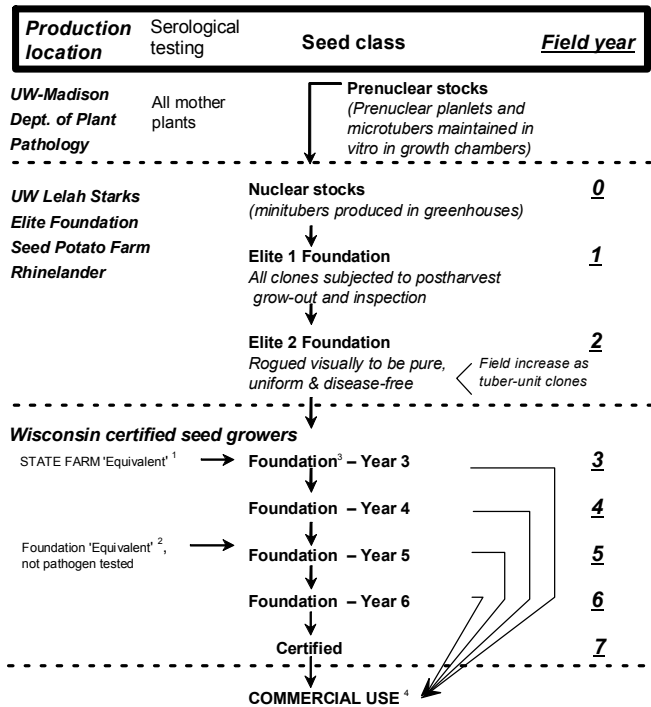


## WISCONSIN GENERATION SYSTEM

All seed potatoes certified in Wisconsin are classified according to Wisconsin's limited generation system (below). The production of elite foundation seed in Wisconsin begins



<sup>1</sup> May regenerate by tuber-unit planting plus pathogen testing. <sup>2</sup> May regenerate by tuber-unit planting. <sup>3</sup> "Foundation" means eligible for continued use in seed production; may also be sold for fresh market or for processing. <sup>4</sup> Sold as Foundation or Certified class seed. Either class must meet blue or yellow tag grade requirements when shipped. The Badger State Brand blue tag meets or exceeds the U.S. No. 1 Seed Potato Grade. The yellow tag represents a second grade with greater tolerances for external defects.

## COMPARING GENERATIONS

The following table presents generation nomenclature among seed certifying agencies in North America as a function of number of years of field planting.

LIMITED GENERATION CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES  
Field Planting Equivalency Table<sup>1</sup>  
Prepared by the  
Certification Section of the Potato Association of America

Agency	YEAR IN THE FIELD							
	1 <sup>2</sup>	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Alaska	G1 <sup>3</sup>	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	G7	G8
California	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	...	...
Colorado	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	...	...
Idaho	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	G6	...
Maine	N1	N2	N3	N4	G1	G2	G3	...
Michigan	FY1 <sup>6</sup>	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	...	...
Minnesota	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	C	...
Montana	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	...	...	...
Nebraska/Wyoming	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	...	...
Nevada	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	...	...
New York <sup>4</sup>	N1	N2	N3	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
North Dakota	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	C	...
Oregon	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	...	...
Utah	N(G1)	G2	G3	G4	G4	G6	...	...
Washington	N	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5	...	...
Wisconsin <sup>5</sup>	FY1	FY2	FY3	FY4	FY5	FY6	C	...
Canada	PE	E1	E2	E3	E4	F	C	...
	(G1)	(G2)	(G3)	(G4)	(G5)	(G6)	(G7)	

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<sup>1</sup>The purpose of this table is to express equivalency of terms used by various certification agencies for seed potatoes harvested from a series of successive field plantings. For specific criteria relating to disease tolerances and other requirements, the reader is referred to the certification regulations of the agency in question.

<sup>2</sup>The first field planting utilizes laboratory-tested stocks which may be tissue-cultured plantlets, greenhouse-produced minitubers, stem cuttings, or line selections. Contact agencies for details as to types of stocks planted in their programs.

<sup>3</sup>Term used by agency for seed potatoes for a particular year in the field: C=certified, E=elite, F=foundation, G=generation, N=nuclear, PE=pre-elite.

<sup>4</sup>If lots originate at Cornell-Uihlein Farm, the first three generations (G1-G3) are also designated by a AU@ to denote source.

<sup>5</sup>FY = Field Year (Michigan), Foundation Year (Wisconsin)

## Limitation of Warranty

The University of Wisconsin College of Agricultural and Life Sciences and the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection make no expressed or implied warranties or representations as to freedom from disease or quality of the seed. The College and Department expressly disclaim any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose and only certify that the inspected plant and tuber samples conformed to the standards for certification and grading.

in the laboratories of the Department of Plant Pathology at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Disease-free pre-nuclear plantlets are transported to the UW Lelah Starks Elite Foundation Seed Potato Farm. Certification Program staff are integrally involved in the management of the State Seed Farm, providing not only a concentration of specific expertise in basic seed production, but also accountability to the industry to maintain the highest scientific standards in seed production. Nuclear stocks (minitubers) are produced in greenhouses in the first production cycle at the State Farm. Two elite field generations follow. Highly skilled seed certification inspectors direct removal of inferior or diseased plants on a weekly basis up to the time of tuber bulking. Varieties are increased as tuber-units in the second field generation to facilitate detection and elimination of any pathogens present. Disease development and spread is controlled by strict sanitation and cultural practices.