Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

§ 29.2264

§ 29.2257 Color.
The third factor of a grade based on
the relative hues, saturation or
chroma, and color values common to
the type.

§ 29.2258 Color intensity.
The varying degree of saturation or
chroma. Color intensity as applied to
tobacco describes the strength or
weakness of a specific color or hue. It
is applicable to brown colors. (See
chart, § 29.2351.)

§ 29.2259 Color symbols.
As applied to this type, color symbols
are: L—light brown, F—medium brown,
D—dark brown, M—mixed or varie-
gated, G—green, GL—light green, and
GD—dark green.

§ 29.2260 Condition.
The state of tobacco which results
from the method of preparation or
from the degree of fermentation. Words
used to describe the condition of to-
bacco are undried, air-dried, steam-
dried, sweating, sweated, and aged.

§ 29.2261 Crude.
A subdegree of maturity. Crude
leaves are usually hard and slick as a
result of extreme immaturity. A simi-
lar condition may result from fire-kill,
sunburn, or sunscald. Any leaf which is
crude to the extent of 20 percent or
more of its surface may be described as
crude. (See Rule 19, § 29.2410.)

§ 29.2262 Cured.
Tobacco dried of its sap by either
natural or artificial processes.

§ 29.2263 Damage.
The effect of mold, must, rot, black
rot, or other fungous or bacterial dis-
ese which attack tobacco in its cured
state. Tobacco having the odor of mold,
must, or rot is considered damaged.
(See Rule 20, § 29.2411.)

§ 29.2264 Dirty.
The state of tobacco containing an
abnormal amount of dirt or sand, or to-
bacco to which additional quantities of
dirt or sand have been added. (See Rule
22, § 29.2413.)

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