plantability, seed flow in seed facilities, seed performance, seed appearance and seed build up, all with easy clean up.

CF Clear gives you . . .

- Strong bond for active onto seed
- Reduced dust-off
- Improved plantability and seed flow
- Easy clean-up
- Low viscosity
- Water based

Packaging: 4x1 gallons (36 per pallet), 2x2.5 gallons (36 per pallet), 30 gallons (5 per pallet), and 260 gallons (1 per pallet).



CF Clear – Becker Underwood

Usage Chart*

CROP	CF CLEAR RATE fl. oz. / 100 lbs. of seed
Corn	0.10-0.50
Wheat	0.20-0.50
Soybean	0.20-0.80
Canola	1.00-2.00
Sunflower	0.04-1.00
Alfalfa	3.00-5.00
Edible Beans	0.20-0.50
Turf & Forage Grass	0.40-1.80
Peas	0.20-0.80

*Suggested rates. Some color variation may occur. Adjust the rates to obtain the desired color and coverage due to seed size, seed coat, conditioning equipment and total slurry.

Rev. 12/10. CF Clear™ is a trademark of Becker Underwood, Inc., Ames, IA.

www.beckunderwood.com
801 Dayton Avenue, Ames, IA 50010 • 800-232-5907

Suggested rate for
pine seed
(Lob/Slash) of 0.25
fl oz/50 lbs seed



- Cost is ~ \$60/gallon
- All major chemical suppliers (Helena, Greenpoint Ag, etc) can order the product.

AU Initial Test

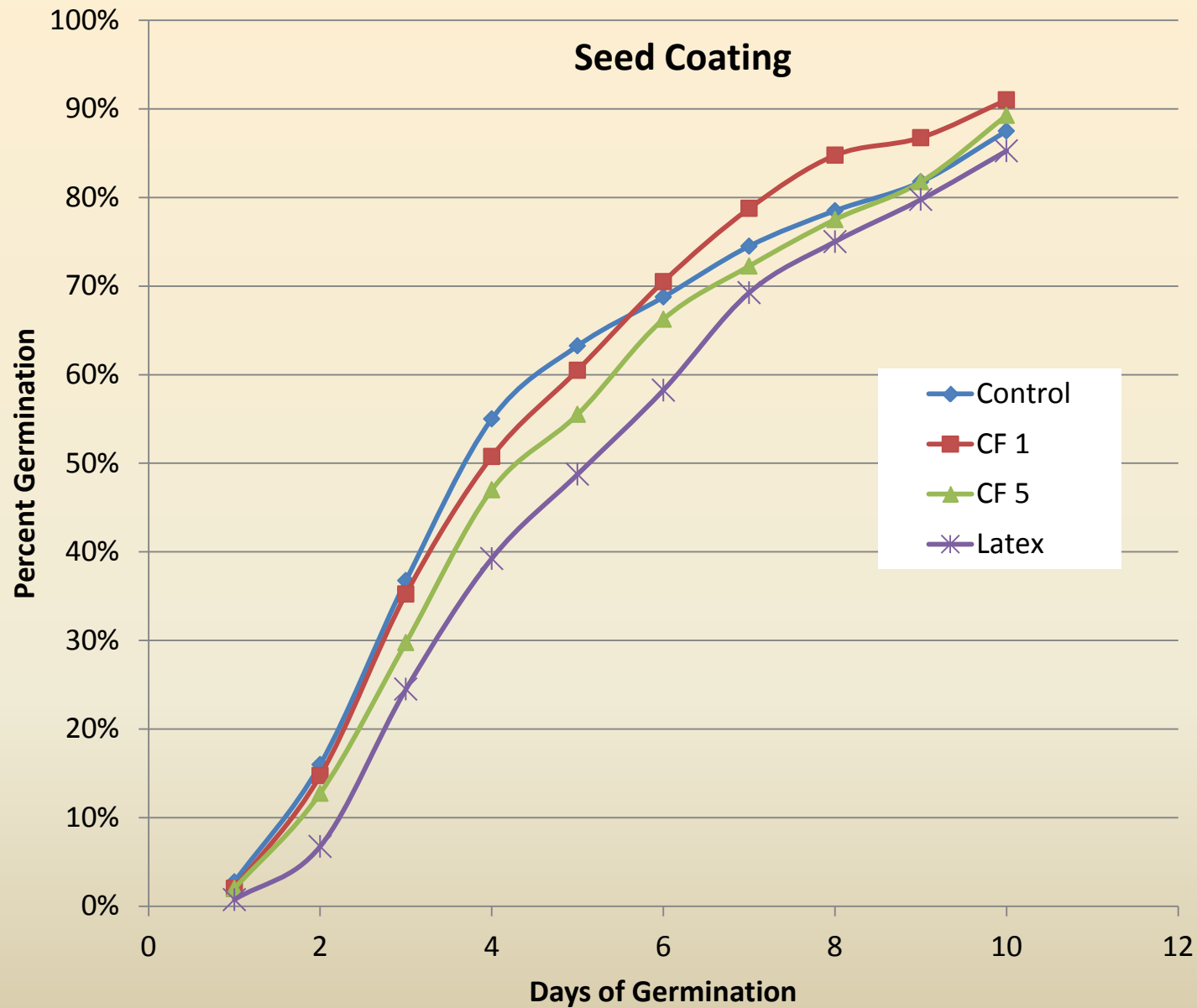
- Slash pine
- 100 seeds/treatment, 4 replications
- 12 hr soak, 40 day strat
- Treatments:
 1. No seed coating
 2. Latex - @ 1% water volume
 3. CF1 - @ recommended rate of 1% (0.25 fl oz/50 lb seed)
 4. CF5 - @ 5x recommended rate



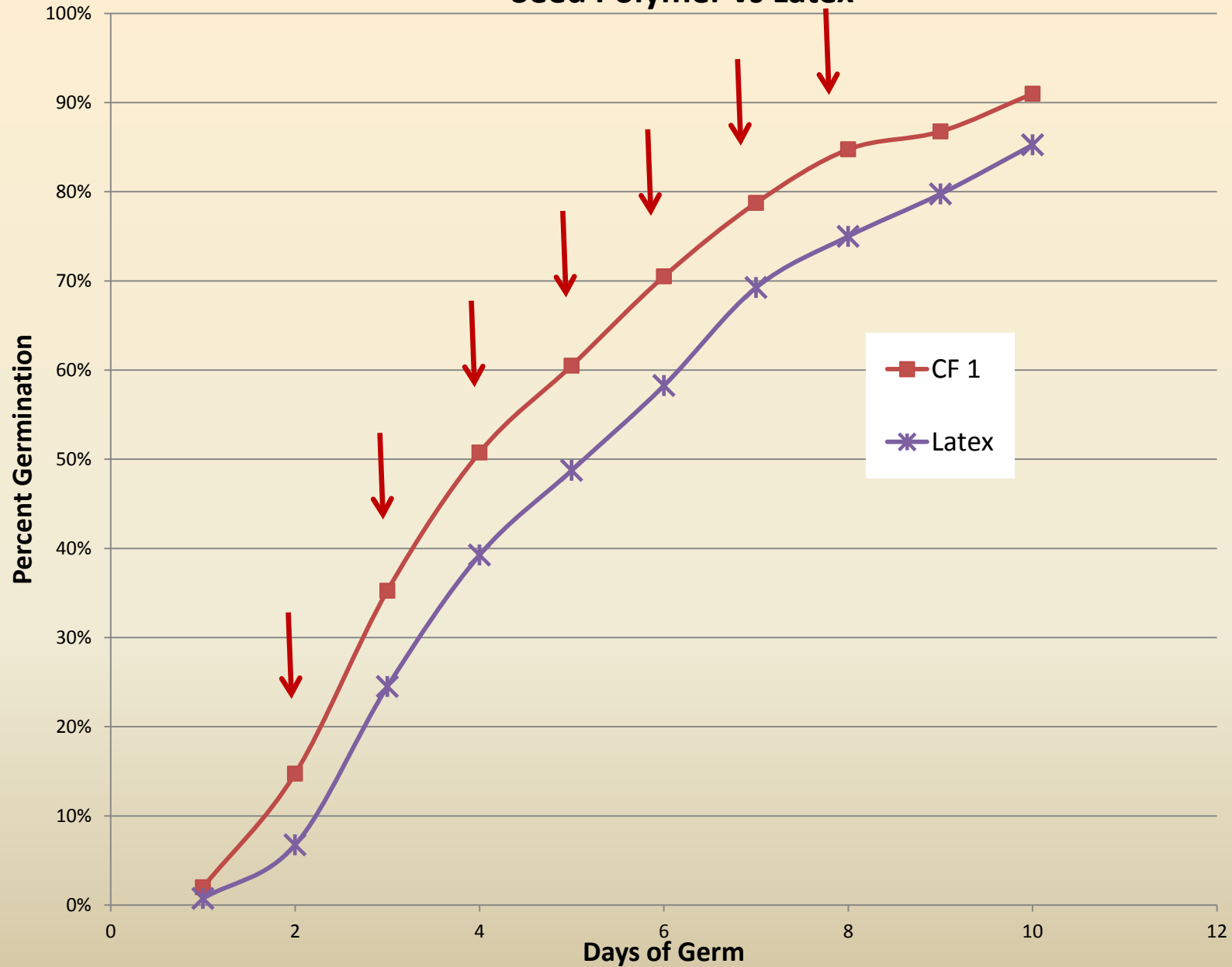








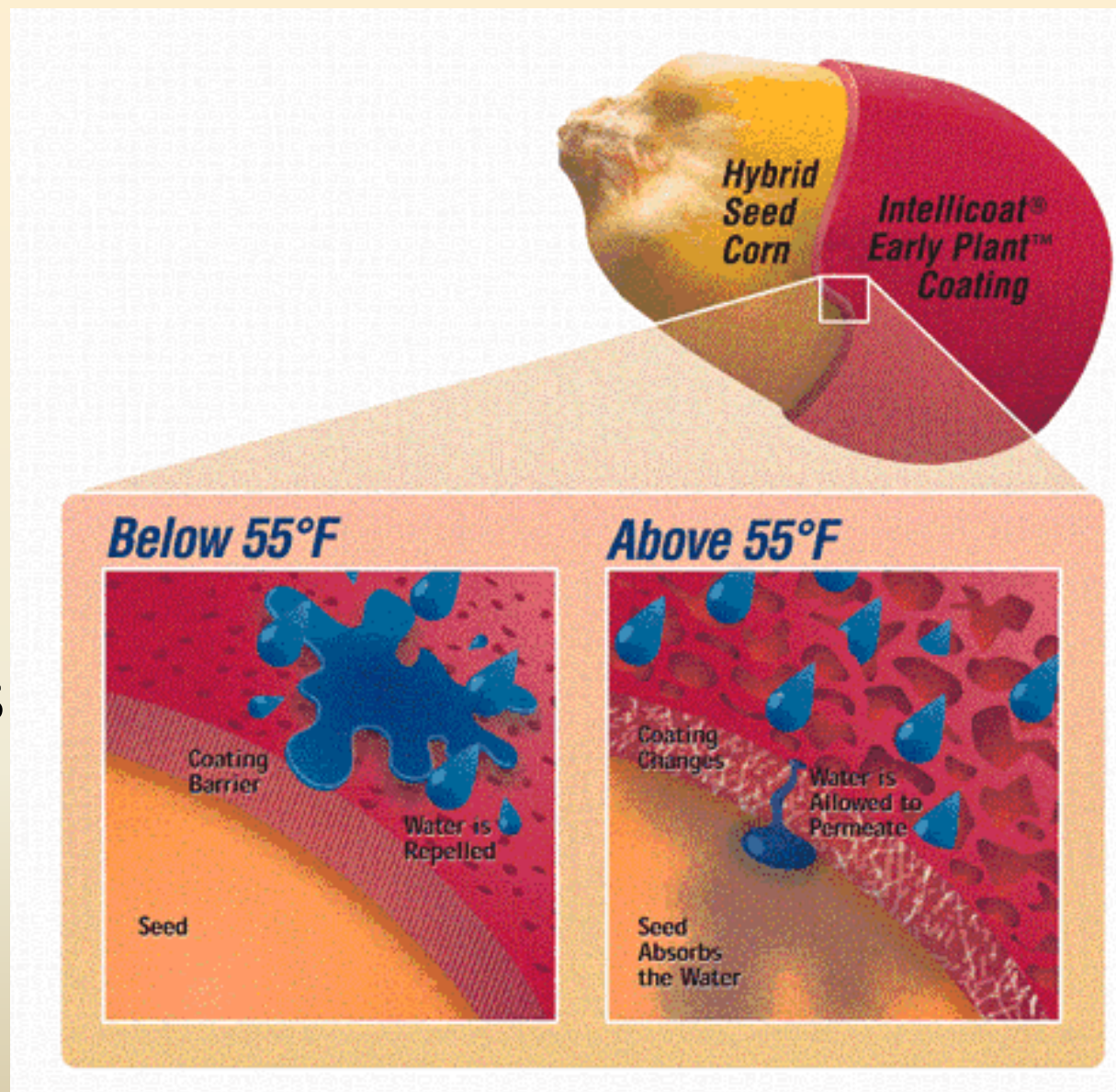
Seed Polymer vs Latex



HOT TOPICS *in Ag*

ment Cooperative

Temperature
sensitive
polymer coatings

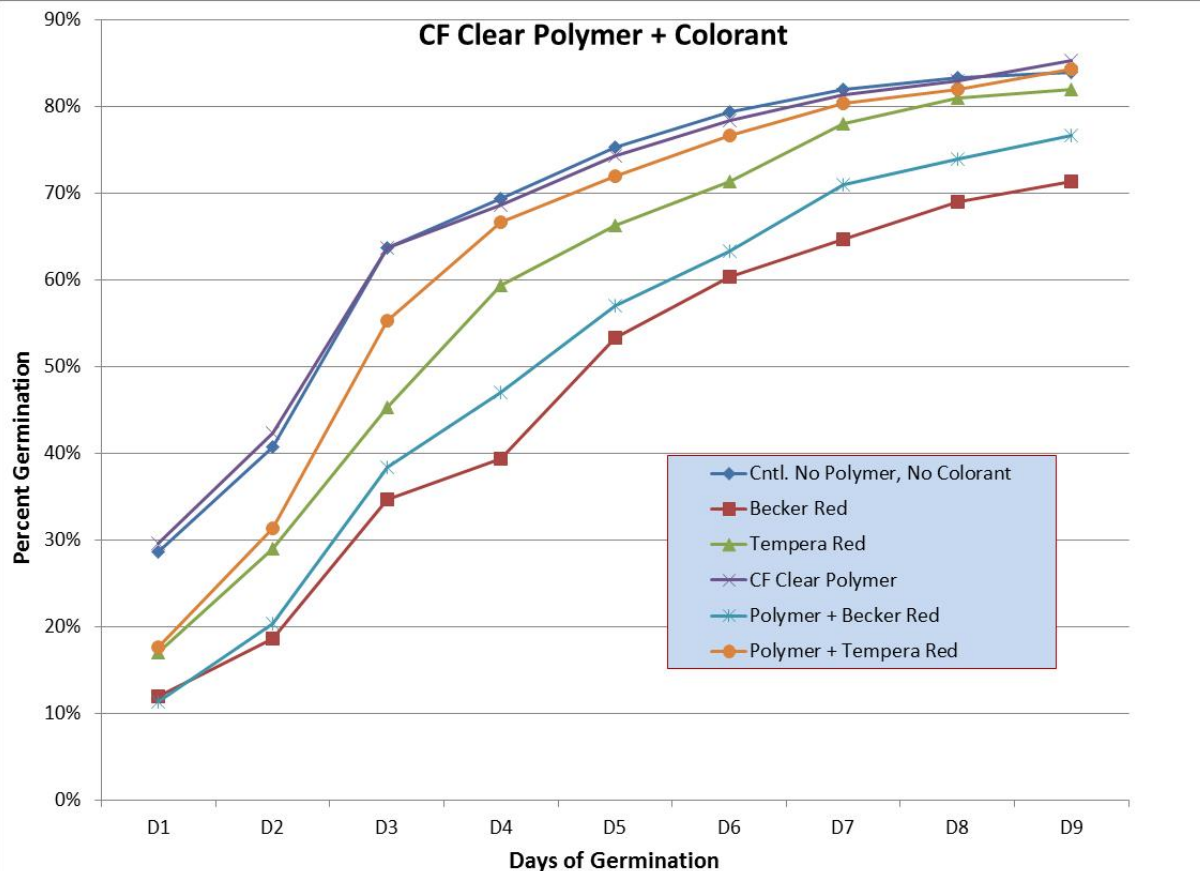


Study # 2

- CF Clear and 2 types of seed colorant on slash pine

CF Clear Plus Colorant (Becker or Temptra)

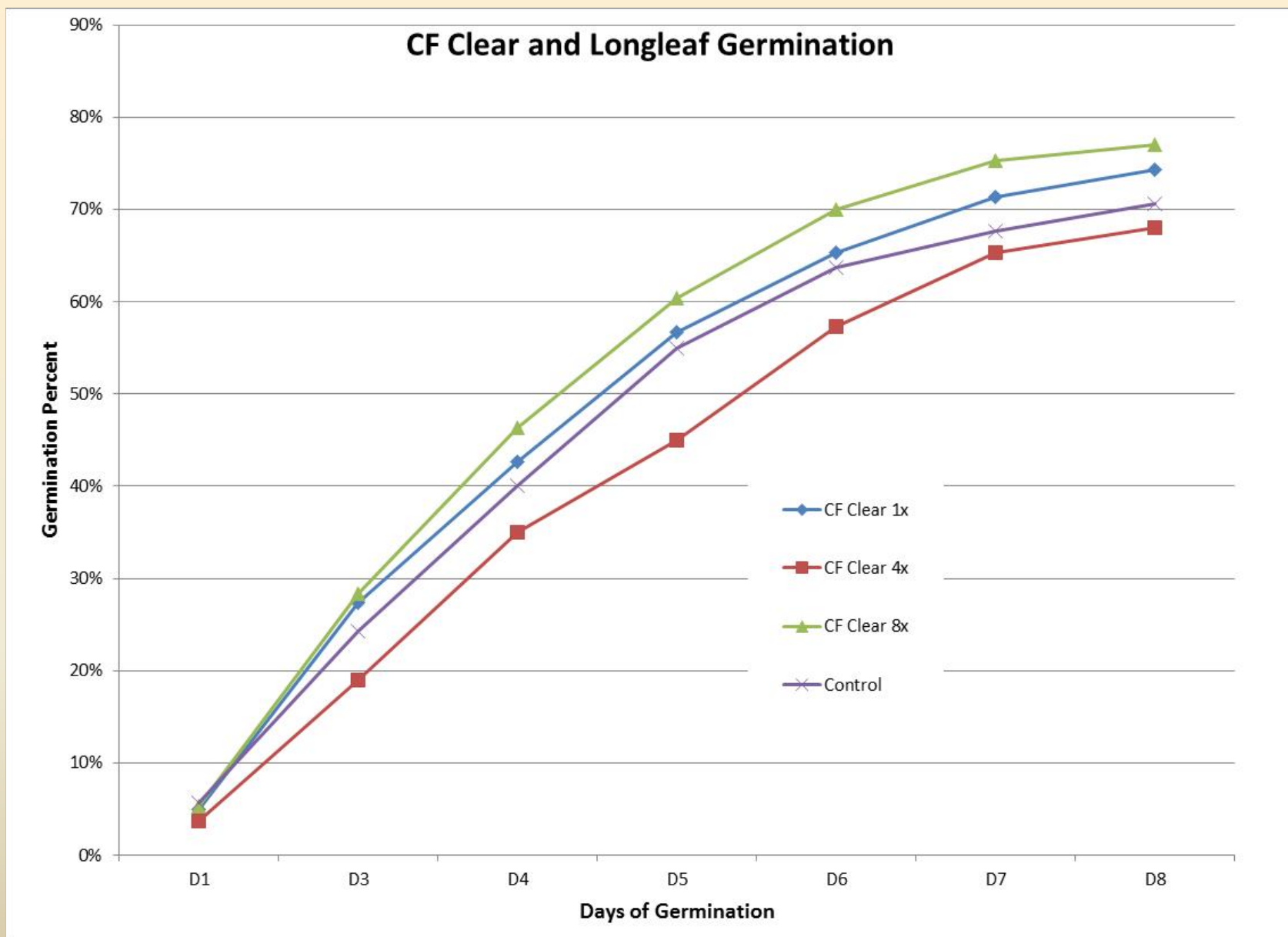
- 8 fl oz of liquid (water + chemical+ colorant) for 15 lb of seed.
- 8 fl oz (237 ml) is enough to wet seed
- Colorant – used rate of 3 fl oz/gallon of water
= 3 fl oz/128 fl oz
= 88 ml/3785 ml
= ~ 5.5 ml/235 ml
- CF Clear = 2.5 ml /235 ml water



Treatment	Day 1	Day 2	Day 3	Day 4	Day 5	Day 6	Day 7	Day 8	Day 9
CF Clear Polymer	30% A	42% A	64% A	69% A	74% A	78% A	81% A	83% A	85% A
Control	29% AB	41% A	64% A	69% A	75% A	79% A	82% A	83% A	84% A
CF Clear + Tempera Red	18% ABC	31% AB	55% AB	67% A	72% A	77% A	80% AB	82% AB	84% A
Tempera Red	17% BC	29% AB	45% AB	59% A	66% AB	71% AB	78% AB	81% AB	82% A
CF Clear + Becker Red	12% C	20% B	38% C	47% B	57% B	63% BC	71% BC	74% CB	77% AB
Becker Red	11% C	19% B	35% C	39% B	53% B	60% C	65% C	69% C	71% B
Isd 0.05	12%	14%	13%	11%	12%	9%	9%	8%	8%

Study #3

- 3 rates of CF Clear on Longleaf
 - 1X CF Clear
 - 4X CF Clear
 - 8X CF Clear
- Control
- Only 2 replications – no statistics run



Summary thoughts.....

- Never assume any seed treatment will not effect seed germination. Test all additives.
- Work Plan 2014 – propose nursery studies using CF Clear
 - Bareroot -Gravity drop & precision sowers
 - Container – Vacuum drum
- **Advisory caution** on use of commercial seed colorants if not previously tested.