

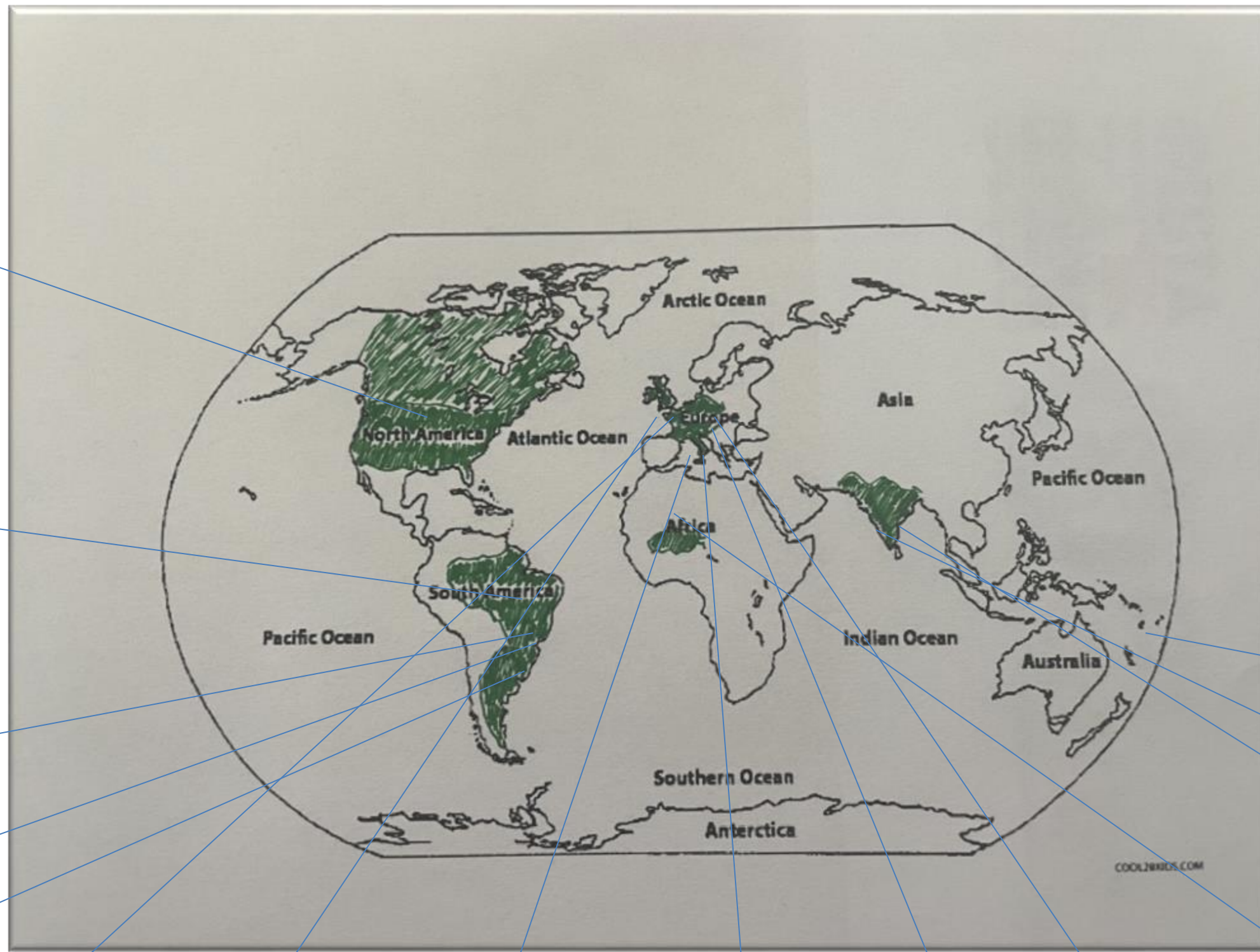
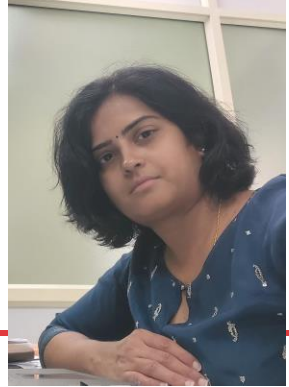
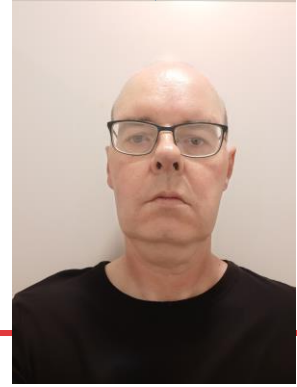
Tetrazolium Committee Report

Dr. Sergio Pasquini, TEZ TCOM Chair



ISTA Tetrazolium Committee Composition

	ISTA Tetrazolium Committee Composition	
1	Chair: Sergio Pasquini	Italy
2	Vice-Chair: Steffi Krämer	Germany
3	2 nd Vice-Chair: Eoin O'Connor	Ireland
4	Ignacio Aranciaga	Argentina
5	Maria Belen Aranguren	Argentina
6	Alessandra Arioli	Italy
7	Jose de Barros Franca-Neto	Brazil
8	Sunita BH	India
9	Valerie Blouin	France
10	Edith Daboue	Burkina Faso
11	Veena Gouda	India
12	Augusto Martinelli	Argentina
13	Shaminder Miranpuri	USA
14	Asia Roberts-Yalland	United Kingdom
15	Adele Scott	New Zealand



Aims of Tetrazolium Committee:

Developing new tetrazolium tests to determine the viability of seeds for species not yet included in the ISTA Rules and re-evaluate existing methods

Providing theoretical and hands-on training on tetrazolium testing during workshops

Creating tetrazolium working sheets for many species with detailed and standardized descriptions to conduct and evaluate tetrazolium tests

Answering to the questions received by others about the TEZ test

Creating tutorial videos for e-learning for technicians in the labs

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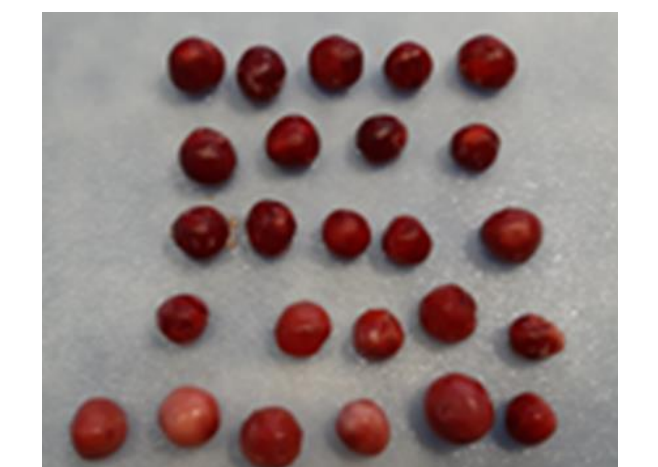
From Activity Report 2026-2027

	<u>A2. Introduction of New Species</u>		
	Species and test	proposed	collaboration
		finalisation	
1	<i>Moringa oleifera</i> TEZ test	Jun 2027	
2	<i>Glycine max</i> TEZ test	Done!	

Validation test on <i>Glycine max L.</i>			
Test Leader	Ignacio Aranciaga		
Participants			
ISTA accredited labs	Argentina	Ignacio Aranciaga	ARDL01
	Canada	Tauhid Parvez	CAML12
	France	Valerie Blouin	FRDL02
	Germany	Stefanie Kraemer	DEDL04
	United Kingdom	Asia Roberts-Yalland	GBDL01
	Italy	Alessandra Arioli	ITDL03
Not accredited labs	Argentina	Maria Belen Aranguren	Corteva
	Brazil	Jose B. Franca-Neto	Embrapa




Method Validation Test Plan on <i>Moringa oleifera</i>			
Test Leader	Steffi Krämer		
Participants			
ISTA accredited labs	Canada	Tauhid Parvez	CAML12
	France	Valerie Blouin	FRDL02
	Germany	Stefanie Kraemer	DEDL04
	India	Veena M Gouda	INML07
	Italy	Sergio Pasquini	ITML06
Not accredited labs	Burkina Faso	Edith Daboue	National Forestry Seed Testing Centre
	India	Sunitha BH	Sakata Seeds
	USA	Shaminder Miranpuri	University of Wisconsin

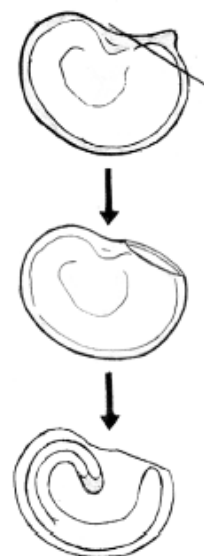


New Method Validation Test Plan made by Indian Region on *Capsicum* spp.

Tetrazolium test for evaluating seed viability

1. Species / genus	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , Solanaceae Pepper
	Seed tissue (lateral view)
2. Instruments	Beakers (4 × 50 ml), razor blades, dissecting needle, dissecting needle (lancet tip), scalpel, surface for preparation (rubber), filter paper, forceps, surface for evaluation, binocular microscope
3. Pretreatment	Soak 18 hours in water at 20°C
4. Preparation before staining	Cut small piece of seed coat near base, opening embryo cavity only
5. Staining	6 hours, 30°C, 1% TZ solution
6. Preparation for evaluation	Cut seed on flat side into two halves and observe embryo and endosperm
7. Evaluation (maximum area of unstained, flaccid and/or necrotic tissue permitted)	None
8. Remarks	None

Preparation step(s)



Evaluation, examples of non-viable seeds



Capsicum annuum

Test Leader	Veena M Gouda	
Reviewers	Stefanie Kraemer	Eoin O'Connor
Participants	ISTA Accredited labs	Non accredited labs
	Indo American Hybrid seeds (IN07)	Sakata Seed India Pvt Ltd.
	Syngenta India PVT. LTD (INML1700)	Acsen Agriscience India Ltd.
	East West Seeds India Pvt. Ltd. (INML4500)	
	Telangana International Seed Testing Authority (TISTA)	

Species	Pretreatment minimum time	Preparation before staining	Staining solution	Optimum staining time	Preparation for evaluation
<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	18 h	Cut between radicle and cotyledon 1/3 into endosperm	1% TZ	standardize with 18h or 24 h	cut the seed at flat side into two halves, and observe

The seed lots tested will have three wide differences in germination levels.

A3. Introduction of Rules Changes

1 Insertion of a new paragraph 6.4.4.1

2 Change of the names of genus *Brachiaria* spp. in *Urochloa* spp. and the staining time from 18 hours to 2 hours (editorial change)

3 Soybean is now in Chapter 6

6.4.1.1 Effectiveness verification of the Tetrazolium solution and salt

If the tetrazolium solution is prepared with salt of a new batch, a test of effectiveness must be done. For example, during routine testing, two replicates will be tested with the old solution and two replicates with the new one. The check tetrazolium test can also be carried out on a sample with a known quality (i.e. a sample whose quality has been ascertained either from a tetrazolium or a germination test).

If the same batch of salt is used for preparing new tetrazolium solution, no additional test of effectiveness is necessary, provided that the reagent has been stored correctly (or in accordance with the instructions).

B2. Training publications on specific seed testing topics

	Publication title	proposed	collaboration
		finalisation	
1	New Tetrazolium Handbook	Available online	Secretariat
2	TEZ working sheets	to be published online, 2026	Secretariat
3	New tutorial videos (on carrot, tomato, soybean)	Available online	Secretariat

ISTA HANDBOOK ON



TETRAZOLIUM TESTING



2nd Edition

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

3.4 PREPARATION FOR STAINING

In addition to moistening, most kinds of seed require additional preparation before staining.

3.4.2 Preparation methods

Size and shape of seed, seed coat texture, location and shape of the embryo and other seed characteristics determine the preparation methods suited for seed of a given species. Laboratory facilities, urgency of the analysis, desired accuracy of results and the working habits of an analyst influence the choice of method. Different methods can often be used with equal success. The following methods include:

a No moistening is required for small-seeded legumes with water permeable seed coats.

b Additional preparation (e.g. large-seeded legumes with hard seed coats) is required.

c Longitudinal cut through embryo and approximately 1/4 of the endosperm of cereals and grass seeds (figure a); _____

d Transverse cut of Avena spp. and grass seeds (figure b); _____

e Longitudinal cut through distal part of the endosperm of grass seeds (figure c); _____

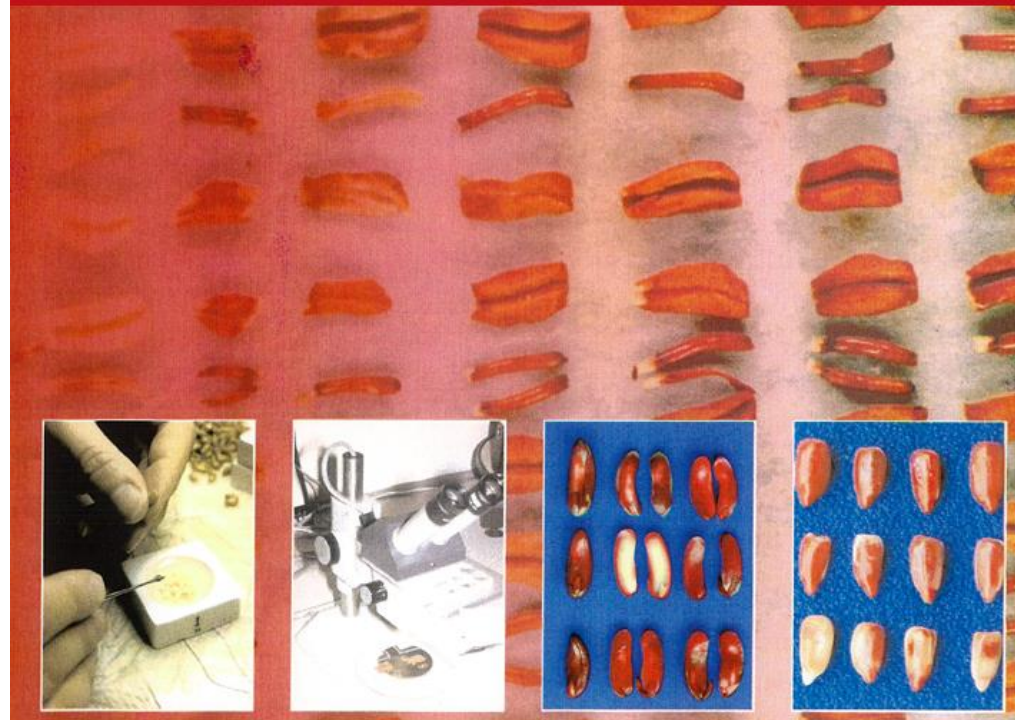


A

**ISTA Working Sheets on Tetrazolium Testing
Volume I (2nd Edition)
Agricultural, Vegetable and Horticultural Species**



**ISTA Working Sheets on
Tetrazolium Testing**



Volume I (2nd Edition)
Agricultural, Vegetable and Horticultural Species
International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

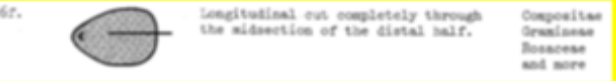
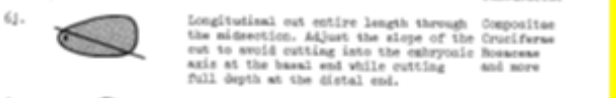
New tutorial videos (on carrot, soybean and tomato)



ISTA TEZ Handbook – ANNEX 1

Da Vinci's Code



Genus	Family	Prep. of dry seeds before moistening	Moistening method and time (in hours)	Prep. After moistening	Staining time (in hours)	Preparation for evaluation	Nutritive tissues	Evaluation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
<i>Abies</i> (T) T = tree	Pinaceae	8 h = 8 remove or sever almost through: h Basal end of the seed, including a tip of the nutritive tissue, if present.	18	2,6a,i,8j = 2 Additional seed coat preparation is not usually essential, except to accelerate the uptake of water and/or the staining solution. 6 Cut the seeds longitudinally: a through the coats (and into the nutritive tissue, if present), entire length, near the midsection. i Off-center through the coats and nutritive tissues to expose the outline of the intact embryo. 8 Remove or sever almost through: j Distal end of the seed, including a fragment of the nutritive tissue.	24-48	9c,d = 9 Embryo and nutritive tissue exposure for evaluation. c Expose the embryo and the adjoining nutritive tissue by tearing into the nutritive tissue, or by spreading the cut surface sufficiently to develop the desired tear. d Expose the embryo and nutritive tissue by removal of slices of the nutritive tissue.	(+) = present	A;D = A The embryo can be observed externally either through the semitransparent seed coats, or after exposure by tearing and spreading the seed tissues that enclose the embryo. D Expose the embryo and nutritive tissue by removal of slices of the nutritive tissue.	1 = S plum existir sugges radicle,
<i>Bellis</i> (F) F = flower	Compositae		6 - 18	6f, j, 8k = 8 Remove or sever almost through: k Distal end of the seeds, including the cotyledon tips or edges  	6 - 24	9b, j = 9 Embryo and nutritive tissue exposure for evaluation. b Expose the embryo by removal of seed coats and residual nutritive tissue, if present. j Expose the embryo by gently pressing it through the previously cut opening at the distal end. Additional cutting may be required to enlarge an incorrectly made opening in order to avoid embryo damage during removal.	0 = none, or only rudimentary tissues	C2, C17 = C Embryo completely stained, except for position and nature of necrosis listed for individual structures or combination of structures. 2 Radicle distal 1/3. 17 Cotyledons distal 1/2, if superficial - distal 1/3 if pervading	
<i>Abrus</i> (T)	Leguminosae	3 b	18	6c,j,8j	18-20	9b,f	0	C3, C14	
<i>Adonion</i> (F)	Malvaceae	3a	18	6e,f,n, 8b,k	18-24	9b,f	(+)	C3,C10	
<i>Acacia</i> (T)	Leguminosae	3a	18	6a,c,8j,q	18-24	9b,f	0	C3,C14	
* <i>Acer</i> (T)	Aceraceae	8c	18	8b;8k,p	20-24	9b,f	0	C3,C13	
<i>Achillea</i> (F)	Compositae		18	6f,j	giu-24	9b	0	C2, C17	
<i>Achimenea</i> (F)	Gesneriaceae		18 (1b)	6a, c	18-24	9j	(+)	A; D	
<i>Aconitum</i> (V)	Ranunculaceae		18	6g, j 8m	18-24	9c, f	(+)	A; D	
<i>Acroclinium</i>									
<i>Adonis</i> (F)	Ranunculaceae		18	6g, j, 8m	18-24	9c, f	(+)	A; D	
<i>Aeschynanthus</i> (F)	Gesneriaceae		18 (1b)	6a, c	18-24	9c, d	(+)	A; D	
<i>Agapanthus</i> (F)	Liliaceae		18	6f, j, 8j	18-24	9c, d	(+)	A; D	
<i>Agathosma</i> (T)	Rutaceae		18	8j	18-24	9f,	0	A	
<i>Ageratum</i> (F)	Compositae		18	6f, j	giu-24	9b, j	0	C2, C17	
* <i>Agropyron</i> (A)	Gramineae		18	6f, h, 7a	giu-24	9c	-)	C4	
<i>Agrostema</i> (F)	Caryophyllaceae		18	5b, 6g, n, 7b	giu-24	9c, f)-(C2, C10	
* <i>Agrostis</i> (A)	Gramineae		giu-18	6f,7a	giu-24	9c	-)	C4	

C. WORKSHOPS AND SEMINARS

C1. Training and education workshops

workshop subject

proposed

collaboration

location

finalisation

1 ISTA Workshop on Germination and Tetrazolium Seed Testing,
Oudtshoorn, South Africa

Nov 2026

GER

2



1993 Laboratory Established
Klein Karoo Seed Production - 50m²

2012 Company Renamed
Seed Quality Services

2017 Participated in 1st ISTA Proficiency Test

2018 Became an ISTA Member Laboratory
Moved to new premises in June - 360m²

2020 First ISTA Audit
29 January 2020

Received ISTA Accreditation
29 April 2020 ZAML0600

2022 Second ISTA Audit
9 December 2022

2023 ISTA Accreditation Renewed
9 March 2023 Scope of accreditation expanded



Agrostis capillaris
Arachis hypogaea
Glycine max
Medicago sativa
Spinacia oleracea

Contacting TEZ TCOM, within the **TEZ PT Programme** you could have the possibility to check your performance in the TEZ Test. Furthermore, you could have the possibility to collaborate in a **Working Group** participating in validation programmes regarding tetrazolium tests, which will allow you to acquire experience in this matter, demonstrate your competence on new species and get in contact with other colleagues who are also interested in sharing their knowledge.

This would allow a joint improvement with open possibilities of:

- proposing and working on a **new species** (still not included in Table 6A of the ISTA Rules) in order to validate it;
- proposing the **method** so that a new species (still not included in Table 6A of the ISTA Rules) could be studied;
- proposing that a new species already included in Table 6A of the ISTA Rules could be studied again in case you consider the **current methodology** proposed is not the most adequate.

Everybody can contact TEZ TCOM for questions, clarifications, proposals,...

D. PROFICIENCY TESTS

	Proficiency test subject	Scheduled in	In collaboration with
1	<i>PT26-3 Lolium multiflorum PUR, OSD, GER, TEZ</i>	2026	PTC
2	<i>PT27-2 Trifolium incarnatum PUR, OSD, GER, TEZ</i>	2027	PTC
3	<i>PT27-3 Helianthus annuus GER, TEZ, MIX</i>	2027	PTC
4	<i>PT28-1 Moringa oleifera GER, TEZ</i>	2028	PTC



Thank you for your attention!