

Guide to Applying for Authorisation to Market Preservation Mixtures

Please note this booklet is intended as a guide only and you should always refer to the appropriate seed regulations to ensure compliance

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January 2006

1 PRESERVATION MIXTURES CONSISTING OF CROP-GROWN UNCERTIFIED FODDER PLANT SEED

GENERAL

All applicants who want to market preservation mixtures of crop-grown uncertified fodder plant seed must be registered for the purpose of seed industry activities under the Seed (Registration, Licensing and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended)¹. Registration enquiries should be addressed to: Mandy Clements of PVS (tel 01223 342387 or e-mail mandy.clements@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

The marketing of Preservation Mixtures may only be carried out once an authorisation has been granted. Failure to observe the terms and conditions of an authorisation or marketing Preservation Mixtures without an authorisation will infringe the above Regulations and any marketing would be unlawful unless the seed is certified in the normal way. Authorisation conditions will relate to the keeping and production of records, labelling requirements and an obligation to take and retain samples.

Once an authorisation is granted then, subject to the conditions set out in the authorisation, Preservation Mixtures containing any combination of two or more prescribed species may be marketed freely. The prescribed species in the mixtures should be those stated in the authorisation. Prescribed species under the Fodder Plant Seed (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended) are given in Annex A. The marketing of seed of a single prescribed species is not permitted.

If you are marketing mixtures of non-prescribed species (not covered by the Seed Marketing Regulations) then you do not require an authorisation.

The authorisation will last for one year, after which you will need to apply for it to be renewed.

DEFINITIONS

Preservation Mixtures: means mixtures of two or more species of fodder plant seed (including at least one prescribed species of seed), which are intended for use in the preservation of the natural environment. For the purposes of the interim scheme this is taken to mean that the seed in the mixture must be of species which are associated with specific natural and semi-natural habitats, are

¹ S.I. 2002/3176 as amended by S.I. 2004/2390 and S.I. 2005/2676

threatened by genetic erosion and are intended for use in the preservation of the natural environment. In practice, a species will normally be deemed to be threatened by genetic erosion if it is a recognised component of a natural or semi-natural habitat listed in the UK's Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) details of which are given later with links that will provide an indicative species composition by habitat type.

Crop-Grown seed: means seed of British native-origin species collected from wild sites not sown with agricultural or amenity seed since at least 1970, and subsequently bulked-up as single species for incorporation in preservation mixtures.

Directly harvested seed: means mixtures of seed of British native-origin species directly harvested from wild sites not sown with agricultural or amenity seed since at least 1970, and marketed as collected from wild sites, with or without cleaning, as preservation mixtures.

APPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTHORISATION TO MARKET

The information required in support of an application for an authorisation to market preservation mixtures consisting of Crop-Grown seed is set out below. The information need not be submitted as an official form and can be extracted (in the order and format shown) from existing company records. Defra may need to request further information if you have not provided sufficient detail or if anything is missing.

REQUIRED INFORMATION

Please list all of the prescribed or all species that have been or will be collected and subsequently bulked up as Crop-Grown seed for marketing in mixtures. If approved, the authorisation will permit the marketing of any combination of these species.

1. Origin

Name of collection site (e.g. farm, nature reserve)	RLR no	Grid ref (at least 6 fig)	Source habitat (habitat type on collection site)	Species and subspecies, if relevant (scientific and common name)	Year (s) of collection	Provenance of collected seed*
Lower Farm	TQ1234 5678	TQ123342	Lowland Meadow	<i>Festuca rubra</i> ssp <i>rubra</i> , Red fescue	2004	East sussex
As above	As above	As above	As above	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> , Red clover	2005	East Sussex
High ground local nature reserve	TQ2234 5678	TQ22353425	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> Common bent	2003	East Sussex
As above	As above	As above	As above	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> Birdsfoot trefoil	2001	East Sussex
As above	As above	As above	Lowland Meadow	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> Birdsfoot trefoil	2001	East Sussex

2. Habitat(s) of intended use (i.e. the natural or semi-natural habitat for which the mixture is suitable)

<p>UK BAP Priority Habitat types (Please tick as appropriate)</p> <p>Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows Blanket bog Cereal field margins Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Coastal saltmarsh Coastal sand dunes Coastal vegetated shingle Fens Limestone pavements Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland calcareous grassland Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland heathland Lowland meadows Lowland raised bog Lowland wood-pasture and parkland Machair</p>	<p>Maritime cliff and slopes Mesotrophic lakes Mudflats Native pine woodlands Purple moor grass and rush pastures Reedbeds Upland calcareous grassland Upland hay meadows Upland heathland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland</p> <p>Other* (if 'other' ticked, please provide additional notes below)</p>
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Please append separate details describing any 'other' habitats for which mixtures will be marketed and describe how the re-creation of these habitats will contribute to the conservation of genetic resource. (Note: this can be explained in terms of rarity of past destruction of habitat type and likely associated loss of genetic diversity).

Notes on the required information:

1. Origin

Name of collection site	eg farm name, specified local nature reserve
RLR number	Rural Land Register (RLR) number of the site of wild origin and NOT the site where the species was multiplied-on and subsequently cropped. If you do not have an RLR number, please give grid reference (below)
Grid reference	Centroid grid reference of wild collection site (This is useful even if we have RLR as the Ordnance Survey tend not to change their referencing system as

	much as the RPA).
Source habitat type	Taken from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) classification
Species (common name)	The species collected from the wild site
Year(s) of collection	The years the species were collected
Provenance of collected seed	ie region of origin in terms of either Joint Character Area (JCA), County, Government Office Region, or England. For JCA details see: http://www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/sssiv/svg.htm To be give for each of the species listed. If the collection from a single site has been kept separate, provenance should be given as JCA or County. If for each species, collections from several sites has been bulked/merged, provenance should be given as the area that best represents the geographic range of collection sites eg single JCA, County, GO Region or England

2. Habitats of intended use

This requires identification of the target habitats (by ticking the relevant habitat) where mixtures will be marketed using the UK BAP Priority Habitat classification list. The habitat of intended use for each mixture should be the same as the source habitat.

If you wish to market mixtures collected and intended for use in non-BAP habitats, please tick the 'Other' category and provide information on how the restoration of this habitat will contribute to the conservation of genetic resources. There is no one way in which this can be explained but it can be done, for example, by reference to rarity of habitat type and likely associated loss of genetic diversity.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Seed samples

The draft EC proposals require seed samples to be kept and to be made available to an authorised officer . A registered person marketing Preservation Mixtures should accordingly keep a sample of each mixture as marketed (5 grams) and recommend to the buyer that they do likewise and retain them for 2 years.

Suppliers own labelling

Each mixture must be labelled as follows:

1. Inscribed 'EC rules and standards'
2. Inscribed 'Preservation Seed Mixture'
3. Declaration of provenance (see note 1)
4. Habitat Type (see note 2)
5. Region of intended use (see note 3)
6. Denomination (see note 4)
7. Reference number – of the seed mixture (a unique supplier's number that will identify each individual mixture)
8. Declared net or gross weight (estimated) of each mixture marketed
9. Specify any chemical treatment if applicable
10. Year of harvest
11. Specify 'UK' as country of production
12. Supplier's name
13. Label colour shall be pink and be of a minimum size of 110 x 65mm

Note

1. This may be the same as region of origin or, if seed from several sites is mixed, a composite. If the mixture contains seed from counties or JCAs across the North West Region the provenance will be 'North West Region'. If from across the UK, provenance will be 'UK'.
2. Habitat of intended use taken from the BAP classification. Suppliers may also add a less technical descriptor eg chalk downland mix (as well as Lowland Calcareous Grassland).
3. Identified in terms of JCA, County, Region or Country. The region of intended use may be the same as provenance or a wider geographic area within which the provenance sits, provided that the range of species in the mixture is suitable for that wider area (the purpose of this is to prevent species being transported to sites where they would not be expected to occur naturally – further information on species distribution in the British Isles can be found in the New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora by Preston *et al* (2002)).
4. A unique descriptor for the mixture.

COMPANY RECORDS

All of the information relating to the mixture must be maintained in company records for each mixture marketed. This would include a list

of all of the species/components in each mixture and their source. These records must be available for inspection on demand to an authorised official. Records should be retained for at least three years.

ANNEX A

PRESCRIBED SPECIES UNDER THE FODDER PLANT SEED (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2002 (AS AMENDED)

1. Seed of fine grasses of the following plant species -

- (a) annual meadowgrass;
- (b) brown top;
- (c) creeping bent grass;
- (d) festulolium;
- (e) red fescue;
- (f) red top;
- (g) rough-stalked meadowgrass;
- (h) sheep's fescue (including fine-leaved fescue and hard fescue);
- (i) smooth-stalked meadowgrass;
- (j) velvet bent; and
- (k) wood meadowgrass.

2. Seed of fodder grasses of the following plant species -

- (a) Alaska brome-grass;
- (b) cocksfoot;
- (c) hybrid ryegrass;
- (d) Italian ryegrass;
- (e) meadow fescue;
- (f) perennial ryegrass;
- (g) rescue grass;
- (h) small Timothy;
- (i) tall fescue;

(j) tall oatgrass; and

(k) Timothy.

3. Seed of small seeded legumes of the following plant species -

(a) Alsike clover;

(b) birdsfoot trefoil;

(c) lucerne;

(d) red clover;

(e) sainfoin;

(f) trefoil, black medick; and

(g) white clover.

4. Seed of large seeded legumes of the following plant species -

(a) blue lupin (also known as narrow-leaved lupin);

(b) common vetch;

(c) field bean;

(d) field pea;

(e) hairy vetch;

(f) Hungarian vetch;

(g) white lupin; and

(h) yellow lupin.

5. Seed of crucifers of the following plant species -

(a) fodder kale;

(b) fodder radish; and

(c) swede

2 PRESERVATION MIXTURES CONSISTING OF DIRECTLY HARVESTED UNCERTIFIED FODDER PLANT SEED

GENERAL

All applicants who want to market Preservation Mixtures of **directly harvested** uncertified fodder plant seed must be registered for the purpose of seed industry activities under the Seed (Registration, Licensing and Enforcement) (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended)². Registration enquiries should be addressed to: Mandy Clements of PVS (tel 01223 342387 or e-mail mandy.clements@defra.gsi.gov.uk)

The marketing of Preservation Mixtures may only be carried out once an authorisation to market has been granted. Failure to observe the terms and conditions of an authorisation or marketing Preservation Mixtures without an authorisation will infringe the above regulations and any marketing would be unlawful unless the seed is certified in the normal way. Authorisation conditions relate to the keeping and production of records, labelling requirements and impose an obligation to take and retain samples.

Once an authorisation is granted then, subject to the conditions set out in the authorisation, Preservation Mixtures containing prescribed species under the Fodder Plant Seed (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended) Statutory Instrument 3172 may be marketed freely.

If you are marketing mixtures of non-prescribed fodder plant species (i.e. fodder plant species not covered by the Fodder Plant Seed (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended)) then you do not require an authorisation.

The authorisation will last for one year, after which you will need to apply for it to be renewed.

DEFINITIONS

Preservation Mixtures: means mixtures of two or more species of fodder plant seed (including at least one species of seed prescribed by the Fodder Plant Seed (England) Regulations 2002 (as amended)), which are intended for use in the preservation of the natural environment. For the purposes of the interim scheme this is taken to mean that the seed in the mixture must be of species which are associated with specific natural and semi-natural habitats, are threatened by genetic erosion and are intended for use in the preservation of the natural environment. In practice, a species will normally be deemed to be threatened by genetic erosion if it is a recognised component of a natural or semi-natural habitat listed in the UK's Biodiversity Action Plan

² S.I. 2002/3176 as amended by S.I. 2004/2390 and S.I. 2005/2676

(BAP) details of which are given later with links that will provide an indicative species composition by habitat type.

Crop-Grown seed: means seed of British native-origin species collected from wild sites not sown with agricultural or amenity varieties since at least 1970, and subsequently bulked-up as single species for incorporation in preservation mixtures.

Directly harvested seed: means mixtures of seed of British native-origin species directly harvested from wild sites not sown with agricultural or amenity varieties since at least 1970, and marketed as collected from wild sites, with or without cleaning, as preservation mixtures.

APPLICATIONS FOR AN AUTHORISATION TO MARKET

The information required in support of an application for an authorisation to market Preservation Mixtures consisting of **directly harvested** seed from specified collection sites is set out below. The information need not be submitted as an official form and can be extracted (in the order and format shown) from existing company records. Defra may need to request further information if you have not provided sufficient detail or if anything is missing.

REQUIRED INFORMATION

Please give details of all mixtures that are known to contain or likely to contain prescribed species (see Annex A). Note that this will be the case for most semi-natural habitats, with the exclusion of certain upland and lowland heath mixtures.

1. Origin

Name of collection site (e.g. farm, nature reserve)	RLR no	Grid ref (at least 6 fig)	Source habitat (habitat type on collection site)	Year(s) of collection	Provenance of collected seed
Lower Farm	TQ12345678	TQ12353425	Lowland Meadow	2006	East Sussex
High ground local nature reserve	TQ22345678	TQ223342	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	2006	East Sussex
High ground local nature reserve	TQ22345678	TQ22353425	Lowland Calcareous Grassland	2007	East Sussex

2. Habitat(s) of intended use (i.e. the natural or semi-natural habitat for which the mixture is suitable)

<p>UK BAP Priority Habitat types (please tick as appropriate)</p> <p>Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows Blanket bog Cereal field margins Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh Coastal saltmarsh Coastal sand dunes Coastal vegetated shingle Fens Limestone pavements Lowland beech and yew woodland Lowland calcareous grassland Lowland dry acid grassland Lowland heathland Lowland meadows Lowland raised bog Lowland wood-pasture and parkland</p>	<p>Maritime cliff and slopes Mesotrophic lakes Mudflats Native pine woodlands Purple moor grass and rush pastures Reedbeds Upland calcareous grassland Upland hay meadows Upland heathland Upland mixed ashwoods Upland oakwood Wet woodland</p> <p>Other* (if 'other' ticked, please provide additional notes below)</p>
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NOTES ON THE REQUIRED INFORMATION

1. Origin

Name of collection site	e.g. farm name, specified local nature reserve
RLR number	Rural Land Register (RLR) number of the site of wild origin. If you do not have an RLR number, please give grid reference (below)
Grid reference	Centroid grid reference of wild collection site
Source habitat type on collection site	Taken from the UK Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) classification
Year(s) of collection	Year(s) when collected
Provenance of collected seed	i.e. region of origin in terms of either Joint Character Area (JCA) or County of Origin. For JCA details see: http://www.defra.gov.uk/erdp/schemes/sssiv/svg.htm However, if mixtures from different JCAs or Counties are subsequently mixed prior to marketing, provenance should reflect the combined origin.

2. Habitat(s) of intended use

This requires identification of the target habitats (by ticking the relevant habitat) where mixtures will be marketed using the UK BAP Priority Habitat classification list. The habitat of intended use for each mixture should be the same as the source habitat.

If you wish to market mixtures collected and intended for use in non-BAP habitats, please tick the 'Other' category and provide information on how the restoration of this habitat will contribute to the conservation of genetic resources. There is no one way in which this can be explained but it can be done, for example, by reference to rarity of habitat type and likely associated loss of genetic diversity.

OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Seed samples

The draft EC proposals require seed samples to be kept and to be available, if required, to an authorised officer. A registered person marketing Preservation Mixtures should keep a sample of each mixture as marketed (5 grams) and recommend to the buyer that they do likewise and retain them for 2 years.

Suppliers own labelling

Each marketed mixture must be accompanied by a label as follows:

1. Inscribed 'EC rules and standards'
2. Inscribed 'Preservation Seed Mixture'
3. Declaration of provenance (see note 1)
4. Habitat Type (see note 2).
5. Region of intended use (see note 3)
6. Denomination (see note 4)
7. Reference number of the seed mixture (a unique supplier number that will identify each individual mixture)
8. Declared net or gross weight (estimated) of each mixture marketed
9. Specify any chemical treatment if applicable.
10. Year of harvest.
11. Specify 'UK' as country of production
12. Supplier's name
13. Label colour shall be pink and be of a minimum size of 110 x 65mm

Notes

1. This will normally be the same as region of origin but if mixtures from more than one site, provenance may be a composite. For example, if the mixture contains seed from counties or JCA's across the North West Region the provenance will be 'North West Region'. If from across the UK, provenance will be 'UK'.

2. Habitat of intended use taken from the BAP classification. Suppliers may also add a less technical descriptor e.g. 'chalk downland mix' (as well as Lowland Calcareous Grassland). Habitat of proposed use should be the same as the source habitat unless justification is provided.

3. Identified in terms of JCA, County, Region or Country. The region of intended use may be the same as provenance or a wider geographic area within which the provenance sits, provided that the range of species in the mixture is suitable for that wider area (the purpose of this is to prevent species being transported to sites where they would not be expected to occur naturally – further information on species distribution in the British Isles can be found in the New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora by Preston *et al* (2002)). The species present in the mixture must be found in this area as part of their natural range.

4. A unique descriptor for the mixture.

COMPANY RECORDS

All of the information relating to the mixture must be maintained in company records for each mixture marketed. These records must be available for inspection on demand by an authorised official and retained for at least three years.

ANNEX A

PRESCRIBED SPECIES UNDER THE FODDER PLANT SEED (ENGLAND) REGULATIONS 2002 (AS AMENDED)

1. Seed of fine grasses of the following plant species -

- (a) annual meadowgrass;
- (b) brown top;
- (c) creeping bent grass;
- (d) festulolium;
- (e) red fescue;
- (f) red top;
- (g) rough-stalked meadowgrass;
- (h) sheep's fescue (including fine-leaved fescue and hard fescue);
- (i) smooth-stalked meadowgrass;
- (j) velvet bent; and
- (k) wood meadowgrass.

2. Seed of fodder grasses of the following plant species -

- (a) Alaska brome-grass;
- (b) cocksfoot;
- (c) hybrid ryegrass;
- (d) Italian ryegrass;
- (e) meadow fescue;
- (f) perennial ryegrass;
- (g) rescue grass;
- (h) small Timothy;
- (i) tall fescue;

(j) tall oatgrass; and

(k) Timothy.

3. Seed of small seeded legumes of the following plant species -

(a) Alsike clover;

(b) birdsfoot trefoil;

(c) lucerne;

(d) red clover;

(e) sainfoin;

(f) trefoil, black medick; and

(g) white clover.

4. Seed of large seeded legumes of the following plant species -

(a) blue lupin (also known as narrow-leaved lupin);

(b) common vetch;

(c) field bean;

(d) field pea;

(e) hairy vetch;

(f) Hungarian vetch;

(g) white lupin; and

(h) yellow lupin.

5. Seed of crucifers of the following plant species -

(a) fodder kale;

(b) fodder radish; and

(c) swede

Rev. Jan 06