OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme in Canada

2020-2022 Updates from the Canadian Forest Service
June 23, 2022, Sidney, British Columbia

Melissa Spearing, Seed Biologist, National Tree Seed Centre Email: melissa.spearing@nrcan-rncan.gc.ca









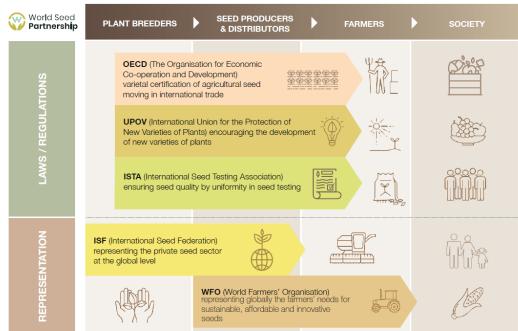


OECD Seed Schemes

Harmonised certification rules for seed moving in international trade:

- 1. Agricultural seed and varieties (est. 1958, supported by Canada's Seeds Act (1985)
- Basic and improved forest seeds and plants (est. 1967, no federal forestry seeds act)

World Seed Partnership supports sustainable agriculture by enabling farmers to have access to new plant varieties and high quality seed



The World Seed Partnership, composed of five partner-organizations, supports countries by providing guidance on policies and frameworks towards achieving food security

and economic development in the

agricultural sector.

Feeding our growing

society involves

various actors and their interconnected

activities: from plant breeders who develop new plant varieties.

to seed producers and

distributors who make

quality seed accessible

to farmers who grow the food we eat.









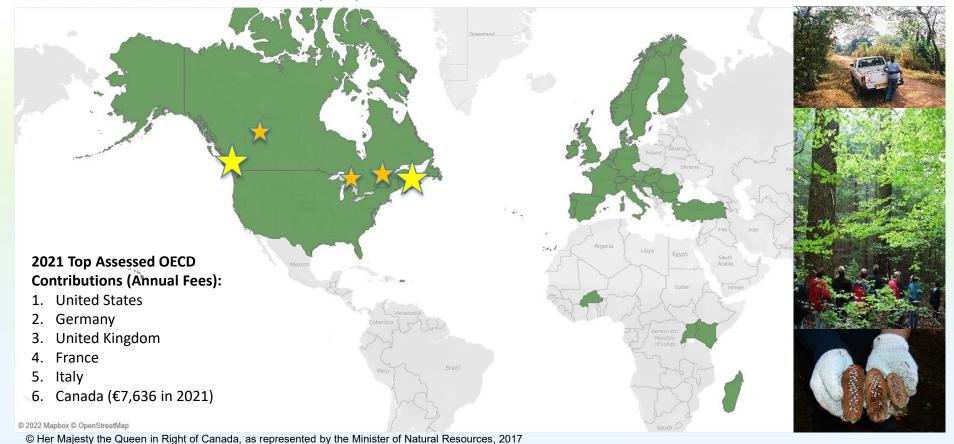


www.worldseedpartnership.org





OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme Members (2022)







Updates since 2017

- 2 Meetings per Year: Melissa attended virtually 2020-2021
- New members: United Kingdom, Bulgaria and Slovenia (ISO codes updated except SVN)
- Clarifying rules and definitions on provenance for registrations of source-identified, selected and advanced categories
- Adjusted table of seed coefficients for seeds/kg

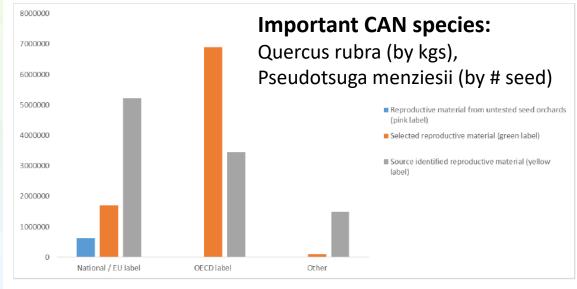




2019-2020 Seed Trade Data

- 21 / 30 countries reported
- Total of 3.732 million kg of seed produced, certified or traded by Members
- 18,740 kg imported
- 2,271 kg exported
- High National/EU % scheme
- Conversion by species to #
 of germinable seed
 accounts for heavy weight
 of acorns, nuts

Figure 2. Imports of forest seed 2019/20 (Number)



Source: OECD Forest seed and plant scheme statistics 2021





Updates and Proposals 2021-2022

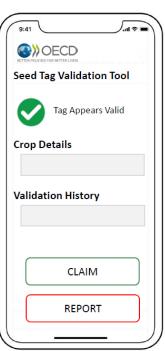
Selected OECD proposals

- Digital traceability system, scannable tags
- Traceability of origin of clones/orchards vs location vs place of production
- Recognition of biochemical / molecular techniques in certification of provenance
- New communications strategy
- Mixing of Seedlots Guidelines

Joint Activities

- ISTA-OECD Handbook update (online)
- OECD-FOREMATIS database
- OECD-EURFORGEN strategy









Learning from Members

Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft

Presentations by Germany (May 2022):

- Overview of national FGRM practices, conservation, laws
- New national legislation 2002
- As of Jan 2013, only using Selected, **Qualified** and **Tested** FRM for indigenous species planted in Germany; **Source-identified** nonindigenous seedlots can still be traded
- ~ 500 FfV seedlots per year / 100 seed producers and nurseries as customers; https://ffv-zertifikat.com/



© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2017

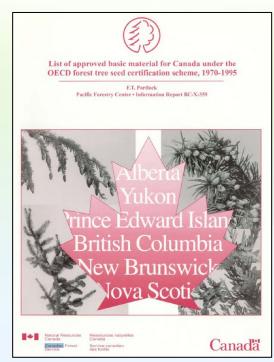


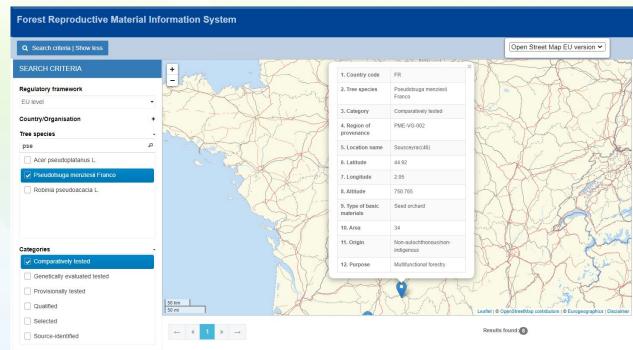
Canada



23

Catalogues of Approved Basic Materials





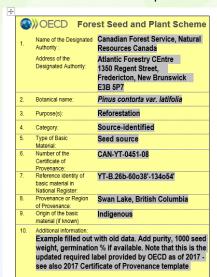




Certificates & Labels

- Numbered fields align with current Rules / Appendixes
- Majority of fields are already utilized by existing Canadian seed registration systems
- Labels: 1 inside, 1 outside
- Paperwork accompanies CFIA export and phytosanitary paperwork if >500 grams.

OECD templates 2016





ICATE OF PROVENANCE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL DERIVED FROM SEED SOURCES OR FROM STANDS

Issued in accordance with the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme						
Cour	ntry: Canada			Certificate No:		
It is certified that the forest reproductive material described below has been produced in accordance with the OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade.						
1. Botanical name:						
	Common name:					
2.	Nature of reproductive material: 3. Category of reproductive material: 4. Type of basic materia					
	Seeds Parts of plants		Source-i			Seed source
	Plants		Tested	1		_ Statio
5.	Stated purpose:					
6.	Reference identity of basic material in National Register:					
7.	☐ Autochthonous/indigenous ☐ Non-autochthonous/non-indigenous ☐ Unknown					
8.	Origin of basic material (for non-autochthonous/non-indigenous material, if known):					
9.	Region of Provenance of basic material:					
	Country:					
	Region of Provenan	DE:				
	Provenance (short ti	tle):				
	Location coordinates	E:				
10.	Number of harvested trees (best estimate): 11. Quantity:					
12.	Is the material covered by this certificate the result of subdivision of a larger lot covered by a previous OECD certificate?					
	Yes No					
	Previous certificate r	number:				
	Total quantity of seed/part of plants/plant in initial lot:					
13.	Length of time in nursery: 14. Year(s) in which seed ripened:					
15.	Altitude of site of basic material:					
	In the case of subsequent vegetative propagation of material derived from seed:					
16.	Method of propagation: 17. Number cycles of propagation:					
18.	Number and nature					
19.	Other relevant inform Master Certificate nu					
20 Name and address of supplier:						
Name	e and address of Desi	gnated Authority	: Stamp of Desig	nated Authority:	Name and signature:	responsible officer and
			Place:			
			Date:		Date:	_

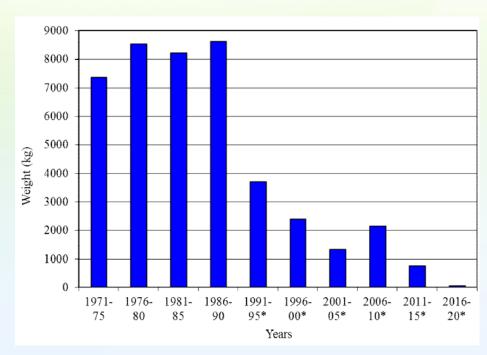
© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2017

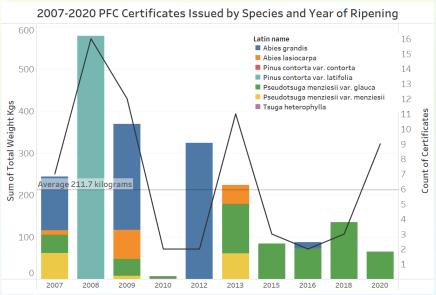


Canada



Volumes Certified (1971-2020)



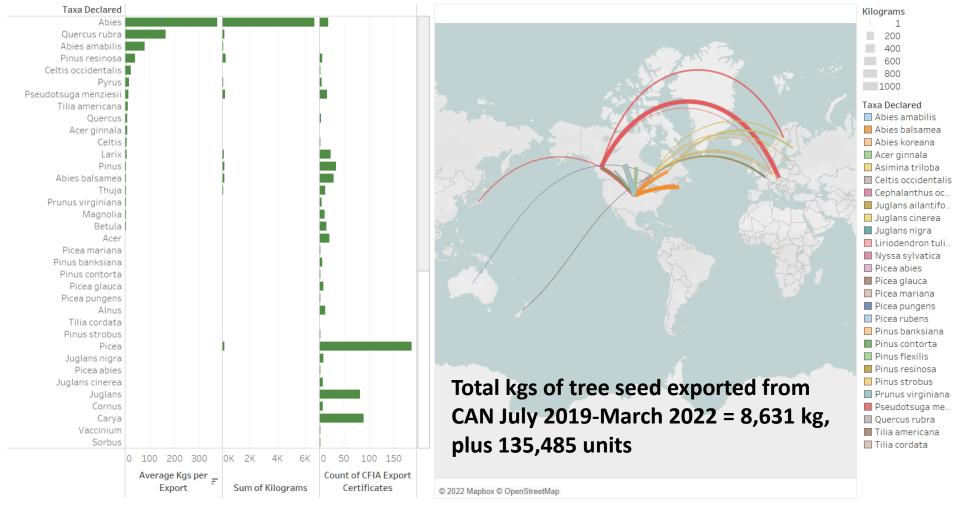


Visualization generated from recent certificates issued by PFC, standardized by NTSC June 2022





Canadian Forest Seed Exports (July 2019-March 2022, CFIA Request #17316137, received by NTSC June 8 2022)



OECD.Stat for Seed Schemes

2019 Agricultural Seed for Canada = over 15 million kilograms of certified seed exported



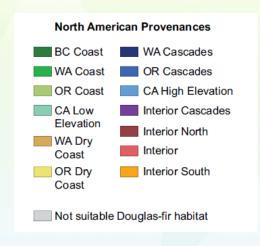
Canada

Natural Resources

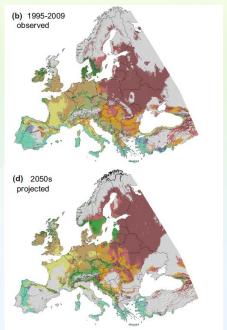
Canada

Going Forward: Demand and Needs?

- Will CAN OECD demand increase and for which categories?
- How can CFS best help exporters or new business?
- Is OECD useful or needed to support CAN climate-based seed transfer programs and research?



Isaac-Renton et al. 2014. doi: 10.1111/gcb.12604



© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of Natural Resources, 2017

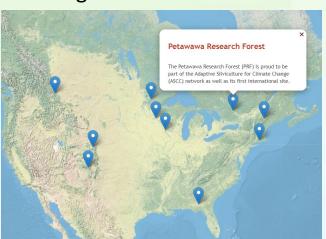


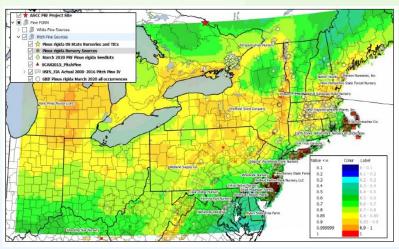


Canada

Supporting New Research Trials

Adaptive Silviculture for Climate Change – Petawawa Research Forest (Chalk River, ON): no management, business as usual, resistance, resilience and transitional treatments including climate-based seed transfer and range expansion of southern species.











Supporting New Research Trials

TransX: test natural and improved seed sources along Eastern US warming climate gradient







Contact: loic.dorangeville@unb.ca





Succession & Cooperation in Seed Quality





















