Testing Seed Viability
Effectively storing seeds throughout the off-season is a cost-effective way to access crop seed for future planting. However, before farmers invest time planting seeds of potentially poor quality, they must know the viability of their seeds.

Germination conditions fluctuate when using soil, pots, and outdoor resources, which can cast doubt on the true viability of the seeds. Perhaps seeds failed to germinate because they were dead, watered erratically, infected, too hot, or another unknown variable.

A seed germination cabinet accurately tests germination rates by creating a controlled environment.

Materials
- A cabinet (wood, metal, plastic) that can be sealed
- Small sheets of insulating foam for the inside walls
- A light source to produce heat and light
- A 3-outlet power strip
- A wall timer

Instructions
1. Insulate cabinet’s inner walls with insulating foam.
2. Connect a compact fluorescent lamp above each shelf to regulate light and temperature. (The seed germination cabinet manual has a wiring diagram (Figure 4)).
3. Leaving the lights on all of the time would add too much heat to the chamber and dry out the seeds. Moderate the lighting so that it shuts on and off to maintain a relatively constant temperature. Wire both of the fluorescent fixtures to a power strip that connects to a wall timer to aid in this process.
4. Monitor temperatures in the chamber using a thermometer and adjust the timer as necessary to maintain a constant temperature. (Turning the fluorescent lights on for ½ hour and then off for ½ hour over the course of the day maintains a fairly constant temperature in many conditions.)

Basics of Seed Germination Testing
Place seeds on moistened sterile paper towels inside of loosely fitting plastic baggies. Put the baggies inside the seed germination cabinet and observe daily for signs of germination; the easiest sign to observe is the emergence of the radical.

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