

SCHEDULE 3

Regulations 2(1), 7(8) to (10), (11), (12), (13)(b), (15)(c) and (18)(a), 9(3), (4)(c) and 9(5), 10(15)(a) and (b), 12(4)(f), 13(1)(b) and paragraphs 2(3)(a), 5(3)(a), 9(3)(a), 13(3)(a), 15(3)(a), 19(3)(a), 23(3)(a), 27(3)(a) and 30(2)(a) of Schedule 1

CONDITIONS RELATING TO CROPS FROM WHICH SEED IS TO BE HARVESTED

1. The previous cropping of the field shall not have been incompatible with the production of seeds of *Beta vulgaris* of the variety of the crop and the field shall be sufficiently free from volunteers of such plants from previous cropping.
2. The crop shall have sufficient varietal identity and varietal purity.
3. The seed from which the crop has been produced and all previous multiplications of the seed shall have been examined—
  - (a) by or on behalf of the National Assembly, the Secretary of State, the Scottish Ministers or the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development;
  - (b) by or on behalf of a competent seed certification authority in another member State; or
  - (c) by an approved seed certification authority in an equivalent third country .
4. Subject to paragraphs 5 to 8, the crop shall conform to the following standards as regards distances from neighbouring sources of pollen—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Minimum distance</i>
1	2
(1) For the production of basic seed— from any pollen source of the genus <i>Beta</i>	1,000 metres
(2) For the production of CS seed of sugar beet—	
from any pollen sources of the genus <i>Beta</i> not included below	1,000 metres
the intended pollinator or one of the intended pollinators being diploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 metres
the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 metres
(d) (d) from sugar beet pollen sources, the ploidy of which is unknown	600 metres
(e) (e) the intended pollinator or one of the intended pollinators being diploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 metres
(f) (f) the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 metres

*Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made).*

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Minimum distance</i>
1	2
<p>(g) (g) between two sugar beet seed production fields in which male sterility is not used</p> <p>(3) For the production of CS seed of fodder beet—</p> <p>(a) (a) from any pollen sources of the genus <i>Beta</i> not included below</p> <p>(b) (b) the intended pollinator or one of the intended pollinators being diploid, from tetraploid fodder beet pollen sources</p> <p>(c) (c) the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from diploid fodder beet pollen sources</p> <p>(d) (d) from fodder beet pollen sources, the ploidy of which is unknown</p> <p>(e) (e) the intended pollinator or one of the intended pollinators being diploid, from diploid fodder beet pollen sources</p> <p>(f) (f) the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from tetraploid fodder beet pollen sources</p> <p>(g) (g) between two fodder beet seed production fields in which male sterility is not used</p>	<p>300 metres</p> <p>1,000 metres</p> <p>600 metres</p> <p>600 metres</p> <p>600 metres</p> <p>300 metres</p> <p>300 metres</p> <p>300 metres</p>

5. The distances specified in paragraph 4 can be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any undesirable foreign pollinator.

6. Paragraph 4 shall not apply in the case of seed crops using the same pollinator.

7. Subject to paragraph 8, for the purpose of paragraph 4 the ploidy of both seed-bearing and pollen shedding components of a seed-producing crop is to be established by reference to the Common Catalogue or a National List.

8. If information relating to the ploidy of the seed-bearing or pollen shedding components of a seed-producing crop is not included in the Common Catalogue or a National List, the ploidy of the components shall be regarded as unknown.

9.—(1) A crop from which basic seed is to be produced shall be examined by at least two official UK field inspections, one of stecklings and the other of the seed producing plants, to determine whether the crop meets the conditions laid down in this Schedule and in Part I of Schedule 4.

(2) A crop from which CS seed is to be produced shall be examined by means of at least one official UK field inspection or a UK field inspection carried out under official supervision

to determine whether the crop meets the conditions laid down in this Schedule and in Part I of Schedule 4.

(3) The field inspections shall be carried out at a time when the cultural condition of the field and the stage of development of the crop permit identity and varietal purity to be adequately checked.

**10.** For the purpose of determining whether the crop from which pre-basic seed is to be produced meets the conditions laid down in this Schedule and Part I of Schedule 4, the crop from which such seed is to be produced shall be treated in the same way as a crop from which basic seed is to be produced.